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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy with showers. Temp. 9-7 (48-45). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 7-4 (45-39). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 10-4 (50-39). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 7-2 (45-36). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Stormy. Temp. 16-11 (61-52). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 15-7 (59-45). Yesterday's temp. 17-6 (63-46).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1.25
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
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Democracy Vow Made By French, Italy Reds

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, Nov. 18 (NYT).—The two largest Communist parties in Western Europe, the Italian and the French, agreed in an unusual joint statement yesterday that the way to power was through the democratic systems of their countries.

The document was shaped after months of negotiations and approved by the party leaders in a meeting here last weekend. It reflected a growing insistence by Western Communist parties on independence from Moscow. A Communist spokesman said the statement had not been cleared with the Soviet Union.

The statement appeared to be designed in part to offset recent Soviet criticism of some practices of Communist parties in the West. An article recently published in the Soviet Union implicitly accused some Western parties of submerging their identities by entering coalitions with non-Communist parties.

Enrico Berlinguer, the Italian party leader, and Georges Marchais, the French party leader, agreed on the statement in a meeting here last weekend. Mr. Marchais called it an "historic document" and Mr. Berlinguer said it charted the "democratic path to socialism."

U.S. Imperialism

The two parties, which have attracted a combined total of more than 14 million votes, declared themselves against "all foreign interference," implying the Soviet Union and specifically mentioning "American imperialism." And they stressed the need for flexibility in developing politics in their countries.

"Each party has to be autonomous in its national ways and adapt its strategy to the particular needs of its country," Mr. Berlinguer said in a separate statement.



UPI.

Enrico Berlinguer



Keystone.

Georges Marchais

The two party leaders made it clear that they would not want a Soviet-proposed conference of Communist parties from both Eastern and Western Europe to set firm lines on how each party should operate in its own country. Preparations for the conference, proposed about two years ago by Moscow, have been bogged down

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Senate Acts To Retire Missiles of ABM Unit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP).—The Senate voted today to put into mothballs the missiles in the nation's only anti-ballistic missile system.

By a 52-47 vote, the Senate approved a proposal by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., that would leave only the system's elaborate radar equipment operational.

The House already has voted to abandon entirely the $6-billion installation at Grand Forks, N.D.

A conference committee that will write the final version of the defense appropriation bill is expected to approve at least a sharp curtailment of the ABM system.

The Senate accepted Sen. Kennedy's amendment after rejecting, 50-47, his effort to close the ABM installation. His amendment was attached to a bill appropriating $12.6 billion for defense purposes for the 15 months that end next Sept. 30.

Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., ranking Republican on the Senate Armed Services Committee, said Sen. Kennedy's effort would amount to a form of unilateral disarmament "unless we get something in return from the Soviet Union."

Sen. Milton Young, R-N.D., said the Army wanted to continue testing the ABM system until next July 1 and then continue using its radar to track incoming missiles or spacecraft.

The Kennedy amendment "is in complete contradiction to what the Department of Defense thinks is advisable," Sen. Young said.

Hoffman in Germany

FRANKFURT, Nov. 18 (AP).—Secretary of the Army Martin Hoffman, completing a six-day tour of U.S. units in Germany, said today he did not expect major changes in U.S. troop strength in Europe for the next several years.

Mr. Hoffman reiterated that the recent assignment of two additional U.S. Army combat brigades to West Germany was an adjustment in the force structure in Europe.

Army officials previously said these troops were replacing an equal number of support soldiers who have been shifted elsewhere and that overall Army strength of 196,000 in Germany would remain unchanged.

Mr. Hoffman, on his first inspection trip to Europe since assuming his post in August, praised the increasing readiness of U.S. forces in NATO. The highlight of his visit, he said, was two days spent observing combat training at Grafenwoehr, near the West German-Czechoslovak border.



Associated Press.

U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon talking to newsmen on plane on flight from Paris as Henry Kissinger (center) and Alan Greenspan, economic adviser, listen in.

Simon Details U.S.-French Accord

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP-DJ).—Treasury Secretary William Simon said last night that the still-secret document signed by the United States and France aimed at ending irrational fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

He said the document may lead to a 20-country agreement to monitor currency exchange rates on a daily basis and intervene to stabilize them whenever they appear to fluctuate without "underlying economic reason."

The accord is significant because it promises to end a long-standing monetary policy dispute between the two traditional Atlantic allies.

Mr. Simon said the agreement between the two countries, which he and French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade signed yesterday at the economic summit conference at the Chateau of Rambouillet, will be presented to the leaders of 18 other nations almost immediately and it is hoped to win their quick approval.

Mr. Simon said that the United States will continue to have floating exchange rates for its currency under the agreement with the French.

He said that the agreement does not call for a return to par values and added that there is no agreement on bands of fluctuation for the dollar against any other currency.

But under the agreement, he said, countries will consult regularly and will intervene in exchange markets to resist "erratic movements" in currency rates.

Mr. Simon said that Federal

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 7)

OPEC Aides Plan $1-Billion Fund For Poor Nations

VIENNA, Nov. 18 (UPI).—The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries decided today to establish a $1-billion fund to aid developing nations hard hit by rises in oil prices, an OPEC spokesman announced.

The decision was reached at a two-day meeting here of finance ministers of the 13 nations in the oil cartel.

Jamshid Amouzegar, the Iranian oil minister, told reporters that the decision was unanimous and that all OPEC members would contribute to the fund.

"The aid program is for 1976," Mr. Amouzegar said. "We will consider the program's continuation after 1976 later."

He said that interest-free loans would be made to developing nations to help them meet balance-of-payments deficits and to finance projects to help their economies.

He said that the OPEC would establish a "facility" to manage the fund.

Asked for some details on the financing of the fund, Mr. Amouzegar said: "You will note that $1 billion is the equivalent of 10 cents a barrel on the amount of oil exported in a year."

His reply indicated that the ministers had accepted the proposal, first made by the Shah of Iran, that every OPEC member contribute to an aid fund 10 cents for every exported barrel of oil.

Iran had threatened to organize its own aid plan if the OPEC failed to agree on one.

An OPEC communiqué said: "The ministers decided to recommend to their governments the establishment of a new facility for the provision of additional financial support under the aegis of OPEC. Commitments for this facility are expected to reach $1 billion during 1976. This facility will provide non-interest-bearing, long-term loans for balance-of-payments purposes and for development programs and projects."

Mr. Amouzegar first proposed an aid program at a meeting of oil ministers here in September. But the other ministers then showed no great enthusiasm, OPEC sources said.

Since then the OPEC, sensitive to criticism from both the Third World and industrial nations, has started a campaign to improve its image.

OPEC sources said that the aid program is part of the campaign.

An Iranian source said that plans for the aid fund may be implemented before the Dec. 16 Paris conference about a new world economic order.

OPEC members have raised the price of their crude oil to a level five times that which existed before the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Franco Fails As Bleeding Starts Again

Doctors Lower His Temperature

MADRID, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco's doctors lowered his temperature to a minimum today in a desperate effort to save him from bleeding to death. He lapsed into critical condition, too weak for further surgery.

The final medical bulletin of the day, at 8:30 p.m., said the bleeding subsided 17 hours after it began but doctors were still standing by for a recurrence. It said new heart fluctuations had been noted and Gen. Franco, 82, remained on the critical list.

His latest internal hemorrhaging was the eighth crisis of his 32-day struggle for life. He was under sedation and connected to an array of life-sustaining medical machinery.

Drugs, Transfusions

His doctors used drugs and transfusions against the new bleeding, then lowered his temperature to 33 centigrade, a hibernation level where life barely exists. The purpose, a doctor said, was to slow his system so that the hemorrhaging would subside, too.

"It's a desperate move," the doctor said. "It will prolong his life but in no way will help him."

There was no official indication how Gen. Franco's temperature was lowered. The doctor said ice packs could have been used or his room made chilly.

The bleeding was the result of another rupture of the stitches left when Gen. Franco's surgeons removed most of his stomach Nov. 7. The first rupture, on Friday, required immediate surgery. Doctors resewed the stomach and left a tube to drain more bleeding.

"Much grief, much sorrow—I cannot say more," Gen. Franco's sister, Pilar, told newsmen outside the hospital.

Britain Sends Patrol Boats To Help Trawlers Off Iceland

LONDON, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Britain today ordered four unarmed patrol boats into Icelandic waters to help British trawlers as a new "cod war" loomed following the rupture of negotiations on fishing limits.

The civilian vessels were instructed to take up defensive positions within the 200-mile limit recently proclaimed by Iceland and to act as buffers to protect the trawlers from any harassment or wire-cutting attempts by Icelandic gunboats.

After a trawl-cutting incident was reported from Reykjavik today, an Agriculture Ministry spokesman said three of the patrol vessels, the Sirius Polaris and Acquarius, would arrive in Icelandic waters tomorrow morning. They left their base at Lerwick, Scotland, last night.

The fourth vessel, the Lloydsman, will sail tonight from Invergordon, also in Scotland, ready to repeat the protective role it played in the previous "cod war" in 1973.

No Orders to Navy

British officials said no orders had yet been given to the navy to send frigates into Icelandic waters, as it did in 1973.

British fishing skippers were doubtful of the civilian patrol ships' ability to hold off Iceland's gunboats, which are faster.

Feeling was running high among British fishermen following the failure of two days of negotiations in Reykjavik aimed at reaching a compromise on Iceland's 200-mile limit. Britain offered in the talks to reduce its catch of cod in the disputed area.

The east-coast English port of Grimsby today withdrew dock facilities for an Icelandic trawler due there this afternoon, and the vessel was diverted to Ostend, in Belgium.

Grimsby told the Icelandic ship it could not guarantee the safety of the crew if it came ashore.

A British Trawler Federation spokesman in Hull denied, however, that there was a total ban on Icelandic use of British ports while the current dispute lasts.

He said there was a continuing market in Britain for Icelandic ships' catches, and it had been hoped they could have been increased as part of a compromise deal.

But Tom Neilsen, secretary of the Hull Trawlers Officers' Guild, said he would support a move to ban Icelanic landings in Britain.

"We are fed up with turning the other cheek to these people," he declared.

4 S. Africa Soldiers Slain by Guerrillas

PRETORIA, South Africa, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Four white South African soldiers were killed in fighting against South-West African guerrillas on the republic's northern border last week, the defense force headquarters said today.

The army said an officer and two privates died in a skirmish with guerrillas of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) last week. On Sunday, the defense force announced that another private was killed in a mortar battle on the border.

President, Generals Confer

Lisbon Coup Rumors Denied By Costa Gomes After Talks

LISBON, Nov. 18 (AP).—President da Costa Gomes summoned top leaders of the armed forces today as reports, denied by the President himself, were circulated that moderate army officers were planning to seize power.

Extreme leftist groups within the army charged in a statement that Gen. Antonio Pires Veloso, the military commander of northern Portugal, was leading an insurrectionary movement that planned a bid for power tomorrow.

Gen. Costa Gomes, who also is the titular head of the armed forces, conferred with the chiefs of staff of the army, navy and air force and then announced that the reports were "entirely false." Legal proceedings against the sources of the reports were being considered, he said.

Political sources said the President also discussed with the three military leaders the widening political divisions within the armed forces.

Appeal Rejected

The military split became more apparent last week when Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, the leftist commander of the Copcon security forces in the Lisbon region, refused an appeal by Gen. Costa Gomes to disperse a mob of construction workers besieging the palace that houses the Constituent Assembly and the residence of Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo.

The siege was lifted on Friday after 37 hours, when Adm. Azevedo agreed to the workers' demands for pay raises.

Gen. Costa Gomes also conferred with Gen. Carvalho today, but no information on the meeting was revealed.

Meanwhile, Premier Azevedo, who had been resting on doctor's orders, called the first Cabinet meeting in a week, presumably to discuss a reshuffle of ministerial posts that he is reportedly considering.

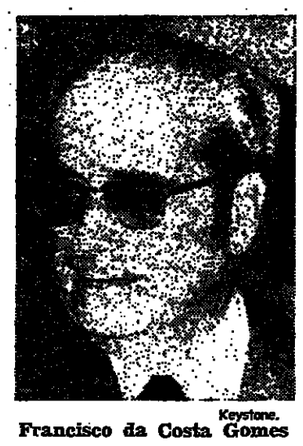
Assembly Meets

Socialist and Popular Democratic deputies to the Constituent Assembly, who fled to the relative safety of Oporto Saturday during rumors of a coup, returned to the capital today for the first meeting of the assembly since the siege by construction workers.

At the start of the session, Octavio Pato, Communist leader in the assembly, launched an attack on the Socialist-Popular Democratic coalition government, which he accused of "criminal projects" related to terrorism and the division of the nation.

The best answer to government action, he said, which was becoming progressively more reactionary, was given Sunday in a big rally organized in Lisbon by his party.

The rally, he declared, clearly showed that Portugal cannot be governed "without the Communist party and much less against the Communist party."



Keystone.

Francisco da Costa Gomes

All-Out Soviet Push in Angola Surprises Moscow Observers

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Nov. 18 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has thrown the weight of its diplomatic prestige behind the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in an effort to help the Marxist faction triumph over its two rivals in the war for control of the newly independent African state.

The starkness of the Soviet commitment to the Luanda government has surprised some Western and Third World diplomats here. They see Moscow as engaged in an all-or-nothing strategy with strong ideological overtones as well as military ramifications for Africa.

One Third World diplomat views the drive as reflecting a key stage in Soviet-Chinese rivalry for the loyalty of the developing countries of Africa and Asia. A West European diplomat notes that "the Russians have gone into it as if they expected to win."

The Soviet Union's effort on behalf of the Luanda government took on momentum Sunday with Moscow's announcement that it would exchange ambassadors. This followed Soviet recognition of the Luanda regime as Angola's legitimate government.

Other Factions

Moscow has urged other nations to recognize Luanda rather than hold out for a coalition government including the two other factions, which have set up a joint administration with headquarters at Huambo, the former Nova Lisboa.

In addition to the Soviet-bloc countries, Luanda has been recognized by Somalia, Congo, Mozambique, North Vietnam, Algeria and Brazil.

Since last summer the Soviet press has depicted the MPLA as the sole heir to Angola. The Luanda regime has been presented as a self-sufficient "young republic" that was "beginning its life as an independent state under difficult conditions."

By contrast, the rivals for power in Angola have been vilified as "secessionist organizations" manipulated by "neocolonialist forces and racists," including South Africa, China and, implicitly, the United States.

There has been no acknowledgment here of outside reports that Soviet and Cuban specialists have been serving with the Luanda forces. Because of cen-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Dacca Disorders Confirmed in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (UPI).—The U.S. Embassy in Bangladesh has confirmed news reports that during the last two weeks the military has experienced problems in maintaining discipline in Dacca and elsewhere in the country.

State Department spokesman Robert Funseth said the embassy understood some officers had been killed in fighting between rival factions two weeks ago. Discipline, the embassy reported, was now being restored and conditions were returning to normal.

"We have no information regarding alleged Indian intrusion across the border, and Bangladesh officials have informed us the border situation is basically normal," Mr. Funseth said.

Six Top Reds Jailed In Spain Arrest Wave

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Nov. 18 (NYT).—At least six important members of the clandestine Spanish Communist party have been jailed in the wave of arrests of leftists during the present transition period from Gen. Franco to Prince Juan Carlos.

The latest arrests, which may go as high as 40, were carried out early Sunday morning in raids in Madrid. A veteran member of the party, Simon Sanchez Montero, was taken from a hospital room where he was keeping vigil over his wife, who had just undergone an operation.

In the last month more than

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Aides Fear More Conflict

Lebanon Arms Flow Seen Rising

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (NYT).—U.S. officials who have been watching the struggle in Lebanon believe the flow of weapons and ammunition to the opposing sides there is so large and varied that continuation of the civil conflict seems inevitable.

Shipments of foreign arms to leftist Moslem fighting units has increased markedly in the last two months, U.S. specialists said yesterday. In the same period, rightist Christian militias have been obtaining new weapons and munitions from the illicit arms market in Western Europe.

According to intelligence estimates reaching here, most of the arms arriving in Lebanon for the leftists have come through the ports of Tyre, Sidon and Tripoli.

Soviet-made arms are apparently reaching leftist units also by way of the Syrian port of Latakia, which is a regular port of call for Soviet freighters. The U.S. officials said there was also evidence that leftist arms supplies were coming from Libya and Syria.

A four-barrel, 20-mm anti-aircraft gun, arriving in a Kuwaiti truck disguised as a load of onions, was discovered when the truck overturned on the mountainous road into Beirut, an official said.

"The left is getting all the arms they want," another declared. "They won't be restricted." Arms supplies are "more variable" for the rightist Christian fighting groups, the official said.

Until this spring, he said, the militias formed by Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, and Pierre Gemayel of the Phalangist party obtained a substantial number of small arms from East European manufacturers, making purchases in Bulgaria, East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

"This has fallen off markedly," he said, "because the East Europeans don't want to be caught aiding anti-leftists."

As a result, the Phalangist militias—the U.S. estimate is that Mr. Chamoun's group numbers 2,500 fighters and Mr. Gemayel's 6,000—have turned to Western Europe for illicit arms purchases.

The officials said it was apparent that arms dealers in West Germany, Belgium, France, Italy and "even Portugal" had been selling weapons and ammunition to the Phalangist groups for cash. "The prices have gone up, but so have the quantities of purchases," an official said.

Most deliveries have come in through the small Christian-held ports of Juniye, Jubayl and Batrun, he added, although "some has come through Beirut itself."

The arms purchased in the West include rifles, mortars, machine guns, pistols, light artillery and portable rocket launchers, the official said. A military analyst said that some of the artillery pieces appeared to run as large as 120 mm.

Occasionally, the official continued, rightist Phalangist groups have been able to purchase arms from Palestinian guerrilla groups in Lebanon.

"It is all very venal," the official said. "But there are some Palestinian fedayeen who will sell to the highest bidder."

A State Department official

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Warsaw Pact Session

PRAGUE, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Ministers of defense of the Warsaw Pact nations met here today for their regular committee meeting, Ceteka news agency reported.

Syria Gets Appeal on Truce Force

Russia Said to Urge UN Golan Extension

By Paul Hofmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 18 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has urged Syria to consent to another extension of the military buffer zone arrangement in the Golan Heights and prefers that Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim rather than Secretary of State Henry Kissinger work out such an accord, a UN source said yesterday.

[Mr. Kissinger pledged U.S. support today to UN efforts and expressed hope for a Middle East peace to be negotiated either bilaterally or at a resumed Geneva conference, United Press International reported.]

Mr. Waldheim will leave Thursday on a six-day visit to the Mideast.

Mr. Kissinger is understood to have made efforts during the last few weeks to persuade Syria and Israel to prolong the UN peacekeeping force's mandate as a condition for further negotiations.

Mr. Waldheim yesterday discussed the proposed new agreement on the Golan sector, involving Israel and Syria, with the chief Soviet delegate to the UN, Yakov Malik. Mr. Malik is this month's president of the Security Council, the UN body responsible for the peace-keeping effort.

The 15-nation council is tentatively expected to meet Nov. 28 to consider prolonging the mandate for the 1,250-man UN observer force. Last extended in May for six months, the mandate would run out on Nov. 30 unless renewed.

Unofficial indications at UN headquarters were that Syria would agree to an extension of only two months, but Mr. Waldheim is expected to request a longer term.

Diplomats were speculating that a reconvened Geneva peace conference ought to provide a setting for such talks. Israel stated Sunday that it would agree to an earlier Soviet proposal for the resumption of the Geneva conference provided Syria accepted an extension of the Golan Heights arrangement.

The Geneva conference was convened by the United States and the Soviet Union as co-chairmen after the October, 1973, war. Egypt, Jordan, Israel and Syria were to be participants in the parley, but no Syrian delegate attended a full meeting of the December, 1973, talks. The conference was adjourned after a few days.

A stumbling block is a demand by Arab governments that the Palestine Liberation Organization participate in a reconvened Geneva conference. Israel has repeatedly and categorically stated that its delegates will not participate in a conference with PLO representatives.

MiGs for Syria

WASHINGTON, Nov 18 (Reuters).—U.S. intelligence sources said yesterday the Soviet Union had agreed to send a squadron (normally 20 planes) of MiG-25 supersonic reconnaissance planes to Syria.

The sources said intelligence reports also indicated that the Syrian Army had redeployed on the Golan Heights two divisions sent last summer to the northeast border with Iraq during a dispute over water rights.

Permanent Agrarian Crisis

Violence Grips Rural Mexico As Peasants Seek Own Land

By Marlise Simons

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 18 (WP). —One morning last week, 300 armed men—landowners and "hired gunmen"—arrived in trucks and tractors at Tlapacoyan, a village close to the Mexican Gulf coast. They demanded the return of "their" land, now taken over by about 80 peasant families assigned it by a presidential resolution signed Sept. 6.

The families had pleaded to get the land since 1929. They refused to move. By the time the landowners had left an hour later, their tractors had smashed the new rickety huts and they had shot 14 peasants, killing six.

Seven days earlier, state police opened fire to force peasants off the plots they had invaded at El Chaparral, in the northern state of Sonora. The police, who had a judge's order to clear the land, left six peasants dead and 14 seriously injured. As eyewitnesses tell it, some of the victims had been fatally shot in the back after surrendering.

Two months ago, six peasants were killed in an office in Huejutla, in central Mexico. They were shot down by landowners while seeking titles to land they claimed as theirs.

Columnist's View

Reports of bloodshed in the countryside do not usually surprise or shock Mexicans. After all, as one of the country's most prominent columnists, Daniel Cosio Villegas, argued: "In our country, as in the rest of Latin America, we have been assassinating peasants for centuries."

Yet as social unrest is growing in this country, so are armed confrontations, and the demands and repercussions appear to be becoming increasingly bitter.

Following the recent killings, Sonora State Gov. Armando Biebrich was forced to resign and the state police chief was jailed.

Peasant organizations started to ask for military protection, despite the irony, as a peasant leader put it, "that the army itself is often used to repress the peasants."

'Agitating the Peasantry'

The landowners, in turn, seem to have become increasingly determined to defend their property and to take direct action if necessary. With great acrimony they have publicly blamed the government for "agitating the peasantry" and defied its efforts to distribute more land among the poor.

Behind the killings, the anger and the growing polarization between Mexico's haves and have-nots, lies what a leading newspaper here described as "the vast and hidden iceberg of Mexico's agrarian crisis."

Even last week, as government, opposition and press alike were loudly deploring the violence and chaos in the countryside, more land invasions by landless peasants occurred in the states of Sonora, Colima, Culiacan and Tamaulipas. In Chihuahua, police used tear gas and clubs to move the invaders, while at Zacatepec, near Cuernavaca, hundreds of sugar-cane growers occupied a sugar mill, demanding replacement of the "corrupt administrators."

Agricultural experts here attribute the turmoil to what they call decades of applying haphazard political solutions to agricultural problems. Mexico's 1910 revolution, fought in the name of the peasants, was motivated by land-ownership rather than by a clear ideology. And it was followed by one of the most far-reaching reforms on this continent.

Reason for Misery

Yet the shape given to the land reform is seen as the main reason for the low production and continuing misery in the Mexican countryside. Although successive governments carved up large holdings, about half of the beneficiaries never received property title to the land. This often prevented them from getting credit and led to endless fights with bureaucracy and neighbors, frequently continuing to this day, as illustrated by the Tlapacoyan killings.

Mexico now has almost twice as many landless peasants as before the revolution and their pressures on insufficient land continue. Many migrate to the cities, adding to the vast unemployment there. Others work as underpaid day laborers here or illegally in the United States. And leftist guerrilla groups have inevitably found their greatest support in the rural areas.

Sudan Seizes Major For Role in Coup Bid

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Nov. 18 (UPI).—A Sudanese Army officer, allegedly involved in September's abortive coup attempt against President Gaafar Numeiri's regime, was arrested today as he attempted to flee the country, government sources said.

The sources said that Maj. Hamid Fathalla was arrested near the eastern border. He was armed and carried a large amount of money in foreign currencies. Maj. Fathalla's arrest raised to 142 the number of army officers, soldiers and civilians who are accused of participation in the coup attempt.



Associated Press.

STERN FACES—Spanish Premier Carlos Arias Navarro flanked by a doctor and an army general leaving Madrid hospital yesterday after latest relapse by General Franco.

Franco Worse; Bleeding Resumes

(Continued from Page 1)

120 persons have been arrested by the police on charges of leftist subversive activity. Since a special anti-terrorist law went into effect at the end of August, the number of arrests has come close to 500.

The arrests Sunday, on which there has been no official statement, appear to be the first in a long time to be directed specifically at members of the Communist party.

Clampdown Reports

There have been reports that immediately after Gen. Franco's death there will be a clampdown on the opposition as part of an overall security plan to maintain order while the final transfer of power is made to Prince Juan Carlos. The arrests seemed to be in accord with that plan.

Recently the Communists succeeded in bringing about greater coordination with more moderate opposition groups in a bid for a political role in the post-Franco period. The groups were believed to be planning a day of demonstrations and strikes next month as a way of putting pressure on Juan Carlos to bring about political changes including amnesty and the establishment of freedom of association.

Mr. Montero, 60, has already served 14 years in prison for illegal association. Armando Lopez Salinas, 50, a novelist and commentator in various publications, was recently jailed, then released after an attempted news conference by the opposition Democratic Junta of which the Communist party is the principal force.

Others known to have been arrested are Victor Diez Cardiel, Timoteo Ruiz, Pedro Ruiz and Salbador Ruiz Soler, a brother of a well known dancer with the stage name of Antonio. Some of those arrested are believed to be members of the Communist Central Committee.

Official Tolerance

For some Communists as well as some other leftists such as Socialists and Social Democrats, there has existed some official tolerance despite their membership in illegal organizations and despite police knowledge of it. They are usually under surveillance and arrests are made or other action is taken, such as the lifting of passports, if they are considered to be engaging in dangerous activities.

Under the anti-terrorist law which specifically applies to Communists, the police needed no judicial authorization to make the night raids on the homes of those arrested. Under the same law, they can be held up to 10 days, instead of 72 hours, by the police before being turned over to the judicial authorities for prosecution.

The law was decreed as a way of fighting a series of terrorist attacks on policemen carried out by two extremist groups, the Basque national organization, ETA, and an urban guerrilla group known as FRAP. No Communists have been accused of violent action and the party has called for nonviolent change.

Since Gen. Franco became seriously ill last month, a kind of truce appears to have been observed by the extreme activists on the left, who have adopted a wait-and-see attitude. There have been no attacks on policemen during this period. The only violence reported in the last few weeks has been carried out by extreme rightists against opposition figures and groups. None of them has been arrested.

A legal move to have the anti-terrorist law declared unconstitutional has been rejected by the standing committee of the National Movement, the political arm of the regime. The move was initiated by a Catholic lay group, the Commission on Peace and Justice.

Norway Protests Soviet Overflight

OSLO, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Norwegian fighter aircraft scrambled to intercept three Soviet reconnaissance planes which intruded into Norwegian airspace during northern NATO maneuvers, the Defense Ministry said today.

The Norwegian Foreign Ministry sent an official protest to the Soviet Union today and asked it to explain the intrusion.

Defense Ministry officials said three Soviet planes of the Badger type were tracked flying at 35,000 feet over the Lofoten and Vestfjorden area in northern Norway yesterday. Such big Soviet aircraft are loaded with sophisticated electronic equipment to monitor defense alertness. The three planes left Norwegian airspace within five minutes of being discovered.

Abducted Girl's Uncle, 4 Others Are Detained

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP).—An uncle of the kidnapped Greek-Cypriot girl Alio Kaloghirou was among five men remanded in custody for a week today on a charge of having "unlawfully and injuriously imprisoned and detained her against her will." Miss Kaloghirou, 18, a student, was recovered unharmed after her parents met ransom demands during the weekend.

The uncle, Takis Cosma, is a 44-year-old Greek-Cypriot shopkeeper in Kentish Town, in northwest London. Also accused were another Greek Cypriot, Dinos Yiorgalli, 30, two Englishmen, Jack Jacobs, 48, and Nicholas Trowell, 19, and an Irishman, Leslie Joseph Foreman, 40.

Leone Visiting Russia

MOSCOW, Nov. 18 (UPI).—President Giovanni Leone of Italy arrived here today for a six-day visit which, Italian officials said, probably will result in a joint political statement and economic agreements.

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Election Date Is Advanced By Argentina

Peron Cabinet Sets Last Quarter in 1976

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 18 (AP). —Isabel Peron's problem-plagued administration announced plans yesterday to hold presidential elections next year instead of in 1977 as scheduled.

The decision was made at a three-hour Cabinet meeting with Mrs. Peron at the suburban presidential residence, where she has been since she was released last week from a hospital. She was treated for a gall bladder condition, her doctors said.

Officials did not set a date for the election but they said it would be held "in the last three months of 1976." Elections had been scheduled for early 1977. Mrs. Peron's term expires May 25 of that year.

Leaders of several small opposition parties are seeking to impeach Mrs. Peron, claiming her administration is corrupt and she is incapable of leadership. Other political opponents in parliament are demanding that she take a leave of absence by tomorrow, saying that if she does not they will name a medical team to examine her and determine if she is fit to govern. She returned Oct. 15 from a month-long health leave in Cordoba province.

[The Argentine Congress today risked a frontal clash with Mrs. Peron by launching a full-scale investigation into alleged government corruption. A special committee of the Chamber of Deputies started hearings on alleged corruption in the Social Welfare Ministry, disregarding an administration warning last night not to do so.

[Simultaneously, a federal judge carrying out a separate investigation ordered the arrest of a second former social welfare minister, Carlos Villone, Reuters reported.]

Soviet Push In Angola

(Continued from Page 1)

sorship, the Soviet press has merely conceded "all-round assistance," a euphemism for military aid.

MPLA Victory Reported

LISBON, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Portuguese state television reported tonight that troops of the MPLA had beaten back an attack on the port of Novo Redondo, south of Luanda.

A report from the network's correspondent in Luanda said the MPLA had forced an armored column led by white mercenaries to retreat south.

In Lusaka, Zambia, a spokesman for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) said its forces have captured the key town of Malanje.

UNITA forces have swept 600 miles through Angola in the last four weeks, capturing town after town from retreating forces of the MPLA.

The capture of Malanje, 270 miles east of Luanda, means that the MPLA's two major strongholds of Luanda and Henrique de Carvalho, 640 miles to the east, have had their direct land communications severed.

South African Troops

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP).—South African Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller said here today that his country had troops in Angola to defend a hydroelectric project—"the Kunene hydroelectric water scheme." He gave no details.

2 Killed, 29 Hurt In London Blast At Restaurant

LONDON, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—A bomb was thrown through the window of a London restaurant tonight killing at least two persons and injuring 29, Scotland Yard reported.

The explosion ripped through Walton's restaurant in the fashionable Chelsea district just before 10 p.m. when about 60 people were eating dinner.

It was the 14th bomb attack in London since August, when a new wave of bombings by Irish Republican Army groups began. Six people have been killed and 167 injured so far.

The police were tonight looking for four people, including a blonde girl, who left the scene in a car.

Scotland Yard said six persons were seriously injured in the blast.

The attack seemed to be similar to one last week at Scott's restaurant in Mayfair, where one person was killed and 15 injured.

Town Voting in Italy Confirms Left Trend

ROME, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Elections in 135 of Italy's 8,000 towns and villages over the weekend showed modest Communist gains at the expense of the Christian Democrats, and little change in the national move toward the left.

The results seemed to reflect the trend of June's regional, provincial and local elections, when the Communists made significant gains.

San Marino Regime to Fall Today; Next Expected to Be Just Like It

REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Its cobblestone streets all but empty, the world's oldest and smallest republic today awaited the collapse of its government, with the rebuilding scenario already in hand.

The 19,621 inhabitants of this 23.5-square-mile mountaintop state have followed the politicians' arguments in multicolored leaflets, since San Marino lacks its own newspapers.

As of tomorrow afternoon San Marino will lack a government, but only the political parties seem alarmed. Their leaders have admitted in interviews that the only likely solution is a remarriage of the two feuding partners in the current coalition.

The three Socialist ministers in the 10-member Cabinet resigned Nov. 10, accusing their seven Christian Democratic colleagues of immobility and lack of cooperation.

The Christian Democrats retorted that the Socialists were the ones dragging their feet and were being difficult because they had not gained control of dispensing construction permits, a patronage plum.

Political leaders felt little doubt, however, that after several weeks of talks the Christian Democrats and Socialists would get back to governing.

Leftist party leaders said there could be no coalition of the left. Neither the Communists nor the Socialists feel at home with the Social Democrats, who ruled in coalition with the Christian Democrats for 17 years until 1973, when the Christian Democrats dropped out and linked their seats to those of the Socialists.

Arms Believed Rising

U.S. Fears Flow of Weapons Means New Lebanese Strife

(Continued from Page 1)

said that rightist Lebanese were understood to have bought Soviet-designed Kalashnikov rifles from members of the splinter group called the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command, and from other members of the Palestine Liberation Front. "Prices have climbed astronomically," he remarked.

Financing of the rightist arms traffic, officials said, was by the Maronite Christian Church in Lebanon, by wealthy Lebanese Christian businessmen and perhaps by some conservative Arab governments.

For the left, the financing has been done largely by Libya, they said. U.S. officials estimated in September that Libya had poured about $40 million into Lebanon in six months.

Six Reported Killed

BEIRUT, Nov. 18 (AP).—At least six persons—including a 12-year-old boy—were killed by snipers shooting at passersby in cars and on foot in three districts of Beirut, the police said today.

Machine-gun exchanges were reported in eastern and southeastern suburbs, where Moslem and Christian militias remain positioned in the streets despite a two-week-old cease-fire.

Meanwhile, Mr. Chamoun renewed a promise that the violence would be halted by a 300-man strike force, to be drawn from army and paramilitary troops and equipped with armored vehicles and jeeps to intervene quickly and stop any flare-up.

Portugal Sends Relief Troops to Timor Garrison

CANBERRA, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Portuguese soldiers landed in the northern Australian city of Darwin today on their way to relieve the Portuguese garrison on the East Timor island of Atauro, a Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said.

In Darwin, Portuguese officials said about 80 troops who arrived aboard a Portuguese plane would leave tonight on a Portuguese Navy corvette.

Atauro Island became the headquarters of Gov. Lemos Pires when he was forced to flee Timor last September during fighting between the forces of Fretilin (Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor) and UDT (Timorese Democratic Union).

Meanwhile, in Jakarta, it was reported that pro-Indonesian forces want Portuguese Timor peace talks to be held in Bali, countering Fretilin proposals that they should take place in Australia.

No Explosives Found in Search Of Liner in U.K.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Nov. 18 (AP).—Police and soldiers today wound up a complete search of the luxury liner Queen Elizabeth 2 and said that they found no explosives. However, they did not abandon the theory that the ship had been used to smuggle explosives from the United States to England.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation was reported helping to establish the "complete supply line" for a series of seemingly random London bombings that have been blamed on Irish Republican Army terrorists.

The search of the ship began Sunday after 400 pounds of explosives were found in an apartment block overlooking the docks of this port city. Police sources said that it was believed to be the IRA's main depot for southern England. They added that they believed the explosives had been smuggled in aboard the liner.

The explosives found were the same kind as in two bombs defused in London recently. An official police statement said that Southampton "was the supply line for the recent London bombings."

Three persons were detained for questioning today, bringing to 45 the number held under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, a police spokesman said. They include former and present crewmembers of the liner.

Reds in Italy, France Agree

(Continued from Page 1)

by differences on the issue of independence of the Western parties.

"It is clear that the conference is not going to decide on a common strategy," Mr. Marchais said in a television interview. "Every party should decide in full independence and without conditions the policy that answers the conditions of its own country."

In the negotiations preceding the conference, some parties—such as the Bulgarian and East German groups—have pressed for ideological purity against others—including the Italian, French, Romanian and Yugoslav parties—which seem determined to extend their independence. There have been recent signs that the Soviet Union has decided to accept—as a price for the conference—the view that the Western parties should have a greater degree of flexibility.

The statement was regarded by some as of particular importance to the French party. Traditionally, the French Communists have tended to follow closely the Moscow line but have shifted in recent years as they moved into an electoral alliance with the French Socialists.

But the French Communists are now losing supporters to the Socialists and, some analysts suggested, are in need of closer identification with the Italian Communist party. Mr. Berlinguer, for example, is generally viewed as the leader of the most intelligent and responsible Communist party in the West.

Seizure Attempt

A Communist party official in Paris said yesterday that the document not only underscored the differences between the Western and Eastern parties but also was aimed at certain Western parties, such as the Portuguese Communists, who have tried to bypass the democratic process in Lisbon and seize power.

Portugal is one of the issues on which the French and the Italian Communists have differed. The Italians have criticized their Portuguese colleagues for their tactics. The French Communists have steered clear of such comments.

In their statement, the two parties pledged themselves to guarantees for "freedom of thought and expression and freedom of the press" and to religious freedom. They also backed "the plurality of political parties and of the right to existence and activity of opposition parties."

Opposition Sets Pakistan Boycott

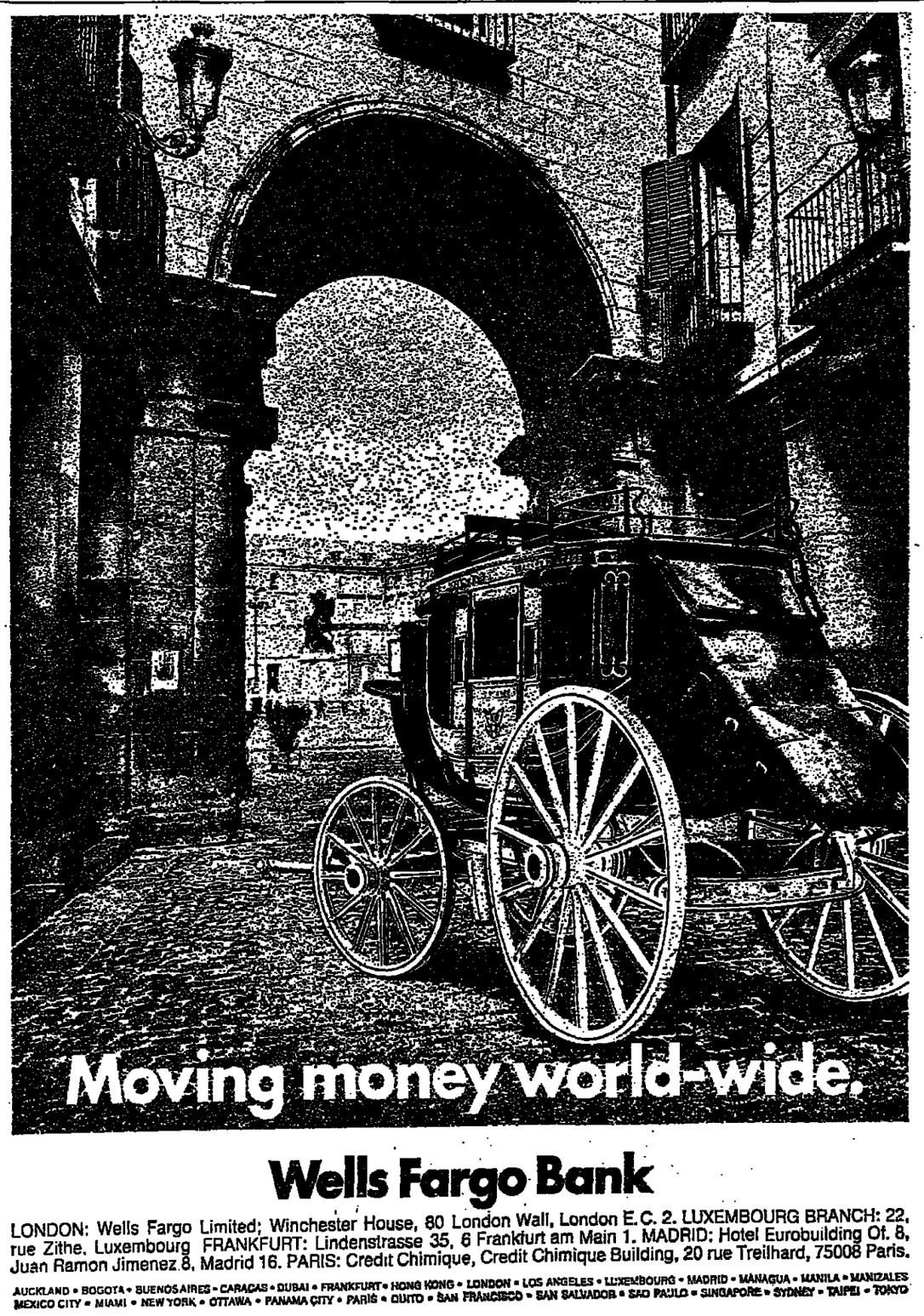
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Nov. 18 (AP).—Opposition political parties in Pakistan decided today on a 10-day boycott of the National Assembly and Senate to protest the forcible eviction of 12 of their members from the assembly on Friday.

The assembly speaker ordered their eviction after he declared their behavior unruly. The opposition legislators charged that the speaker was partial in railroading a constitutional amendment on civil rights.

The opposition started attending parliamentary sessions only two weeks ago after nine months of boycott on similar complaints of noncooperative attitude of the ruling People's party. The opposition has 28 members in the assembly out of a total of 144 and nine seats in the Senate out of 45.

Amin to Visit Peking

LONDON, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Ugandan President Idi Amin has accepted an invitation from Chairman Mao Tse-tung to visit China, Radio Uganda, monitored here, said today.



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Reversing Its Position

Senate Panel Deletes Name Of CIA Aide in Murder Plots

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (WP). —The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, abruptly shifting position, today agreed to delete the name of a former Central Intelligence Agency official from its final report dealing with alleged assassination plots on foreign leaders.

The panel's new decision was announced in a statement issued this morning at the federal appeals court here even before the appellate bench had heard arguments on a district court decision yesterday refusing to delete the plaintiff's name from the committee report.

U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell issued his ruling in open court after a day of court hearings on a suit filed by the anonymous former official in an attempt to remove his name from the Senate committee's report or block its publication, scheduled for Thursday.

Abhorrent Acts

The official, who was identified by a Senate committee attorney as "a public official who participated in acts that are abhorrent to our society... [and] who sought to kill foreign leaders," is reported to fear assassination himself if his name is publicly tied to various plots the committee investigated.

Although Judge Gesell agreed that the ex-CIA man's life could be in danger if his name were published in the report, the judge said that the "public interest greatly outweighs any private interest" of the plaintiff.

Today, the appeals court abruptly canceled its hearings on the case. Attorneys for both the former official and the committee met in the court clerk's office and then issued this statement:

"Counsel for appellant has been advised that the Senate Select Committee has voluntarily and unilaterally reconsidered its action concerning anonymous. Based upon such representation of the committee's chief counsel, the application on behalf of anonymous is now moot. The appeal is therefore dismissed."

Government printers had been waiting for the issue to be resolved to begin printing the 400-page report.

Informed sources identified the plaintiff in the suit as Dr. Sidney Gottlieb, former CIA director of technical services who has testified in closed sessions before the Senate committee.

Granted Immunity

Dr. Gottlieb, who has been granted immunity from prosecution, has been linked in public reports with the alleged destruction of documents about controversial CIA programs and an alleged plot to ship poison overseas to be used in a CIA-sponsored assassination attempt.

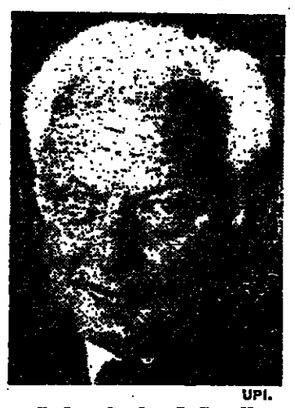
Attorneys Terry Lenzner, Thomas Truitt and Donald Bucklin —who have represented Dr. Gottlieb in previous actions—refused to disclose the identity of the plaintiff in the suit that they filed before Judge Gesell.

The suit was filed secretly over the weekend with Judge Gesell, who scheduled a closed hearing yesterday morning at the request of the plaintiff's attorneys.

For more than two hours, sheets of black plastic covered the windows of a locked courtroom door as various witnesses testified about the alleged assassination plots with which the plaintiff was reportedly connected and about the reported threats on the plaintiff's life.

Among the witnesses was reported to be at least one current high-ranking CIA official.

The Senate committee also provided a copy of its planned report to Judge Gesell, who later described it in open court as a "report in narrative form and in great detail, telling of a number of alleged assassination plots."



UPI.

Judge Gerhard Gesell



United Press International.

A WAY-OUT SPORT—Man attached to glider soars over Reading, Pa., farm. Increasingly popular sport mixes space-age metals with Leonardo da Vinci theory.

IRS Taxpayer Treatment Erratic, U.S. Study Finds

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (NYT). —The treatment of U.S. taxpayers by the Internal Revenue Service frequently is "whimsical, inconsistent, unpredictable and highly personal," according to a yearlong federal study made public here.

The study charged that pressures on IRS agents to meet a "quota system," and the lack of broad guidelines have resulted in the IRS providing "dissimilar treatment of similarly situated taxpayers."

The study said that the powers given the IRS by Congress makes its agents among the most powerful in government, but the general lack of laws and regulations made the application of these powers erratic.

"By default, then, the agency and the commissioner have been left to forage for themselves," the study said.

Extensive Study

The $216,000 study, undertaken by a small team of experts for the Administrative Conference of the United States, reportedly represents the most extensive outside investigation of the operations of the IRS in at least 30 years.

The administrative conference was established by Congress in 1964 to study how government agencies actually work and to make recommendations aimed at improving their efficiency.

A spokesman for the IRS, which has about 80,000 employees and each year processes more than 100 million individual and corporate tax returns, said that it had just received the final draft of the study and would not have an immediate comment.

Among some of the findings of the study were the following:

• Depending upon where they live, federal taxpayers apparently can expect wide differences in the intensity with which the IRS enforces the tax laws. In 1971, for example, the service's Cincinnati district collected only 19 per cent of its initial delinquent tax claims, while the Newark district collected 88 per cent of its initial assessment.

Number of Audits

• There is also considerable variation in the relative number of audits made on taxpayers in different income levels, with low income returns, in some instances, being subjected to more examinations than higher incomes. In 1974, for example, the study found that 3.6 per cent of the returns in the low-income group with itemized deductions were examined while 2.4 per cent of the returns in the $10,000-to-$60,000 group were subject to audit.

• Another variation found by the study was that the larger the government's initial claim against a taxpayer, the smaller the percentage of the assessment that is ultimately recovered. Several years ago, for example, the IRS recovered 61 per cent of the claims against those earning less than $10,000, 53 per cent of the claims against those earning between $60,000 and $100,000, and 39 per cent for those in the $800,000-to-$1-million class.

The report attributed the decreasing success of the IRS against more wealthy taxpayers to the ability of the high-income citizens to hire lawyers.

This conclusion led the study group to one of its major recommendations: That Congress establish a taxpayer assistance center, independent of the Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Service, to offer advice, assistance and legal representation to individual income tax payers.

Reasonable Fee

"The center," the report said, "would assist the taxpayer in preparing for and conducting his audit, determining whether an administrative appeal should be taken from the service's conclusions based upon the audit and presenting an appeal."

The report said that the center should be authorized to charge a reasonable fee to taxpayers who have an ability to pay.

This recommendation, like the scores of other recommendations made by the study group headed by Charles Davenport, now the assistant director for tax policy of the Congressional Budget Committee, will be considered during an assembly of the Administrative Conference Dec. 11 and 12 before it is formally submitted to Congress.

Fourth Branch of U.S. Government

Power and Conference Committees

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (WP). —It is so powerful it has been called the fourth branch of government.

It is the ultimate point in the legislative process where a small group sits around a table and decides the final shape of legislation that has passed the House and Senate in different forms.

It is the conference committee, which can be more important than the House or the Senate or their committees in writing legislation. Conferees can write a bill as they see fit so long as it is within the bounds of the two original versions. Their work is rarely rejected by the two houses. Traditionally, conferees have done their wheeling and dealing behind closed doors, but the doors are gradually opening. The month-long conference on the energy conservation bill, with its controversy over oil prices, has been watched by the press and lobbyists.

A first impression is that a congressional conference is even more inefficient and disorganized than a committee meeting.

Meetings of the energy conferees invariably have started half an hour late, as members stopped to caucus along the way. When discussion began, senators were called to the floor to vote and as they straggled back, House members would leave to answer a quorum call.

Explaining Issues

Since each delegation is a bargaining team and is further divided on party lines, large amounts of time were devoted to House or Senate Democrats explaining to their Republican minority colleagues what they proposed to do and then having it explained by professional staff to the other house.

But this was not a typical conference. The oil-price issue is new and complex, unlike a measure that has been around the track before such as a health program, that could be settled quickly.

Also, there were 25 Senate conferees, an unusually large number, because three Senate committees had jurisdiction over parts of the legislation, and seven House conferees. Although outnumbered, House conferees could not be outvoted because a majority vote from each house is required to settle an issue.

Because it is not a permanent body, a conference committee has no room of its own to meet in. And because this conference was so large, finding a suitable, available room was often a problem.

The conferees met in six different rooms on both sides of the Capitol, but most often in a windowless, low-ceilinged, bunker-like room on the fourth floor of the Capitol, which is the meeting place of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee.

Rep. Harley Staggers, D-W. Va., chairman of the House Commerce Committee and leader of the House conferees, was elected conference chairman and was handed the gavel. Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, was vice-chairman and presided over deliberations of Senate conferees.

Rep. Staggers and Sen. Jackson sat side by side and everyone was backed by staff without end as at an international peace conference.

The procedure for settling differences was for one side to adopt a proposition, then pass it to the other house, which could accept, reject or approve it with further changes and send it back. The crucial oil-pricing formula was tossed from House to Senate and back again seven times during three days last week, each time being changed somewhat, until it was finally approved along party-line votes.

Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., proposed a new price-control concept, a composite price that would permit the President to set prices for different categories of oil provided he stayed below an overall ceiling. Rep. Moss proposed a starting ceiling of $9 a barrel including imports. Rep. Clarence Brown, R-Ohio, tried to push it up to $10 a barrel but was defeated by fellow House conferees.

Rep. Staggers turned the issue over to the Senate conferees and handed Sen. Jackson the gavel. As the Senate conferees debated a revised provision, House members sat silent with nothing to do.

Eventually, they agreed on a composite ceiling for domestic oil only of $7.55 a barrel, with special aid for small stripper wells, and the price of all domestic permitted to rise by up to 10 per cent a year, depending on the rate of inflation during a 40-month period when controls would end.

The real stars of the show were the chief counsel for the two sides, William Van Ness for the Senate and Charles Curtis for the House.

Two cool young professionals, they could sit beside Rep. Staggers and Sen. Jackson for an hour or more listening as one side went through complicated maneuvers, and then explain clearly and accurately to their side the proposition that had just been handed them.

Favored Compromise

The House contingent was unusual in that only one of its five Democrats served on the subcommittee that worked for months to produce the energy bill. He was Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., the subcommittee chairman, who has favored compromise with the administration to get a bill signed into law and end the yearlong squabble over an oil-pricing policy.

Rep. Staggers, who favors tough controls, had named as conferees the most senior Democrats on his Commerce Committee and had a majority with him on the pricing issue against Rep. Dingell. On several key votes, Rep. Dingell joined the two House Republicans and lost by 4-to-3 tallies.

Mr. Curtis and Mr. Van Ness kept in close contact with administration energy officials and frequently reported on the acceptability of proposals before the conference.

The idea that Congress should tailor its legislation to administration desires was an irritant to Rep. Staggers, who said the conferees might as well call in the Supreme Court to ask if they would declare a law constitutional.

Rep. Moss said "I don't give a damn" whether the President accepts the oil price-control provision or not. It is up to Congress to do what it thinks is right, said Rep. Moss, who has never shrunk from confrontation—especially with Republicans.

Pentagon Official Urges Scrambling U.S. Phone Calls

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (WP). —Long-distance telephone calls have become so easy for blackmailers and others to intercept that they should be coded, a Pentagon executive in charge of communications said yesterday.

Intercepting calls that many telephone companies send from city to city by microwave radio "is a simple and straightforward matter for any underworld organization, blackmailer, terrorist or foreign power," said Thomas Reed, Pentagon director of communications systems.

Speaking before the Comstock Club of Sacramento, he called on Congress to provide money for scramblers that could make both civilian and military communications safer from eavesdroppers.

"Modern computer techniques make it possible to sort through" the telephone calls radioed from city to city "and find target conversations fairly easily," Mr. Reed said.

A spokesman for the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. expressed "grave doubts" that intercepting microwave signals would be an easy job, adding that the telephone company has no evidence that such interception has taken place.

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After 7 Years, Cleaver Flies To U.S., Is Seized by the FBI

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Former Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver, 40, voluntarily returned to the United States today after seven years as a fugitive and was immediately taken into custody by federal authorities.

The onetime Panther information minister, who was accompanied on a Trans World Airlines flight from Paris by FBI agents at his own request, arrived at Kennedy Airport shortly after 5 p.m. (2200 GMT).

He was taken to be fingerprinted and photographed at the FBI's airport offices and later left Kennedy in a car also occupied by four FBI agents.

In contrast to his uneventful departure from Roissy Airport outside Paris, there was a disorderly crowd scene here as Cleaver and authorities guarding him tried to get to the car through about 75 reporters and photographers.

"I think it's ridiculous to question me under these circumstances," Cleaver said as the newsmen pressed around him.

Asked why he was returning, he said only: "I wanted to come back." Asked if he was glad to be back, he said: "Why not?"

An FBI spokesman said that Cleaver would be arraigned in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn on a fugitive warrant and probably would be taken to the Federal House of Detention in Manhattan to await transfer to California authorities.

He is wanted in that state, on a parole-violation charge and also faces assault charges in connection with a 1968 shootout between Black Panthers and Oakland police.

Renounced by Party

The Black Panther party said that it wanted nothing more to do with its former leader.

"All things considered, we don't want the work of the party to be associated with Eldridge Cleaver," said David Du Bois, the party spokesman.

He said that Cleaver is "one person of relatively little importance to the movement as a whole and to the Black Panther party in particular. His return to the country is not of concern to us beyond the fact that we are interested in guaranteeing that he receive a fair trial."

Miss Hearst's Trial Postponed to Jan. 26

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18 (AP).—A federal judge yesterday postponed the start of Patricia Hearst's bank robbery trial until Jan. 26. Her attorneys said that the delay gives them the time they need to prepare.

U.S. District Court Judge Oliver Carter agreed to change the Dec. 15 starting date at a meeting in his chambers at which Miss Hearst was not present.

Rumsfeld Is Confirmed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP). —After brief debate, the Senate today confirmed President Ford's nomination of Donald Rumsfeld as secretary of defense by a vote of 95 to 2. A resolution praising outgoing Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger was adopted by voice vote.

Defense Moves For Dismissal of Fromme Charges

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 18 (AP). —Lynette Fromme's attorney has asked that charges against her be dropped because prosecutors withheld evidence that, he said, could prove she did not try to kill President Ford.

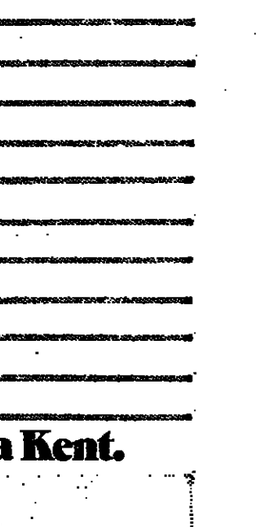
Attorney John Virga yesterday accused the U.S. Attorney's office of "willful suppression of evidence" and said District Court Judge Thomas MacBride must at least declare a mistrial if he refuses to drop the charges. At issue is a statement a witness made to police that Miss Fromme declared, "It wasn't loaded anyway."

"They were actually in contempt of court," Mr. Virga said of U.S. Attorney Dwayne Keyes and his assistant, Donald Heller. "They were ordered to give this information to me and they didn't."

Judge MacBride recessed the trial until tomorrow to give Mr. Virga time to interview witnesses. He said he would rule on the dismissal motion then.

Mr. Virga said he should have been given a copy of statements by the witness, James Damir, at the start of the trial instead of last Friday, when the prosecution rested its case.

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As Potential Demands in Crises Increase

U.S. Cargo-Airlift Fleet Seen Unable to Meet All Commitments

By Drew Middleton

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, Ill., Nov. 18 (NYT).—The strategic situation of the United States is such that the capabilities of the Military Airlift Command are an increasingly important element in the fulfillment of commitments to Europe and the Middle East.

Gen. Paul Carlton, its commander, said in an interview at his headquarters here that even with the active force, the National Guard and the Air Force Reserve units, plus the civil reserve air fleet, "we don't have enough cargo-airlift capability to meet all our commitments."

The command's growing importance to U.S. strategy rests on these factors:

• National reluctance, reflected in Congress, to deploy larger forces in Europe and Asia because of costs. Military sources are equally opposed because such deployment would diminish overall strategic mobility.

• The slowness of reinforcement and resupply by sea. The risk is that an enemy might overwhelm U.S. and allied strength in Europe or Asia before seaborne reinforcements could arrive. There is also mounting pessimism in the Defense Department about the Navy's ability to deliver supplies and men in the face of a Soviet submarine fleet far larger than that of Nazi Germany.

Optimum Potential

The optimum airlift situation, officers believe, would involve the movement of 15,000 men and 5,000 tons of supplies a day, with a 30-day total of 440,000 men and 230,000 tons.

An airlift of that size would insure the delivery of the forces scheduled for crisis deployment in the NATO area. The Army forces include an armored division, two mechanized divisions, one of them less one brigade, and an armored cavalry regiment. It is probable that a Marine division would also be assigned.

But allied military men wonder whether Washington would risk exacerbating a crisis by flying thousands of troops to Europe. And Americans wonder whether European nations would be willing to accept the troops if the Soviet Union might consider it an act of war.

The future of U.S. air bases in other countries is also a major concern in the Defense Department.

Command's Fleet

The Military Airlift Command includes helicopters and the giant C-5 Galaxy. According to Gen. Carlton, a C-5 load could consist of an M-60 tank, two helicopters, five armored personnel carriers and three trucks with trailers.

The workhorse is the C-141 Starlifter: its primary job is to deploy troops, oversize equipment and general cargo. The C-130 Hercules, a tactical plane, brings the active fleet to 640 craft.

One means of enhancing airlift capability would be to "stretch" the C-141 and modify it for air refueling. Another possibility is a wide-bodied jet modified to serve either as a tanker or a cargo transport.

The C-130 may be replaced by one of two short-takeoff-and-landing transports under development. The fuselages of both will be so wide that the, will be able to deliver almost every item that the C-5 now carries and to land on the shorter airfields of battle areas.

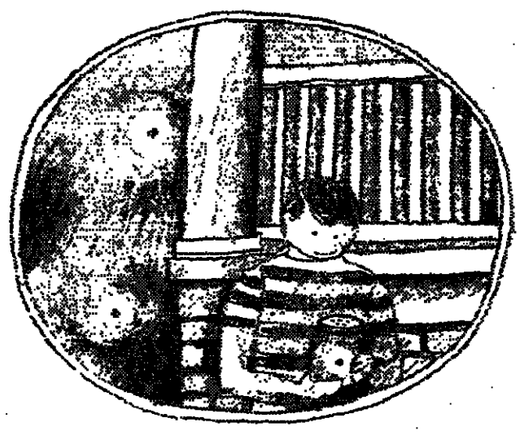
Civilian Reserve

In war the primary reinforcement for the airlift command would come from the civilian airlines.

A major problem is that aircraft of the civil reserve air fleet do not have sufficiently large cargo doors or floors strong enough to allow them to carry oversize cargo. The command believes that the government should pay for the modification of existing aircraft and require that adequate doors and floors be built into future aircraft.

Reviewing the projected improvements, Gen. Carlton said that without them "we're risking damage to the credibility of our strategic mobility policy" and "a challenge at the nuclear level."

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Obituaries

Detlev Bronk, 78; Scientist And a Leading U.S. Educator

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT).—Dr. Detlev Wulf Bronk, 78, president-emeritus of Rockefeller University and former president of Johns Hopkins University, the National Academy of Sciences and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, died yesterday in New York Hospital.

He had entered the hospital Friday after suffering what was preliminarily diagnosed as a mild stroke.

Dr. Bronk was an innovator in biophysics, and combined work in that field with his careers as college president and international scientific leader.

He is generally credited with having formulated the modern theory of the science of biophysics—the application of physics to the life systems of plants and animals.

He is also considered responsible for the development of the former Rockefeller Institute, which was primarily a medical-research facility, into an internationally-known graduate university that awards a handful of doctoral degrees in the sciences each year.

Educational Reform

While president of Johns Hopkins from 1949 to 1953, he authored what is known as the Hopkins plan, a program designed to erase the barriers between undergraduate and graduate study and enable students to progress at their own pace.

Dr. Bronk was president of the National Academy of Science, a governmental advisory board, from 1950 to 1962, and headed the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the nation's largest independent group of scientists, in 1952. He also served in advisory capacities to Presidents Harry S Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy.

A native New Yorker descended from Jonas Bronck, the settler for whom Bronx County was named, he completed his undergraduate studies at Swarthmore College. For the next five years he taught physics and physiology at the University of Michigan, where he earned a master's degree and his doctorate.

By 1928 he was a professor of physiology and biophysics and dean of men at Swarthmore. From 1929 to 1949 he was associated with the University of Pennsylvania, where he headed the Institute of Neurology and made significant contributions to biological research.

Dr. Bronk was a member of scientific societies in a dozen countries and was a trustee of six universities. He held about 60 honorary degrees from educational institutions in this country. His honors also included the Order of the British Empire, the Gold Medal of the International Benjamin Franklin Society, the Presidential Medal of Freedom and many other awards.

In 1968, Dr. Bronk turned over the reins of Rockefeller University to Dr. Frederick Seitz, a physicist who had succeeded Dr. Bronk as president of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington. Since 1968 Dr. Bronk had devoted his time to writing articles for scientific publications.

Harry Anslinger

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (WP).—Harry Anslinger, 83, who was the first U.S. commissioner of narcotics, holding the post from 1930 until his retirement in 1962, died Friday in a hospital near his home in Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Mr. Anslinger played a key role in getting the 1956 Federal Narcotics Law enacted. It was one of the most severe in the world, in many cases requiring long sentences that could not be suspended and that prohibited probation or parole.

The law was attacked by medical, judicial and penal authorities as being so punitive as to prevent rehabilitation of prisoners.

During his years as commissioner of narcotics, a post he yielded at the mandatory retirement age of 70, Mr. Anslinger virtually cut off the flow of cocaine to the United States by seeing to it that the factories in Peru and Bolivia were shut down. He pioneered in the use of U.S. narcotics agents abroad to stem the flow of narcotics into this country.

Robert Cedric Sherriff

LONDON, Nov. 18 (UPI).—British playwright Robert Cedric Sherriff, 79, who gained renown for "Journey's End," his play about life in the trenches in World War I, died yesterday.

Written for an amateur acting society, the play was brought to the West End in January, 1929, and was an instant success. It had a run of 594 performances, and has since been produced in about 20 countries. It was turned into a novel, and is now being filmed for a second time.

After the play's initial success, Mr. Sherriff, a former insurance clerk, studied at New College, Oxford. From there he moved to Hollywood, where he worked on film scripts, before returning to England for stage work and to write four novels.

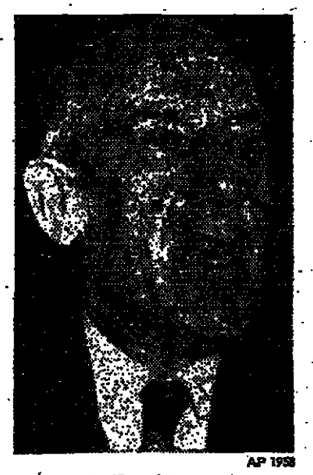
Alexander Vinogradov

MOSCOW, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Alexander Vinogradov, 81, an expert in the chemistry of the earth and a prominent space scientist, has died here, Tass reported yesterday. He was a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and held many medals, including three Orders of Lenin.

In recent years he was in charge of the chemical analysis of lunar soil samples and helped determine the composition of the atmosphere of Venus.

Michael Ayrton

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP).—Michael Ayrton, 54, a sculptor, writer and theater designer best known for his interpretations of Greek legends, died yesterday.



AP 1958

Detlev Bronk



AP 1962

Harry Anslinger

His statue of Icarus stands near St. Paul's Cathedral here.

Vittorio Necchi

PAVIA, Italy, Nov. 18 (AP).—Industrialist Vittorio Necchi, 77, founder of a sewing-machine firm bearing his name, died yesterday.

Oscar Pedroso Horta

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Nov. 18 (AP).—Oscar Pedroso Horta, 67, a former justice minister and an opposition party leader, died here yesterday after a heart attack.

Greece to Boost Defense Spending By 30% Next Year

ATHENS, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—The Greek government will increase defense spending by 30 per cent in the next fiscal year, Premier Constantine Caramanlis said here Sunday.

In a statement after a meeting of key ministers to decide on the budget for next year, he said defense was given top priority.

The budget provides for total spending of 171.5 billion drachmas (about $5 billion), including about $1.2 billion on defense, compared with about $920 million this year.

The statement said Greece was arming to defend itself, avert any threat and safeguard peace. But, it said: "The cost of maintaining peace within the framework of national dignity is big."

The Premier said the government's austerity policy would continue next year, but spending on social welfare and health would go up by 29 per cent and on education, by 22 per cent.

Prehistoric Effect Seen on Man

Supernova Is Linked to Civilization

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT).—Sometime before the dawn of human civilization in Mesopotamia, perhaps about 10,000 years ago, a great star suddenly burst into dazzling brilliance in the southern sky.

As astronomers reconstruct the event, called a supernova, a star in the constellation Vela exploded to become possibly 100 times brighter than Venus.

It shone day and night for months, visible from Mesopotamia just above the horizon in the Persian Gulf, and could hardly have escaped the attention of primitive farmers who, by that stage of human development, were settled in small villages.

In the millennia after the star burst, Mesopotamian peoples, particularly the Sumerians, developed astronomy, mathematics and writing. Their culture blossomed into mankind's first known civilization.

Now, a student of ancient peoples and of cuneiform, the writing system devised by the Sumerians, has found what he believes may be clues that the supernova, unknown by modern astronomers until recently, stimulated great attention to stellar phenomena and spawned the legends suggesting that Vela was sacred to Ea, the god who taught mankind the arts of civilization, according to the Sumerians, and was a forerunner of the Greeks' Prometheus.

Origin of Legends

He even suggested that the legends arose because the interest in the sky raised by the supernova may have led to a more careful study of the heavens, to formal astronomy and mathematics and to the need to make written records.

These suggestions and the evidence for them are contained in an article in the December issue of the Explorers Journal. The author is George Michanowsky, an amateur scholar who has led privately funded expeditions seeking evidence of ancient civilizations in South America and translated early Mesopotamian writings.

Although Mr. Michanowsky holds no academic degrees in related fields of study, his interpretations of the cuneiform texts have been reviewed by a leading expert in Mesopotamian history, Vaughn Crawford, curator of ancient Near Eastern art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and found to be "scholarly" and "highly conscientious throughout."

Other experts on ancient Mesopotamia asked to comment on the new interpretations expressed reservations or declined to make any judgments. New ideas usually take many years to become accepted in this field. It was decades, for example, between the first clues and the final acceptance of the fact that the Sumerians existed at all.

No Knowledge of Star

When cuneiformists first translated some of the astronomical writings of the Mesopotamians decades ago, they had no knowledge of the Vela supernova or anything else unusual about the part of the sky associated with the god Ea.

Ea, or Enki, as he is also known, was one of many Sumerian gods. According to Sumerian legend, Mr. Michanowsky said, a mighty star in the southern sky, known as "Mul Nun-ki," was held to be sacred to Ea.

Mr. Michanowsky said there were several texts that referred to a great star in the southern sky or to the region of the constellation Vela. One, for example, says that it should be considered a good omen if a bright planet moved in a certain way relative to Vela. In that event, the ancient document says, the land will prosper.

"Until now," Mr. Michanowsky said, "none of this has been considered particularly significant. However, with the knowledge that a supernova did occur in that part of the sky and that it surely could have had a powerful psychological impact on primitive peoples, I went back to look for more specific references."

Several References

After reviewing astronomical documents in cuneiform, he said, he found several possible references to the supernova. The most striking, in his view, is contained in a document known as the Mul Apin—a Babylonian copy, made in about 1000 BC, of a much earlier Sumerian document.

In a sequence of names of various stars, Mr. Michanowsky found the following reference: "The gigantic star of the god Ea in the constellation Vela of the god Ea."

Since there is no particularly bright star in Vela now, he feels the reference must be to the supernova which, although it certainly occurred long before the earliest Sumerian writings, could easily have been preserved in oral tradition for thousands of years.

All that remains today of the star is a huge glowing cloud of gases known as the Gum nebula, thrown off during the explosion, and, in the middle of the cloud, a relatively cold "cinder" emitting radiation and spinning rapidly.

Although the once gigantic star is now "dead," Mr. Michanowsky said it should not be forgotten. "Next to the sun," he said, "it may have been the most important star in the history of mankind."

U.S. Convicts Assert Right To Be Medical 'Guinea Pigs'

By Victor Cohn

JACKSON, Mich., Nov. 18 (WP).—More than 50 convicts at Jackson State Prison have insisted on their right, as one put it, "to volunteer as human guinea pigs" for medical research.

All but a half-dozen inmates interviewed here last week by the federal Commission on the Protection of Human Subjects said they opposed efforts by the American Civil Liberties Union and other groups, including some congressmen, to halt medical experiments on prisoners.

The men said they want the money they can earn from drug companies for participating, the change from ordinary prison life, the physical care they receive and, some said, the chance to help others.

The commission came here to study whether it should recommend a ban on such research, Dr. Kenneth Ryan of Harvard, its chairman, said.

Recent disclosures about projects by the CIA and other agencies has focused attention on drug experiments on prisoners.

Money, Drugs

Prisoners in some instances have been persuaded to participate in order to get money, narcotics or in the hope of winning "points" toward release.

The ACLU has attacked such studies as unethical and illegal on the grounds that no one living under such coercive conditions—or in such need of money—can give the "free consent" that researchers ordinarily ask of volunteers.

The commission reported its findings in a public meeting in Ann Arbor.

Many of the men in research programs were indignant when asked by The Washington Post about proposals to halt prison research.

'It's Unfair'

"It's unfair. I have a right to do what I want with myself," said Michael Filip, 31, who is taking part in his "15th or 20th" research study here.

In the most common theme, a 36-year-old chaplain's assistant, who asked to remain anonymous, said, "The main reason we're all doing this is the money. My ordinary pay is 50 cents a day. Some get 25 cents."

Inmates' wages run as high as $1.25 an hour for a few coveted manufacturing jobs. But jobs of any kind are available for only half the men in this prison of 3,800 inmates.

"I'll get $300 for 26 days on this test," said Filip of a study of the effects of various doses of a heart-regulating drug.

Inmates must buy their own clothes. They also want money for extra food, cigarettes and television sets.

Money for Presents

"It's Christmas coming up and a lot of men want to buy presents for their kids," Glen McBride, 34, said.

Prison officials said taking part in the experiments wins no credit toward parole.

Many inmates interviewed spoke of the relative luxury of living for up to a month in clinics run here by two pharmaceutical companies, Parke, Davis & Co. and Upjohn Co.

'The Bahamas'

"It's like going to the Bahamas," a prisoner said.

Both Parke Davis and Upjohn conduct all of their initial testing of drugs involving human subjects here. They also retest established drugs to measure potency and other effects. Each company conducts tests on about 1,000 men here a year.

Doctors for the drug companies said they see almost no unfavorable reactions more serious than a fever or rash. But in one serious case, a prisoner developed an infected hip joint. He is still using crutches. He had been given a steroid, or cortisone-like, drug. Such drugs can sometimes awaken a dormant infection.

3 EEC Countries Reportedly Bar Plan on Migrants

BRUSSELS, Nov. 18 (IHT).—The West German, British and Dutch governments have obstructed the European Commission's plan for migrant workers, European Economic Community sources said yesterday. This plan includes free movement within the EEC of non-EEC immigrants, plus political rights and a uniform system of family benefits payments for them.

All three countries have decided that free movement for such workers is out of the question in the present economic climate. Since there are now more than 5 million unemployed EEC citizens, the three countries feel it would be politically and socially disastrous to extend the rights of immigrants.

The Italians take an opposing view and are anxious to see an EEC migrants policy settled as soon as possible. But it has been made clear to the Italian government that there is no possibility of anything being accepted by other EEC members, except in the most general terms.

Patrick Hillery, the EEC commissioner responsible for social affairs, has accepted the fact that it is impossible to carry out all the proposals for migrants that his department has put forward. He has promised to produce a narrowed version.

Deputy Abducted In Sardinia on Vote Campaign

ORISTANO, Sardinia, Nov. 18 (AP).—Police today were searching for a Christian Democratic deputy, touring Sardinia in a local political campaign, who was kidnapped outside this town.

Pietro Riccio was the first member of parliament to have been seized in a nationwide wave of abductions.

Police said Mr. Riccio was driving with his administrative assistant to a political meeting Friday in connection with local elections when another car cut them off and blocked them. The kidnappers, described as armed and masked, jumped out, forced Mr. Riccio into their car and drove off.

Mr. Riccio, 54, serving his first term in parliament, was mayor of this western Sardinian coastal town in 1966-67.

The Interior Ministry in Rome dispatched two high-ranking police officials to lead the hunt for the deputy.

Soviet MiG Squadron May Go to Syria

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—U.S. intelligence sources said yesterday the Soviet Union had agreed to send a squadron (normally 20 planes) of MIG-25 supersonic reconnaissance planes to Syria.

The sources said intelligence reports also indicated that the Syrian Army had redeployed on the Golan Heights two divisions sent last summer to the northeast border with Iraq during a dispute over water rights.

$100,000 in Coins Stolen in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP).—Burglars stole $100,000 worth of rare coins from a coin shop just off Fifth Avenue yesterday, police reported.

They said that the burglars selected the rarest coins and left the least valuable.

Crime of Passion at 65

LYONS, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Marie Louise Eberbey was given a suspended five-year prison sentence last week for stabbing her lover, Camille Berlon, to death because he refused to divorce his wife. He was 72. She is 65.

France Reports 1 Million Jobless

PARIS, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—The number of unemployed French workers topped the million mark last month for the first time since World War II, the Labor Ministry reported yesterday.

It said that 1,015,800 persons in the work force were without jobs, compared with 945,800 at the end of September. Unemployment stood at 630,000 in October of last year.

Until now, official figures have been below a million, although trade union leaders have said that the real figures were higher and estimated recently that 1.3 million were out of work.

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Much of this growth, however, has been due to heavy foreign investment. The foreign-owned sector is, on the whole, the most modern, dynamic sector of the Spanish economy, but foreign dependence now limits Spain's options.

The probable effects of this situation are analyzed in the latest issue of the Hudson Letter. Among its forecasts: "Foreigners doing business in Spain may anticipate a less easy time in the future."

If this is the kind of information you need to make sound business decisions, then you should be reading The Hudson Letter.

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President Consolidates Power

Afghan Cabinet Shuffle Seen As Purge of Pro-Soviet Group

KABUL, Afghanistan, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Afghanistan's President Sadar Mohammed Daud has asserted his authority over leftist elements in his first Cabinet shake-up since coming to power.

"There's an inkling of a purge of pro-Moscow elements," a senior bureaucrat said.

President Daud, who ousted King Mohammed Zahir Shah in 1973, appears to have consolidated his own power by appointment of four new Cabinet ministers.

In a reshuffle announced at the end of September, President Daud demoted the Soviet-educated interior minister, Faiz Mahmoud, one of the young leftist army officers who helped engineer the coup ousting the king after 40 years of rule.

The interior chief was shifted to the less important post of minister for frontier affairs and replaced at the Interior Ministry by the former commandant-general of the police, Abdul Qadir.

Another leftist in the Cabinet, Ghulam Jelani Bakhtiary, was removed as agriculture and irrigation minister and his portfolio was given to the governor of Eastern Nangarhar Province, Azizullah Wasifi.

Other Appointments

Two other new appointments were Mines and Industry Minister Abdul Tsweb Asefi, previously governor of Herat Province, and Communications Minister Abdul Karim Attayee, formerly head of the government-owned Afghanistan radio.

President Daud also named Finance Minister Said Abdul Ais to the new post of second deputy premier.

Political sources suggest this could indicate that First Deputy Premier Mohammed Hassan Shark, a leftist who was for many years private secretary to President Daud, is on the way out.

An indication of President Daud's strengthened personal authority is the diminishing influence of a mysterious Central Committee, believed to comprise about 20 mainly leftist army and air force officers. The composition of the committee has never been made public but it is known to have wielded considerable power since the coup.

Diplomats deem it significant that the Cabinet changes were announced by the President alone, whereas past pronouncements had been made in the name of President Daud and the Central Committee.

"Not much is heard of the Central Committee these days and it apparently hasn't met since the end of last year," a Western diplomat commented.

Less than two weeks after the Cabinet shake-up, President Daud released former Premier Mohammad Musa Shafiq and the deposed king's son-in-law, Prince Abdul Wali Shah, under an amnesty marking the Moslem religious festival Eid al-Fitr.

Afghan Politics

This was seen as a further demonstration of the President's enhanced stature. Both men, when arrested during the coup, were branded as traitors.

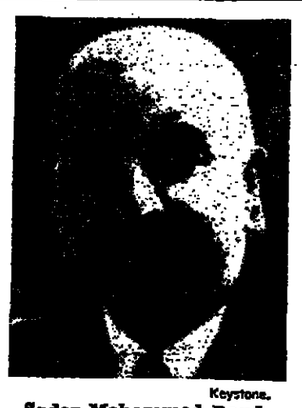
Not all political analysts see the Cabinet changes as a result of an ideological power struggle beneath the surface of the government.

"It's simply politics, Afghan style," said a senior official. "We have our own way of doing things and are not so much concerned with the right or left—or for that matter East and West."

Nevertheless, it was noted here that the Iranian press welcomed the changes. A Tehran newspaper hailed them as a good augury for closer cooperation between the two neighboring Moslem countries.

The Shah of Iran, who has a deep-seated suspicion of Communism, will no doubt feel easier about the huge amounts of aid he has offered Afghanistan if leftist elements are squeezed out of the Kabul government.

Iran in May signed a protocol to lend Afghanistan $700 million on easy terms for industrial projects, and has pledged further credit for a proposed railroad network which will be an important factor in the development of this arid, landlocked country.



Keystone.

Sadar Mohammed Daud

Laos Disputes Thai Version

Bangkok Shuts Border Area After Mekong Gunboat Affair

BANGKOK, Nov. 18 (AP).—Thailand closed a section of its frontier opposite the Laotian capital of Vientiane today after the sinking of a Thai gunboat by Pathet Lao forces, a government spokesman said.

At the same time, the government moved about four infantry companies, one marine unit, two tanks and artillery pieces to reinforce its patrols along the Mekong River border, where the gunboat was destroyed yesterday.

One Thai Navy officer was killed and three men were wounded in the fighting near Tha Bor, opposite Vientiane and 325 miles north of Bangkok.

[The Laotian government today protested to Thailand that the gunboat had opened fire on Laotian soldiers about to bathe in the Mekong River, Reuters reported.

[The Thai ambassador was summoned to the Foreign Ministry in Vientiane and handed a statement saying his country would have to bear full responsibility for any consequences arising from yesterday's incident.

[The statement said "the reactionary Thai authorities" "fired more than 70 mortar bombs and used artillery and rifle fire in the incident. It added that Thai forces set fire to two houses, destroyed rice fields and wounded cattle.]

"The closing of the stretch of border and the movement of troops do not mean that we are preparing to go to war with Laos," the Thai spokesman said. "It's a move to protect our sovereignty."

Premier Kukrit Pramoj said Thailand would not retaliate strongly against Laos because the two countries should maintain good relations. But he said Thailand must recover the destroyed boat with the dead officer. The ship is grounded in the middle of the Mekong River.

The closed portion of the border covers about 80 miles in the area of the incident. Laos closed several portions of the frontier after the Pathet Lao took control of the coalition government in Vientiane five months ago.

The Mekong River forms about 900 miles of the frontier between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Chatichai Choonhavan said he would recall the Thai ambassador to Laos for consultations on the matter and might lodge a protest with the Laotian government over the incident.

Makarios Supports 'Palestinian Rights'

NICOSIA, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Archbishop Makarios, the President of Cyprus, today called for restoration of the "rights of the Palestine people."

In an address after accepting the credentials of new Iraqi Ambassador Nouri Ismail Taha Alwayis, Archbishop Makarios said: "Peace in the Middle East can prevail only when the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are restored."

Welsh and Scots Favor a Vote on More Autonomy

LONDON, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Only 20 per cent of the Scots and 10 per cent of the Welsh want complete independence from Britain, according to an opinion poll published yesterday.

The Marplan poll showed, however, that plenty of inhabitants of the two regions want more autonomy and many would like a referendum on the issue.

The next session of Parliament, which opens Wednesday, is expected to be dominated by government proposals to give elected assemblies with some powers to Scotland and Wales, where nationalist parties have been gaining successes in recent years.

The pollsters interviewed 500 persons each in Scotland, England and Wales. They said 51 per cent of the Welsh, 20 per cent of the Scots and 64 per cent of the English voted no change at all in the present system of government, while 72 per cent of the Scots, 58 per cent of the English and 62 per cent of the Welsh favored a referendum.

9 of 12 Are Rescued From W. German Ship

ELSFLETH, West Germany, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Nine members of the 12-man crew of the West German freighter Rudolf S., who abandoned ship Sunday night after it sprang a leak in the Bay of Biscay, have been rescued, the Schepers shipping line said today. The West German ship Pelindaba rescued seven from a lifeboat. A Dutch tug picked up two from another lifeboat, and two were found dead in the same boat. The ship's cook was drowned.

New Row in Whitlam Ouster Erupts With Newspaper Leak

CANBERRA, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—A new row erupted today in Australia's political crisis over a newspaper law which reported that Solicitor-General Maurice Byers had declared, before the Whitlam government was dismissed, that such a move would be unconstitutional.

Governor-General Sir John Kerr, who dismissed the Labor government last week, called in the solicitor-general and two other senior law officials and told them that the leak, to the influential Financial Review, had seriously embarrassed him, informed sources said.

The newspaper said that Mr. Byers had given an opinion that Sir John would have no constitutional authority to dissolve Parliament on the advice of the Liberal minority side of the House of Representatives.

The opinion is understood to have been prepared by former Attorney-General Keppel Enderby and Mr. Byers, and given to Sir John on Nov. 6, five days before he dismissed the Labor government, led by Gough Whitlam.

Attorney-General Ivor Greenwood, one of the officials called in with Mr. Byers, said later that the solicitor-general had been "grossly maligned" and his opinion distorted by the newspaper report.

But officials of the former Labor government said that extracts from the opinion had been correctly quoted by the newspaper.

Meanwhile, Mr. Whitlam is scheduled to address more rallies and public meetings over the next week before launching the Labor party's official campaign for the Dec. 13 general election with a major policy speech in Sydney next Monday.

Malcolm Fraser, leader of the caretaker government, was pelted with eggs and meat pies in Darwin today as the election campaign took on a boisterous tone.

None of the missiles hurled by Labor supporters hit the leader of the Liberal-Country party coalition, but election rally observers reported several near misses.

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Disappearances No Mystery

'Bermuda Triangle' Stories 'Nonsense,' U.S. Agency Says

By Marvin Miles

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 18.—The Federal Aviation Administration has a word for the notion that planes missing in the Bermuda Triangle have been the victims of occult or supernatural forces: "Nonsense."

The Bermuda Triangle, sometimes called "Devil's Triangle" or the "Hoodoo Sea," is a 200,000-square-mile area off the U.S. Atlantic coast, bounded by Miami and the Virgin Islands at the base and Bermuda at the apex, in which more than 100 ships and planes have disappeared, most of them since 1945.

"According to a raft of magazine articles and recent best-selling books, flying into this mythical area is tantamount to sauntering through the gates of hell," the FAA said.

"We are asked by certain writers to believe that the disappearance of ships and planes in the area was the work of hostile aliens in flying saucers or somehow related to mysterious energy sources emanating from the supposed lost continent of Atlantis.

"Still others contend there is an advanced civilization living in the unexplored depths of the Atlantic which regularly grabs off men and machines from the surface as part of an ongoing science project."

The FAA's analysis in the agency's magazine, FAA World, mentions no titles, but one of its targets obviously is "The Bermuda Triangle", a book by Charles Berlitz that reached the best-seller lists early this year.

Special Problems

The FAA said its air traffic and safety specialists admit there are special problems associated with flying in the Bermuda Triangle area, but it scoffs at the idea that supernatural forces are at large there.

"They believe," the agency said, "that aviation accidents there can be attributed to such mundane factors as weather, inexperience in over-ocean flying and inadequate navigation equipment."

The FAA said usually benign weather can change radically, with cyclical storms that can rip the wings off a plane. "A pilot may fly into a localized storm lurking under an apparently innocent nimbocumulus cloud," it said.

The area also is characterized by ocean currents, including the Gulf Stream, that can carry floating wreckage or survivors miles away from the scene of a crash, frustrating search and rescue operations and explaining the phrase "lost without trace."

In addition, the FAA said, there is a great deal of traffic in the Triangle area, with numbers of pilots, inexperienced in over-ocean flying, setting off from the mainland or hopping from island to island.

A neophyte over-water pilot, it was pointed out, can lose his horizon and become disoriented on a misty day, when the gray of the water and the sky blend.

Clean Record

In emphasizing that experience counts, the FAA pointed to the record of Chalk Airline, a scheduled air taxi flying amphibious Grumman Hallard aircraft, which has been flying the Triangle skies day after day since 1919.

"In that time," the agency said, "there have been no fatalities, no injuries, no mysterious disappearances, no unexplained engine or electrical or compass failures, just day-to-day visual-flight-rules flying by weather-wise pilots."

Chalk pilots, incidentally, refer to the "devil" in the Triangle as "the saber-toothed guppy."

Among incidents in the area, the FAA told the story of a flying preacher who vanished in a twin-engined Piper Aztec. His disappearance without a trace was regarded as mysterious and sinister in newspaper accounts.

Almost a year later a wingtip fuel tank floated up on a beach and an examination proved the plane had flown into intense turbulence which ripped the tank from the wing and jammed the plane's right aileron into a down position, sending it out of control.

The only airliner to crash in the Triangle in the last decade, the FAA said, was a DC-9 flown by Overseas National, a supplemental airline, which ditched near the Virgin Islands without any loss of life.

"FAA inspectors found that the plane ran out of fuel, proving once again that within the 'sinister' Triangle or over the cornfields of Iowa, planes do not fly on air alone."

© *Los Angeles Times.*

British Leftists Lose Control of Engineers Union

LONDON, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—The militant left in the British trade union movement today lost control of the engineering union to moderates.

The shift of power in the country's second largest union was seen as weakening any potential left-wing challenge to the policies of Prime Minister Harold Wilson and improving the chances of continued union support for wage restraint to defeat inflation.

The engineering workers under the control of the Communist party-backed left had opposed the government's current £6 a week ($2.18) limit on pay rises, but now, it will probably go along with it.

Two seats on the executive council of the 1,170,000-member union were won by right-wingers Terry Duffy and Gavin Laird.

Mr. Laird will take his seat on the union executive Dec. 1, giving the moderates a 4-3 edge. The moderates will be further strengthened when Mr. Duffy joins the executive next September.

Turkish Bid Seen On Aegean Talks

ANKARA, Nov. 18 (AP).—Turkey delivered a note to Greece today, renewing its invitation for "meaningful negotiations" on their Aegean Sea continental shelf dispute, diplomatic sources said.

According to the sources, Turkey told Greece that a solution to the dispute first should be sought through bilateral negotiations and only unsolved points should be submitted to the International Court at The Hague for arbitration. Turkey handed a similar note to Greece on Sept. 30.

The dispute erupted in the spring of last year, when the two countries issued overlapping oil-exploration licenses in the eastern Aegean.

Love in the Woods Is Crime in Russia

MOSCOW, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—A Russian farmhand and a milkmaid who left their jobs and lived together in an underground "burrow" in a wood near here have each been sentenced to a year in jail for refusing to take a job.

A Moscow regional newspaper reported today that Konstantin Volkov and Nadezhda Bogolepova were sentenced for leading a "parasitical" life. Being without a job for any length of time is prohibited under Soviet law.

8 Die on Chilean Bus

ANTOFAGASTA, Chile, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Eight Chilean Air Force conscripts were killed and 23 were injured when their bus crashed into a truck last night on the outskirts of this northern port city.

France Rep... Million Jo...

Pravda Charges Full Helsinki Text Ignored in West

MOSCOW, Nov. 18 (AP).—Pravda complained today that no major "bourgeois" daily newspaper in the West has published the full text of the document issued at the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation. Both Pravda and Izvestia have published the full text.

The 106-page "final act," signed by leaders of 35 nations Aug. 1, dealt with the stabilization of existing frontiers, easing of tensions, cooperation among the states and humanitarian concerns, including reuniting of families and freer movement of people and ideas.

The Pravda article said that the past 3 1/2 months "were sufficient to see who made the first step and how in familiarizing the peoples with the Helsinki agreements. Unfortunately, one has to state that such steps have not been made so far at all in a number of countries."

However, Pravda said the text was published by the U.S. government and governments of certain other Western nations.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Wednesday, November 19, 1975 *

Popular Front: New Version?

The agreement between the Communist parties of Italy and France has been termed —by its authors—an historic document. And the assertion that these two adherents to international Communism were pledged to a "democratic path to socialism," working within the political systems of their own countries, does have an impressive ring. This is particularly true at a time when the Communists of Portugal are seeking to thwart the popular will in their own nation, and when the Soviet Union is openly and actively attempting to set up its own brand of socialism in strife-torn Angola.

What remains to be seen, however, is whether this is a genuinely new version of the "Popular Front" movement that was adopted by Communism on the initiative, of the Kremlin, before World War II or whether it is merely a new edition. For the Popular Front had very pronounced weaknesses, from the standpoint of democratic government.

The original form of the Popular Front, in fact, was primarily an instrument of Soviet foreign policy, an effort to enlist a broad political force against the Fascism of Germany. Italy and Spain. And, when Stalin signed his treaty with Hitler, the Popular Front fell apart, and the open struggle against Nazism began—in Communist propaganda all around the world—as an "imperialist war."

Then, when Hitler attacked the Soviet Union, elements of the Popular Front reappeared, in underground cooperation (admittedly this was still far from a perfect union, and in places like Yugoslavia and Poland, the underground was riven by outright war between Communists and anti-Communists) and in Communist representation in postwar democratic governments. But this, too, was wrecked by the cold war—the Communists took over in the East and were ejected from Western governments, and Stalin purged the Communists in and out of the area. his armies controlled who still clung to the Popular Front notion.

That the Kremlin no longer exerts this kind of power where its armies are not in occupation is obvious enough. That the French and Italian Communist parties have asserted a considerable degree of real autonomy may be taken for granted. But whether this finds expression in a fundamental acceptance of the democratic way and is more than just a tactical maneuver, is still open to question. And, of course, there is also justifiable doubt whether the socialism that the Communist parties hope to win at the ballot would be as democratic as the means being sought to attain it.

It can be recognized that the Communist world has greatly changed since Stalin's death, and that the techniques of Lenin and Mao are not necessarily those which will be used to implant the dogmas of Marx. But whether those dogmas and whatever new techniques may be applied to put them into effect will reflect a popular will, or suit popular needs, is just as open to skepticism as ever.

Summit Substance

In the postwar Marshall Plan, it used to be said that "when the United States catches cold, Europe gets pneumonia." Today, that dependence runs in both directions. The interdependence of the three major industrial economies of the world—the United States, West Europe's nine-nation Common Market and Japan, controlling two-thirds or more of the free world's production, trade and monetary reserves—demands closer policy coordination in the future than has been seen in the past.

"We intend to intensify our cooperation on all these problems," the leaders of the six most powerful free world nations said after their weekend Rambouillet summit meeting. There was also the fact that the heads of government of the United States, France, Britain, West Germany, Italy and Japan had met together for the first time to discuss coordination of their domestic and foreign economic policies—though it is unfortunate that French opposition alone deprived Canada of a rightful place at the conference.

But what the free world awaits is evidence that President Ford and his partners at the economic summit have established a method of continuing consultation and cooperation to replace the unilateral decision-making that has brought the world its deepest depression since the 1930s. If that method was agreed it has yet to be revealed.

"The United States will propose that ministers of our countries responsible for economic policy meet periodically," Secretary Kissinger said last week, "to follow up on policy directions set at the summit and to review what further decisions may be needed"—presumably at further summit meetings.

Secretary Kissinger's proposal for follow-on action—going beyond declarations of pious intentions—evidently was discussed by the heads of government. But it was not mentioned in the communiqué. Nor was any plan announced for further summit meetings that, with careful international preparatory staff work and follow-through on its decisions, could in itself provide the most informal and least controversial system of effective policy coordination.

"We are confident that our present policies are compatible and complementary and that recovery is under way," the six leaders announced. This public expression of self-satisfaction would seem to suggest agreement that nothing more needs to be done. But it is unlikely that the six nations so easily satisfied each other's concerns about the vitality and durability of U.S. recovery, lagging recovery in West Germany and Japan and continued recession elsewhere.

A useful step forward evidently was achieved in the monetary field, with a French-U.S. compromise that promises more stable exchange rates through agreed central bank intervention in the market. There undoubtedly was also a useful exchange of views on trade liberalization, energy policy, raw materials, relations with developing countries and the need for agreed credit guidelines for East-West trade.

But the central issue is whether the people of the free world now really can, as President Ford promised, "look forward to more jobs, less inflation and a greater sense of economic security." Did the six heads of government agree on ways in the future to better coordinate interest rates, fiscal policy, economic stimulus, monetary restraint and the other crucial elements of national economic strategy that unavoidably affect other countries as well?

Even if the six now proceed to go their own ways, as in the past, their coming together this once was not without value. But history will remember this meeting and its participants only if it becomes the first of a series that brings the free world the common goals, joint decisions and continuing coordinated action that interdependence demands.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Changing Lebanon

Agreement to "discuss" constitutional changes may sound like the most paltry of concessions among feuding factions; but in the acutely sensitized air of Lebanon today it is a noteworthy shift away from incipient civil war.

The Moslem Premier, Rashid Karami, and the Christian President, Suleiman Franjieh, have reached a vague and (of necessity at this stage) imprecise understanding to consider ways in which the rigid and increasingly irrelevant political structure of Lebanon might be brought up to date. Since 1943 and the era of French tutelage, Lebanon's Christian minority has maintained a strong hold on the national presidency; the Christian community has scarcely been challenged as the elite of the land, economically and politically, until this autumn.

Through past weeks of anarchy and combat—now calmed, at least temporarily—Mr. Karami has emerged as the one high-ranking leader with stature intact, even enhanced. Though Moslem, he still seems to command the respect of the Christian leadership. All his personal courage and sense of statecraft will be called into service in any genuine effort to correct artificial political imbalances that have left the nation's Moslem communities in an inferior position. Testimony to the difficulty of any reform process came in the abrupt rejection last week by the right-wing Christian Phalange party of one proposed change, relaxation of the requirement that the president of Lebanon must always be a Christian.

Yet some movement toward breaking up the old traditions of elite sectarian leadership is the only hope of a way out for Lebanon. The alternative of partition into Christian and Moslem zones, as apparently many entrenched Christians would prefer, would only invite endless cycles of violence and reprisals—even without the threats of armed intervention that are being uttered from neighboring Syria.

As the first steps toward a real political dialogue among warring sects become evident, it is more necessary than ever that outside forces hold back and let the Lebanese try to work their own way out of their chaos.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

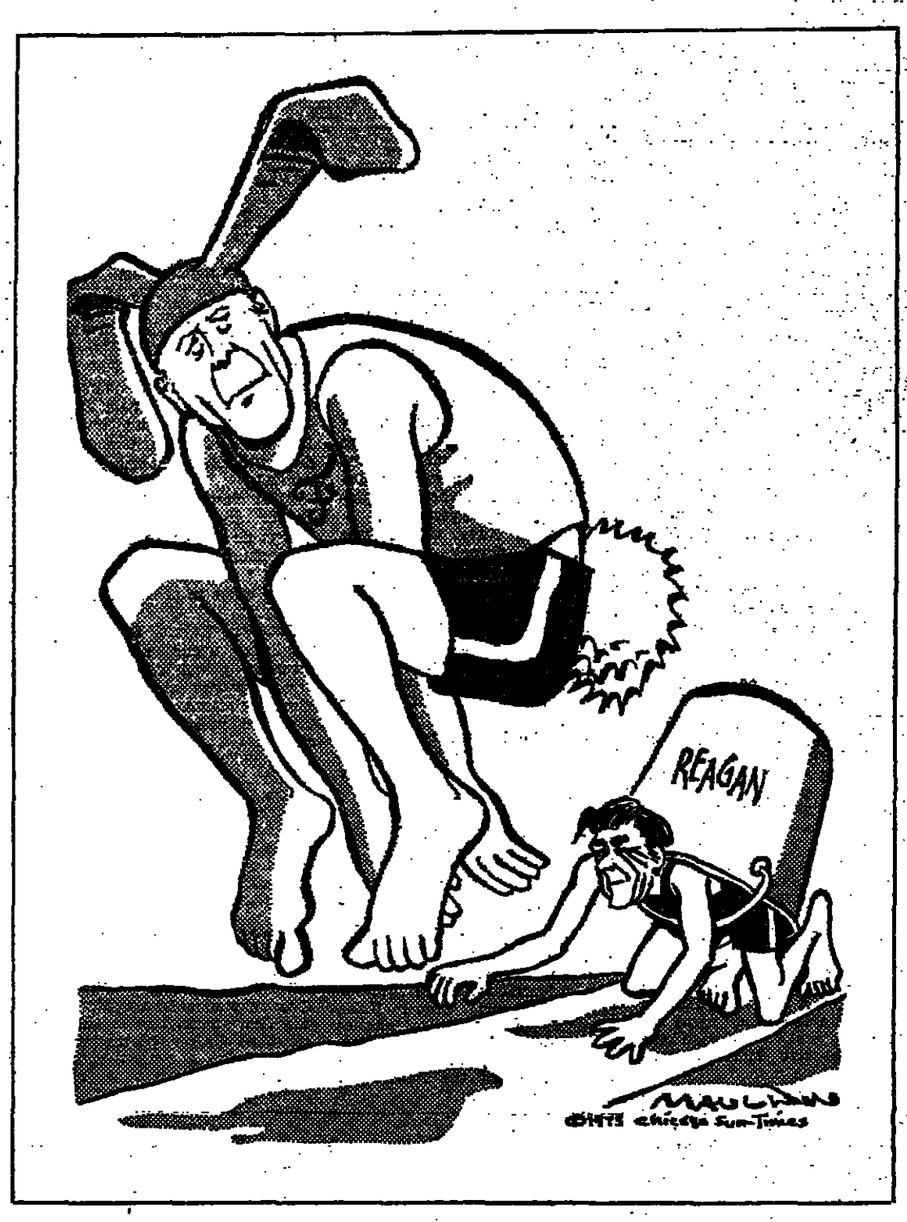
November 19, 1900

WASHINGTON.—It seems now quite likely that the coming short session of Congress will at last see completed the preliminary legislation necessary for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. The House had already passed a bill, but the Senate did not act before recess. It is felt for sure that the administration will now press for quick action to assure its rapid passage.

Fifty Years Ago

November 19, 1925

NEW YORK.—This city now has a feminine member of its Municipal Council. But she may very well prefer to be called an Alderman, rather than an "Alderwoman." Why? Because in the good old Anglo-Saxon the title meant the "Elder Man." Now I ask you, just what member of the gentler sex would like to be known as the "Elder Woman"? Progress most certainly poses the darndest problems!



Peru: Miligarchy After Oligarchy

By C. L. Sulzberger

LIMA—Peruvians like to say that the military government which has ruled this country since the 1968 coup is not a *dictadura* but a *dictablanda*. Dictadura is the Spanish word for dictatorship but "dura" means hard, "blanda" means soft. Hence the pun.

There is a good deal of truth in this quip because the group of army officers who seized control seven years ago in what they call the "revolution" insists—with no contradiction from neutral observers—that nobody has since been killed for political reasons and that there are no political prisoners in jail.

Indeed the initial brusque aspect of the regime appears to have relaxed following an internal upheaval among top army commanders last August. Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado, who made himself President in 1968, was ousted and replaced by Gen. Francisco Morales Bermudez Cerruti, next in line among the military hierarchs.

Reorientation

Velasco seems to have gone for two reasons. He had been ailing for months and advancing arteriosclerosis appeared responsible for abrupt and ill-considered personal actions. Furthermore, the tougher requirements of the revolution had largely been accomplished, especially the seizure of foreign (primarily U.S.) companies here and the reorientation of policy from a strictly Western to a Third World line.

Velasco, who has lived in Lima as a free man since his colleagues fired him, came of modest origins and appeared to have a social chip on his shoulder that inspired his revolutionary passions. Morales, grandson of a president and himself finance minister under the last elected premier, is free of such complexes and consequently more at ease.

One might say his "phase two" of the revolution shows signs of being more relaxed, an intellectual rather than emotional concept. Even in relations with the United States the former abrasive atmosphere has faded.

Another change is that although Velasco was never accused of the slightest dishonesty, several people around him were believed to be tarnished by corruption. The crack here was that the old "oligarchy" of wealthy families who traditionally ran Peru has been replaced by a "miligarchy." A new class of military bureaucrats began to display sudden signs of prosperity. This atmosphere has also altered slightly with Morales, a man known for upright character.

Same Goals

Morales gives the impression of being an honest Social Democrat or even, in its initial and pristine European sense, Christian Democrat. He claims his goals are precisely those of Velasco but his methods seem milder. He has no personal grudge against society, simply wants to improve it and make the revolution pay as it goes.

On the whole the United States seems to feel somewhat easier in this situation. During the 1960s Washington got in bad with the military here by refusing to sell to Peru the modern weapons it wished, above all, supersonic jets. Therefore one of the first things the new dictatorship did was to buy weapons it coveted from France and the Soviet Union.

The ideology claimed for the revolution is somewhat murky. Gen. Miguel Angel de la Flor Valle, foreign minister under both Velasco and Morales, described it as "nationalist and independent" with a doctrine of "revolutionary humanism clearly opposed to the systems of social exploitation as well as the dogmatic and totalitarian systems. Therefore it rejects the capitalist and the Communist systems."

Favorable Views

De la Flor, who like the other army bosses always comes to work in uniform, claims foreign policy hasn't changed since Velasco was replaced. Nevertheless, he admits the desire to develop friendship with Washington. He says only one hurdle remains to be crossed: terms for nationalizing and compensating the Marcona company here, now under review by the U.S. and Peruvian governments.

U.S. businessmen—and they are still quite numerous—express surprisingly favorable views. They apparently feel the revolution has benevolent objectives, is rather benign in its administration, and has succeeded in expanding national purchasing power.

They admit, however, that only the top 25 per cent of the population has benefited from this trend —the remaining three quarters, in their view, has been bypassed in the process. The press is relatively free but visibly biased against the United States.

The so-called oligarchy of former rich landowners and leading industrialists has been dispossessed and impoverished. But the generals claim there are no political exiles, only individuals who chose to leave because they preferred life abroad. Anyone who wishes may return, they insist—but it is obvious they would have a hard time supporting themselves.

The Citing of Kissinger

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—When a House committee cites the secretary of state for contempt on the eve of a summit meeting [Rambouillet], it is tempting to see congressional irresponsibility naked and unashamed. Tempting but not quite right. While the committee did not exactly outdo Cicero in statesmanship, the true trouble was ineptitude —and maybe even dirty politics —inside the administration.

The contempt citation came from the House Select Committee on Intelligence headed by Otis Pike, a New York Democrat. The committee is trying to assess the quality of U.S. intelligence gathering. Since it began work in September and is due to end on Jan. 31, much of the work has been hasty. But it is hard to claim that the majority in the committee is deeply irresponsible or out to "get" Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Opposed Policy

The proof lies in the case of Thomas Boyatt, a State Department official who opposed the Kissinger policy on Cyprus. The committee voted to subpoena the exact document in which Mr. Boyatt expressed his views. The State Department could have claimed the report was an internal communication and refused to yield an inch on that ground. If a fight developed, the department might well have won a significant victory in the committee or in the full House or even in the courts.

Instead, one of Mr. Kissinger's most astute aides, Lawrence Eagleburger, negotiated a compromise with the committee. The compromise, which included elements of the Boyatt report mixed indistinguishably with other critical comments, was virtually a total victory for Mr. Kissinger. But four Democrats broke with Chairman Pike to join the Republicans in a majority asserting that the compromise fulfilled the committee requirements.

But having won big with a soft approach, the administration suddenly switched to a hard line in response to a set of subpoenas issued on Nov. 6 at the behest of the Republican minority on the committee. Among other things the minority asked for three sets of documents. First there was a request, addressed to the secretary of state, for intelligence recommendations made by the State Department to the White House from January, 1961, forward. Next there was a request aimed at Mr. Kissinger, as special assistant to the President for national security, for summaries of White House decisions on intelligence recommendations beginning in 1965. Third there was a request, also aimed at Mr. Kissinger in his White House role, for material relating to documents on Soviet violation of the 1972 arms control agreement.

This time the State Department made no attempt to negotiate with the committee. Under orders from the White House it took the view that the documents in question belonged to the President. The White House, after advice from the Justice Department—in a message which arrived after the citation had been voted—said the documents could not be turned over on grounds of executive privilege.

As to the subpoenas addressed to Mr. Kissinger in his national security role, they were handled chiefly by Jack Marsh, a former Virginia congressman and buddy of the President who is not known for being particularly friendly to the secretary of state.

At one point he told the Republican members of the committee he would deliver all the material, which did not amount to much in any case. He next delivered a very slim package of stuff, much of it highly laundered for security purposes, to the committee. The committee staff was able to show that a lot more material was available, particularly on the question of the arms control violation issue. Eventually Mr. Marsh did come up with a whole new batch of material, but some documents were still held out, apparently on security grounds.

Enjoy the Fun

That treatment seems to have infuriated some Republican members of the committee. Mr. Pike and the Democrats sit back and enjoyed the fun. Last Friday, three days after the due date on the subpoenas, the committee voted three contempt citations against the secretary of state. Two of the four Republicans joined the Democratic majority.

No doubt a compromise is going to emerge. But the point of all this is not that the Congress has no right to vote a contempt citation on the eve of a summit meeting. It is that on the eve of a summit meeting the administration shouldn't defy the Congress. The usually crude approach to Congress before the Rambouillet talks raises the suspicion that somebody in the White House has it in for the secretary of state.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Peter Lennon From London:

The police, who were aware of only 13 per cent of these amateur villains, can now see a busy year ahead.

LONDON.—Recently 1,485 London schoolboys were escorted in batches to a special center, handed over to presiding officers and asked to choose an alias. Having been given instructions in a new kind of card game, the kids, aged between 12 and 16, were then individually set in front of a sorting screen with a man lurking behind it.

This structure had some of the characteristics of a confessional. Not surprising, since the boys were there to confess. Dr. William A. Belson, an eminent social psychologist, wanted, in the interest of science and for the needs of the Home Office, to find out how many of them were thieves. Using his specially devised hypothetico-detinctive method, he hoped to make them sing.

Sing! What he got was the devil's equivalent of the great choruses of Handel's "Messiah" in full throat. They were all, or had been at one time, thieves —some more industrious in their larceny than others.

Little Darlings

The raptorial little darlings had dipped, nicked, pilfered, swiped, snatched or fecked, purloined, fiddled, misappropriated or "borrowed" at one time or another, during these the happiest days of their lives. The analysis of the card responses seems to indicate that by the time he reaches school-leaving age, every London boy has fallen by the wayside and has found himself a mite richer when he picked himself up. The average for those who consistently indulged in thieving was 100 thefts per head by the time they left school.

One can only be grateful that Dr. Belson did not get it into his head to persuade the kids to confess to serious crimes like murder. But his 400-page report, "Juvenile Theft, the Casual Factors," published by Harper and Row last week, has caused enough shock.

The inducements to confess were not dazzling: a £1 note (about $2) or a pop phonograph record and a Churchill medallion. The police, who had knowledge of only 13 per cent of these amateur villains, can now see a busy year ahead.

Rare Commodity

The schoolboys' misbehavior ranged from keeping something they had found and not paying their fare on a bus to stealing from a fruit stall, a shop, stealing comics, stealing for a dare, stealing from a café or from home, from a truck, van, factory or changing room or from a meter.

One had hoped that British schools were still producing little gentlemen. Or pathetically hoped that the gentlemen's schools at least were still capable of manufacturing a facsimile of that rare commodity. Not a chance. Boys with a grammar or public (private) school background are, Dr. Belson says firmly, "quite substantially involved in stealing."

In this blue blood and pale skin company, the black boy is not conspicuous either way.

The surprising hero of this saga—or traitor, depending on your point of view—is the Jewish boy. Of all London boys, black or white, the Jewish boy is the most honest. I do not wish to besmirch his honor by suggesting that he is some kind of pervert who never steals. He lifts, "borrows" or purloins with the best of them, but of them all he is the most honest.

Most of these artful dodgers do not approve of stealing from old ladies or from little kids, but the Jewish boy is most concerned about this. He would be a lot more worried about stealing from an old lady than robbing a bank or stealing from the government (but curiously he is a point of a percentage less worried than most about pinching from a friend). But despite his austere moral rectitude he is no stoolie: If he knew a thief he would not like to squeal to the police.

And what are the great bulwarks against this tide of thievery? Scout's honor? Being a Scout seems to have no effect whatsoever on a felonious career. It might even be a good cover. Joining the Sea Cadets won't improve your morals either. And the honor of the family is a rather blurred concept in the minds of London schoolboys.

Grandpa's Role

The unintentional law man in this affair is grandpa. In a house where there is a grandpa the crime rate drops, the inference is he keeps the kids occupied in some way. Dr. Belson's test did not extend to an investigation of just what grandpa might be up to. Maybe he gives whistling and clacking renditions of "Colonel Bogie" on his loose dentures, or perhaps, as with Sir Francis Drake, youth likes to sit at his feet and hear cackling stories of his misspent youth. Whatever it is, when grandpa is around the young magpies stay at home.

Another myth shattered is the role of television. Far from being driven to crime by television, kids who watch a lot of television steal less. But this seems to be for the simple and unconforing reason that it is impossible to be in two places at the same time. Bringing your child to church frequently will have the same effect—and for much the same reason—it cuts into his free, felonious time. But it does not seem to have a very substantial effect on his moral attitudes.

Inner London

Dr. Belson's work was confined to Inner London, but it is his belief that much the same results would be obtained from a similar enquiry carried out in any of the other big cities—Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow. A stronger sense of civic spirit might exist in the countryside.

Without even having had sufficient time to recover from the shock of seeing their offspring unmasked as potential amateur crackamen, the news of another kind of assault on the adult world is coming through.

The magazine of the Assistant Masters' Association told this story: Despite threats of confiscation, a boarding school boy deliberately continued to play his transistor radio unbearably loudly. Finally the form master confiscated the radio and kept it in his room. The radio was bugged. The masters' association claims that there is no evidence that this bugging of their betters is a widespread sport of schoolboys, but for their own peace of mind they better not ask Dr. Belson to find out.

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MOVIES

Introducing Paris' First Festival

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 18 (IHT).—Paris is inaugurating its first international film festival this week (through next Monday) and it is open to the public. Tickets may be purchased at the Palais de Chaillot—where the new films chosen are being projected nightly at 7:30 and 9:30. Twelve other Parisian cinemas are offering special programs selected by the festival's board.

Pier-Paolo Pasolini's last film, "Salo or the 120 Days of Sodom," completed shortly before the director's murder, will have its world premiere at the Palais de Chaillot Saturday evening. Pasolini reset the Marquis de Sade's tale of tortures in a fortress held by fleeing Fascists in the last days of World War II. The film has been banned in Italy.

"One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" (to be shown Friday) is representing the United States. This is a motion picture version of a drama about life in a mental hospital and it has been directed by the exiled Czech Milos Forman, author of that memorable comedy about the generation gap, "Taking Off."

Rainer Werner Fassbinder's "Mutter Kusters Fahrt zum Himmel" from West Germany is scheduled for Sunday while Jacques Demy's "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" (Great Britain) is due Thursday. Luigi Comencini's "Casanova" (Italy) Friday, Francesco Maselli's "Il Sospetto" (Italy) Thursday, Niko Papatakis's "Gloria Mundi" (France) Sunday and Helvio Soto's "Il Plent sur Santiago" (France-Bulgaria) Monday. The Soviet entry, "The Prime," of Serguei Mikaelian and Ennio Lorrenzini's "Quanto E Bello di Morire Ucciso" (Italy) will be seen tomorrow. John Byrum's "Inserts" from England will arrive Sunday.

Historical Films

Each day at 5 p.m. a film of historical interest will be projected. In this section are Orson Welles's "Touch of Evil," never seen in its entirety in France; the Technicolored print of Douglas Fairbanks's "Black Pirate," formerly released here only in black and white; "La Vocation d'André Carrel" in which Michel Simon made his screen debut; "The New Babylon" of Kosintzev and Trauberg, a Soviet account of the 1871 Commune, now accompanied by a Shostakovich score; the 1924 French spectacle "Le Miracle des Loups"; James Whale's "Old Dark House" from J.B. Priestley's novel; and "The Chaser" with Harry Langdon.

Friday, a "day and night of cinema" will be celebrated at the Palais de Chaillot. Actors, directors and critics who have written books on the cinema are to be on hand to autograph their works, which will be on sale. At 6:30 p.m. the winner of the Jean Epstein award for the best book on films published this year will be announced. From midnight until dawn the main auditorium will be given over to the showing of films and a variety show is to be presented in the foyer with dance music to follow. A breakfast for the survivors is promised at 6 a.m.

The halls of the building have been lined with movie posters and Sam Levin's photographic portraits of screen notables are on exhibit. Jeanne Moreau is the festival's president and its executive chief is Pierre-Henri Deleau, director of the Cannes festival's annual "Quinzaine des Réalisateurs" section.

Festival Opening

The festival opened officially Monday evening with ceremonies in the Palais de Chaillot. Michel Guy, French secretary for cultural affairs, attended together with a galaxy of French stars: Alain Delon, Michèle Morgan, Lino Ventura, Arletty and the veteran Charles Vanel. The Palais's theater has been rebuilt with a network of steel girders and now resembles a setting for O'Neill's electric plant drama, "Dynamo." Jean-Claude Brialy acted as host to welcome the guests.

To honor Gérard Philipe, who enjoyed many of his triumphs on the Chaillot stage, a documentary of his career, edited by Agnès Varda, was screened. Apparently the productions in which Philipe appeared were not filmed and recordings of his reading of roles were tacked on to a series of "stills."

The evening's center piece was "80 Years of French Cinema," an anthology compiled by Henri Langlois from the Cinémathèque library. Beginning with the first films made in Paris—views of traffic on the Rue de Rivoli, in La Place de la Concorde and before Notre Dame in 1896—it includes an early Max Linder comedy, snatches from the films of Louis Feuillade, Abel Gance and other pioneering masters—especially interesting was an excerpt from an adaptation of Zola's novel "Travail"—a scene from Dreyer's "Passion of Joan of Arc" and selections from French talkies.



AP.

Michèle Morgan

. . . at opening.

MUSIC

Challenge Too Great at Opera Studio

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 18 (IHT).—No one can say that the Opéra Studio—the advanced school of the operatic arts and skills housed in the former Opéra Comique—is afraid of a challenge, but it may be that when the school decides to show its stuff in public, the challenge should be a little less demanding of talents still in a formative stage.

Last year, it produced Mozart's "Magic Flute" at Avignon, since repeated in Paris and Lyons, in a complex and intelligent staging but with musical results that could only suffer by obvious comparisons. For its second production at the Salle Favart, the Opéra Studio has chosen not an opera at all, but an invented staging of a dozen of Monteverdi's madrigals under the title of "Madrigali Guerrieri ed Amorosi."

Here the *stagiaires* of the Opéra Studio are involved in musical country that, even at a time of resurgent popularity for Monteverdi and other 17th-century composers, is generally the preserve of specialists, while at the same time the staging problem—imposing some kind of unity on an assembly of relatively unrelated works, many of them not intended for scenic performance—would tax the ingenuity of a Zeffirelli or a Ponnelle.

In the event, the musical matters were better arranged than the scenic ones, doubtless thanks to the supervision of Michel Corboz, who succeeded in imposing a convincing stylistic unity on the singers and the small ensemble of period instruments—baroque strings, organo di legno, recorders, lute, harpsichord.

Scenically, the result was more irritating than gratifying. There was no single unifying element. The instrumentalists were disposed at the two sides of the front of the stage, and the spectacle began archly with the singers, dressed in a pseudo-rustic manner, filling up the stage and tuning up their voices in a kind of planned improvisation.



A trio of "warriors" in kitchen-utensil armor at Opéra Studio.

After that, the spectacle proceeded from one madrigal to another, occasionally interspersed with more or less gratuitous recitations from Shakespeare, Petrarch and others, and with ad hoc bits of rolling scenery introduced as needed. Once in a while, the staging by Guy Coutance and sets and costumes by Christine Marest jelled, as in the comic "Gira il Nemico," in which love, the enemy, overcomes the trio of "warriors" in kitchen-utensil armor.

One permanent element of the scenery was a sculpture, at first roughly abstract, but which eventually became—after successive layers were peeled away—a statue of the composer; then in its place, a singer dressed in the same way who sang the part of the narrator in the inevitable finale—"Il Combattimento di Tancredi e Clorinda." This masterpiece was well sung and rather heavily mimed, but Monteverdi himself suggested that this brief theatrical work would make a greater effect if it were enacted at the end of a program of unstaged madrigals. He probably knew what he was talking about.

There are seven more performances through Dec. 3.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new stage productions and films:

Plays

"A Musical Jubilee" is, writes Clive Barnes, "smashing, amusing, heartwarming and has the best and certainly the most music of any show on Broadway . . . one of those musical anthologies where the songs are not sold by the yard but by the mile." The performers, listed in alphabetical order out of sheer justice, are Lillian Gish, Tammy Grimes, Larry Kert, Patrice Munsel, John Raitt, Cyril Richard and Dick Shawn. With a cast like that Barnes predicts you could "bail out the Titanic." The idea was to show the evolution of the Broadway musical simply through its music. The task was supervised by Lehman Engel, "one of the most profound scholars in the field." The staging is by Morton Da Costa, who keeps the show moving on different levels and studiously avoids the TV sing-song look. Robert Tucker did the choreography, which is energetic and has style. But the real fun is in the cast, Barnes writes. "What a joyous bunch of people" they are. Though none of them are in their first youth, their vitality and physical shape keep them as "frisky as yearlings."

"The Family, Play 1," "Play 2," "Play 3," and "Play 4," is a tetralogy of four full-length plays, and Clive Barnes writes, "They are literally a soap opera—four plays in serious form." The author is Dutch playwright Lodewijk De Boer. Barnes says that the plays include all the standard one-shot jokes, dirty language, a little nudity, incest, rape, prostitution, lesbianism. De Boer made his mistake by sticking to the actual form of the soap opera "with a maximum of fuss and a minimum of lather," Barnes says.

Too bad the plays are so bad because they are very well done, Barnes says. Lawrence King's scenery is "spectacular," and "the staging by Barry Davis is always very clever." The acting, too, is first-rate: David Selby as the leader of the family "has the right baffled virility," Brent Spiner "looks admirably nutty as the dim-witted brother," Dale Soules plays the mute waif sister and Dian Kagan "makes the most of her role as the girl friend."

Films

"Stardust," the sequel to the English rock film "That'll Be the Day," is, Vincent Canby says, "just superficial claptrap, badly acted, foolishly written and even more foolishly directed." David Essex plays a bored rock star who only wants to write an opera deifying women. Canby writes, "Unfortunately for us he writes that opera" and it's awful. His group, The Stray Cats, try to make him happy as does his noble French mistress, all to no avail, and everybody ends up miserable, including the audience.

"The Other Side of the Mountain," is a film about Jill Kinmont, who, 20 years ago, was a sure bet for the U.S. Olympic ski team but broke her neck in a fall and has since spent her life as a paraplegic. According to Vincent Canby, the picture "seems to have less interest in Miss Kinmont than in the devices of romantic fiction that reduce particularity of feeling to a sure fire formula designed to elicit sentimental responses." Essentially it's a tearjerker with a witless screenplay by David Seltzer, Canby says. The director, Larry Peerce, knew what kind of a film he wanted to make; each heartbreak is announced well in advance, he reports. A very pretty and efficient Marilyn Hassett plays Jill and Beau Bridges in the role of her unswerving boy friend "is the sort of certificate of honor the audience looks for."

"The History of O," a French film by Just Jaeckin, is the one-time underground literary classic turned porno film and in Richard Eder's opinion "a great bore... arcane sexual philosophizing with the same general relation to the erotic that pink has to red." The book is almost an abstraction, "three peculiar syllogisms and a perverse hiccup looped onto the philosophic works of the Marquis de Sade," and the film is little more than an attempt to illustrate the book "with the bodies as color plates." The plot is a series of sadomasochistic transactions with O played by Corinne Clery. The beatings and sex scenes are filmed with discretion, with climaxes of pain or passion signaled by swelling music and beating drums. The restraint is something of a relief but the film is still boring, a little like "somebody reading the book out loud very slowly with immense emphasis," Eder says.

"Wet Earth and Warm People" and "Waiting for Fidel" are two documentaries by Michael Rubbo and Richard Eder thinks they are "funny, fresh, and mostly admirable." Rubbo doesn't say "this is it," and here are the pictures to prove it—rather his statement is "this isn't it" for the same reason. "Rubbo photographs and asks questions and then asks himself what significance or truth or relevance can possibly be contained in what he has filmed or asked," Eder says. In "Wet Earth and Warm People," he is trying to encompass the horrendous population-poverty cycle of Indonesia. "Waiting for Fidel," about Cuba, is "part holiday, part adventure, part inquiry," Eder writes. The film crew was promised an interview with Castro but almost from the start it's obvious they will get endless hospitality and no interview. Rubbo likes the Cuban Revolution but "perplexity is his instrument for measuring the world and he never lets go of it," Eder says. Eder concludes, "Most documentaries are speeches to the audience or stories told to the audience. Rubbo comes close to a dialogue."

The Uses and the Limits Of a Security Blanket

By Richard Flaste

NEW YORK (NYT).—How pathetically funny the security blanket can seem in adult eyes! Dirty, torn and threadbare, leaving tufts of itself in random places.

But despite ridicule from adults, security blankets or things like them are used by nearly 50 per cent of the children in one study. The children get interested in a particular blanket at about a year, are intensely attached to it by 2 1/2 and usually give it up—probably because of pressure from parents and friends—by 4.

Dr. Richard Passman, a psychologist at the University of Wisconsin who turned the security blanket into a five-year exploration, says he knew all along from Linus in the "Peanuts" comic strip and from more ordinary sources that the blanket was supposed to provide "security." He set out to find out if that was true, and if it was, how that security could be used.

In the process, he said the other day, "I've seen just about everything—no two children have exactly the same way of using the blanket."

The Differences

Some children, he said, "like to play with the lining, other kids spend the day picking fuzz off the blanket. Some children won't even let you take it away to clean it."

"The cutest one I ever saw," he said, "was the kid who walked around with two blankets, one in either hand, like a two-gun cowboy, first sucking on one blanket, then sucking on the other."

In an early experiment, Dr. Passman found that children placed in a strange room amid some toys—while their mothers remained outside—played better and explored more freely if they happened to care about a blanket and it was placed somewhere in the room.

Later he extended that research to learning experiences and found that when mothers weren't in the room with their children, the best replacement was the security blanket. The children who had one learned better.

Then Dr. Passman wondered about more stressful situations. What if the child were in a dimly lit room—with the researcher but without his mother—in which there was a strange sound of clicking coming from somewhere? The blanket, it turns out, does have its limits. It stopped working. The child was uneasy no matter what.

Cuddly Things

But if the blankets are useful in some instances—first days at nursery school, for example—is there any point in trying to convince children who don't use them to take up the habit? Dr. Paul Weisberg at the University of Alabama thinks not.

He found that children couldn't be convinced to accept security blankets. "Just buying a blanket and giving it to them," he said, "is not going to get them attached to it. There are constitutional differences between children: some have an affinity for soft, cuddly things."

When talking about security blankets, the discussion often turns to pacifiers and thumbs, the sucking of either of which often repels adults.

"It's not uncommon for a person who's almost a stranger to come along and pull a child's thumb out of his mouth," Dr. Lewis Lipsitt, a psychologist who studies infants at Brown University, said.

But he contends that there is actually a parallel with the security blanket. "While the child is using the blanket," he said, "the thumb or part of his hand is usually part of the experience. The thumb and hand are at work on the blanket itself. So the thumb is rather like the child's companion, a friend in a strange world, and if the child doesn't have his blanket he can use the thumb instead."

The need for comfort from such things can be surprisingly strong. Dr. Weisberg says that the reason he got started on the subject was a bit of peculiar behavior on the part of his son, Peter, who is now 10.

When Peter was 2, he was sitting on his father's lap, listening to a story. He suddenly got up, disappeared briefly, returned, then disappeared again.

It seemed that because he had been forbidden to carry his blanket around the house, he was periodically slipping into the bedroom to touch it, a tattered icon in its temple.

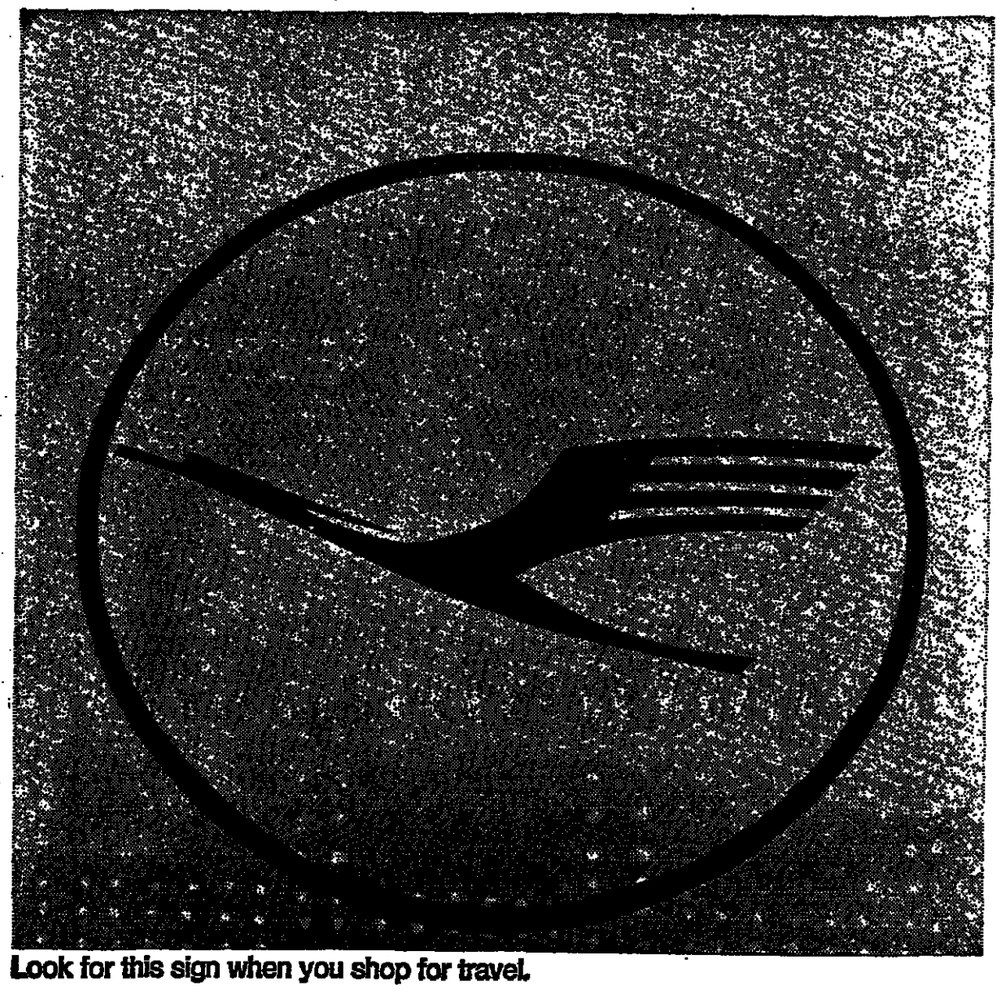
Crop Losses Said To Equal Output

LONDON, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Insects, animal pests, diseases and weeds destroy no less than a half of all the food grown in the world, a British scientist said yesterday.

In Britain, nearly a third of the crops are wiped out by vermin and disease, according to Prof. Leonard Broadbent of Bath University's School of Biological Sciences. And in tropical countries, they destroy two-thirds of the crops, he added.

"In the world as a whole, crop losses from pests and diseases alone are equal to the value of the world grain harvest plus the world potato harvest," Prof. Broadbent said.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 18

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
42⅝	32⅝	AbbtLab .80	17	81	41¼	40⅝	41¼+	⅛
47⅜	33¾	ACF In 2.60	8	20	39¾	39½	39¾+	½
10⅝	7	AcmeClv .50	5	13	8¼	8	8 —	⅛
4¾	1⅝	AdmDg .04e	7	7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
11	7¾	AdmEx .77e		27	10	9¾	9¾	
6¼	2⅛	Adms Millis		29	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	3¾	Addressog	14	378	8¾	8½	8½—	⅛
10	7⅝	Advinv .24e		200	8⅝	8½	8¼+	⅛
29⅝	17¼	AetnaLf 1.08	13	489	24¾	24	24⅝+	⅜
43⅞	31	AetnaLf pf 2		9	36½	36	36½+	½
7	4⅝	Aguirre Co	36	15	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
12	6⅞	Ahmans .20	5	22	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Aileen Inc	11	20	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
79⅝	44⅝	AirPrd .20b	16	372	63½	62½	63 +	½
13⅝	4⅞	AirbnFrt .60	12	102	14	13⅝	13⅞+	½
23¾	10½	Aircoinc 1	5	55	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	
3⅜	1	AJ Industrls	4	24	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
19¾	10½	Akzona 1.20		77	19⅝	19	19 +	⅛
14½	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.28	6	6	14¼	13⅞	13⅞—	⅜
94½	78	AlaP pf9.44		z10	92½	92½	92½+	1
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z250	81	80	81 +	1½
81	70	AlaP pf8.16		z110	77	75¾	77 +	1
17⅛	9	Alaska Intrs	7	21	12	11⅜	11⅜—	⅝
19⅝	13	Albanyin .60	11	9	14¾	14⅜	14⅜+	¼
8⅛	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	16	1	6	6	6 +	⅛
23¼	12¼	Albertsn .60	11	100	22¼	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
26⅜	18⅝	AlcanAlu .80	14	149	21½	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
15⅝	7½	AlcoStd .56	6	40	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	
29	15¼	AlconLb .24	23	15	23⅛	23	23	
7⅜	2½	Alexdrs .16e	7	82	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜
11⅝	6⅞	AllegCp .45e	16	12	8	7⅝	7⅞—	⅛
26⅝	20⅝	AlgLud 1.80	5	27	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛+	⅜
35⅞	31¼	AlgLud pf 3		8	35	34⅞	35 +	⅛
18⅝	12⅞	AllgPw 1.60	8	x66	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
11⅞	4⅞	AllenGrp .40	12	38	11¼	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	9	233	34½	34⅛	34⅛	
15⅝	8⅝	AlldMnt .60	6	19	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
15⅝	10⅞	AlldProd 1	43	1	11	11	11 —	⅛
47⅛	15⅞	AlldStr 1.60	10	535	46⅛	45⅞	46 +	¼
4	2½	Alld Supmkt		47	3¼	3	3 —	¼
12⅝	6⅝	AllisChal .26	6	62	12⅝	12	12⅜	
8	5⅜	AllrtAut .56	7	11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
12½	6	AlphaP .36p	8	15	6⅞	6⅞	6½—	⅛
50⅛	27⅞	Alcoa 1.34	14	364	36⅝	35⅝	36⅜+	⅛
46⅞	26⅝	AmalgSug 3	3	17	36½	36⅛	36⅛—	⅜
56⅞	28⅝	Amax 1.75	9	677	44⅝	43⅝	43½—	½
15	6	AMBAC .60	6	54	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	½
5⅜	3	Amcord .30	5	29	5	4⅞	5	
18¼	10¼	Amerce 1.20	5	9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
23⅝	15¼	A Hess .30b	4	326	15⅝	14⅞	15 —	⅝
57¾	42	A Hes pf3.50		74	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞—	½
22	7⅝	AAirFlit .48	9	21	16¼	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Am Airlin		605	8½	8¼	8⅜+	⅛
14⅝	3⅝	A Baker .40	8	14	10½	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
43⅝	30½	A Brnds 2.68	7	59	36⅞	35⅝	35⅞	
27⅝	13⅛	AmBdcst .80	12	21	21⅝	21¼	21½+	⅛
12⅝	5	AmBldM .36	7	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
34½	28	A Can 2.20a	7	100	31⅛	30⅞	31 +	⅛
23¼	18¼	A Can pf1.75		41	22	21⅞	21⅞+	⅛
3⅝	1	AmCen Mtg		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
30⅞	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	9	172	26½	26⅛	26⅛	
13	6¼	AmDist .12p		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
29½	16½	ADistTel .56	71	37	23¼	22¾	22¾	
4⅞	2⅝	AmDualVt		3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
13	11	ADul pf.84a		17	12¾	12¾	12¾+	¼
21	14⅝	AmElPw 2	9	538	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
12⅛	3⅝	AFamily .28	6	28	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
6	2⅝	AmFin .10p		36	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
9⅝	8	AmF pf.75p		z410	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
24⅝	20⅞	AGIBd 1.96a		19	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
17⅝	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		33	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	⅛
13⅝	9	A Gnins .60	7	578	14⅛	10⅞	14 +	¼
22½	17⅞	A Gln pf1.80		295	21¾	21½	21½+	⅛
16½	8⅝	AmHoist .70	4	49	13¼	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
43¾	27¾	A Home .92	23	595	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝+	⅜
191½	128	A Home pf 2		1	160	160	160 +	2
38½	25⅞	AmHosp .30	24	136	33⅛	32⅝	32⅞—	¼
5	1⅝	Am Invest	7	37	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
7¼	3½	A Medicl .12	7	42	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
7¼	1¼	A Medicorp	4	54	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Am Motors		116	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
38⅝	29⅝	ANatG 2.54b	6	122	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝+	⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Am Seating	5	26	9	8⅞	9	
15⅝	5⅝	AmShip .48b		59	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞—	½
16½	8⅛	AmStand 1	6	404	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅜
55	41⅞	A Std pf4.75		9	53⅝	53	53½	
9⅝	6	AmSteril .30	10	42	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
30⅝	24⅝	AmStrs 1.60	6	43	28¾	28½	28½—	⅛
52	44⅝	AmT&T 3.40	10	1135	50⅞	50⅜	50⅜	
56⅝	49	AmT&T pf 4		250	54½	54⅜	54⅜—	⅛
46⅝	40½	ATT pfB3.74		1	45¼	45¼	45⅛—	⅛
45	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		181	44⅛	43⅝	44 —	⅛
10⅝	8⅛	AWatWk .64	5	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
13⅝	11	AW pf 1.25		z40	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
16½	14	AW4.1pf 1.43		z400	16	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
20⅝	8½	Ameron 1	5	7	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
6⅝	2⅜	AmesD .10e	6	117	6⅝	6¼	6⅜+	½
21⅝	10⅝	Ametek 1	8	35	19½	18⅞	19⅞—	⅜
22	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	12	166	21⅝	20⅝	21 —	⅝
22	14⅝	Amfac Inc 1	4	11	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞—	½
40⅞	23⅝	AMP Inc .37	35	168	29⅝	29¼	29⅝+	¼
14⅝	6⅝	Ampco .40a	4	30	8½	8¼	8¼	
7⅝	2⅝	Ampex Corp		62	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
4⅝	1½	Amrep Corp		33	1½	1½	1½	
38⅝	25½	Amstar 2.40	5	61	37⅝	37	37⅝+	⅜
52¼	36	Amst pf2.65		1	52	52	52 —	¼
8⅝	7½	Amstr pf.68		3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
70⅝	35¼	Amsted 3.60	4	10	57¾	56⅛	56¼—	1⅝
8¼	4¼	Amtel .32	5	41	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
20⅝	13½	Anacond .60		471	16¾	16⅛	16¼—	⅜
25½	14	AnchrH 1.20	9	67	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
39⅞	20⅛	AndCly 1.20	8	63	38⅝	38	38¼+	⅛
8⅛	4½	Angelica .72	7	31	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
22⅝	9⅝	AnsulCo .53t	4	23	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
15	9⅛	Apache .50	8	29	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
22¼	9½	ApcoOil .49t		31	23	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
4⅛	11-16	Apeco Corp		40	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
13⅝	9⅛	APL Corp 1	5	21	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜—	¼
21	9	APL pfC1.06		3	20⅝	20	20 —	⅛
4	1¼	Applid Mag		15	3	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
56⅞	36	ARA Sv 1.06	18	60	46	45½	46 +	1
11⅝	6⅞	ArcataN .44	5	50	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
24½	20	ArcatN pf 2		3	22½	22	22½+	½
41¼	16½	ArchrD .25b	17	60	40⅝	40	40 —	⅝
4⅛	1⅝	Arctic Entr		8	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
4⅛	2¼	Aristar		23	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
16⅝	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	6	224	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
8⅛	4⅞	ArkBest .35r		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
22½	20⅝	ArkLGs 1.70	6	x85	21¼	20⅞	21 +	½
4	1⅝	Arlen RltyD		14	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
34	25	Armco 1.60a	5	157	24⅞	24¼	24⅝+	⅜
30¼	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10		8	25⅞	25½	25⅞+	¼
53	43⅞	Armr pf4.75		z100	47	46⅝	47 +	1
28	17¼	ArmstCK .80	18	169	25¼	24⅝	25 +	⅝
17⅛	10½	ArmRu .20e	12	41	14⅛	13½	13⅞—	⅜
10	5⅝	Arvin .13r	22	x139	10	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
47⅜	29	ASA Ltd .80		536	30¾	29½	30⅛—	⅝
19¾	12	Asarco .60	10	315	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
24⅞	16½	AshlOil 1.50	4	x115	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜+	⅛
37	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	10	70	37	36⅝	36⅝	
25⅝	17¾	AsdSpg 1.40	6	10	22⅝	22	22	
10⅛	5⅝	Athlone .40	3	21	8	7⅞	8	
5⅝	1⅝	AtlcoM .15e		15	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
19½	12⅝	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	28	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
110	75⅝	AtlRich 2.50	16	254	95⅝	94½	94½—	1
185½	129	AtlRch pf 3		1	161	161	161 —	1
73¼	52	AtlRc pf2.80		22	63½	62½	62½—	1½
5⅝	1⅝	Atlas Corp	28	759	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	⅜
6⅛	5⅝	ATO Inc .20	4	22	6⅝	6½	6½	
65	27¼	AutData .40	29	44	60⅝	60¼	60⅝+	⅜
6	1⅝	Autmind .20	6	28	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Avco Corp		39	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
1½	⅜	Avco Cp wt		2	13-16	13-16	13-16—	1-16
25½	9⅝	AvcoCp pf		26	23½	23¼	23⅜—	⅛
26¾	19	AveryPd .30	34	64	27	26⅝	26⅞	
9⅝	5⅝	Avis Inc	7	118	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Avnetinc .40	5	842	10⅛	9½	9⅝+	⅝
21	12	Avnet pf 1		4	21	20	21 +	2
51¼	27⅞	AvonPd 1.60	21	423	46	45¼	45⅞+	⅜
24½	12½	AztecOG .20	17	17	14⅝	14½	14⅝	

B

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27⅝	1½	BabckW .80	6	142	20	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3	Bache .30e	4	63	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
11⅝	4½	BakerIn .24	9	129	10	9⅝	9⅝	
58⅝	32	BakerOil .42	17	180	48½	47⅝	47⅝—	⅝
11⅝	6⅛	BaldDH .60	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
20¼	11⅝	BallCp .70	6	10	18	17⅝	17⅝	
15⅝	8⅝	BallyMf .02e	5	49	8⅞	8½	8½—	⅛
22⅝	15½	BalGE 1.96	8	174	22⅝	22⅝	22½+	⅛
54	45⅝	Balt pf84.50		z230	53	51⅝	53 +	½
18⅝	11½	BanCal 1.34	9	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
41¼	24¼	Bandag Inc	19	191	28⅝	28	28 —	⅜
6	2⅝	Bangr Punt		86	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
17	9	BangP pf2		5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
11⅝	6⅛	BanP pf1.25		9	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝+	½
34	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	30	29⅞	28½	29⅝	
13⅝	9⅝	BkofVa .88	5	15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
42	28⅝	BankTr 3	5	148	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
25⅝	23⅝	BnkT pf2.50		21	25¼	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
30⅝	19½	BarbOil 1.60		4	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
18⅝	10⅝	BardCR .20	x4	175	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Basicinc .60	5	26	8	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
31⅝	14½	BatesMf .80	4	16	28	27½	27½—	⅛
39½	21⅝	BauschL .60	13	57	28⅝	27⅝	27⅞—	⅛
51⅝	31⅝	BaxtLab .19	9	315	41¼	40	40⅝—	½
18	14½	BaySIG 1.80	5	13	17	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
24⅝	14½	BeatFds .76	14	409	24¼	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
44½	17⅝	Beckmn .50	16	100	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝—	⅛
39¼	28	BectDick .40	20	104	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝+	⅜
14⅝	6⅞	BeechA .75b	6	23	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	⅜
31	13⅝	Beker .28	3	156	15	14⅝	15 —	⅛
22	11¼	BelcoP .95a	2	58	14¼	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
17	12⅝	Belden 1.20	8	13	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
8⅝	5¼	BeldHe .30b	11	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
22⅝	10⅝	Bell How .84	8	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
18	12⅝	BemisCo 1b	8	38	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
45½	21⅝	Bendix 2	9	52	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝—	⅛
67⅝	36	Bendx pf 3		7	66	65⅝	66 +	1⅛
21¾	14⅝	BenfiCp 1.25	6	172	18½	18⅛	18¼+	⅛
51⅝	38	Benef pf4.30		5	49	48⅝	48⅝—	⅛
27½	21½	Benf Spf 2.50		z110	25	24⅞	25 +	½
7⅝	1¼	BenfStd Mtg		38	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	¼
3⅝	1½	BengtB .07e	5	171	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		43	3⅛	2⅞	3 —	⅛
18	2⅝	Best Prod	16	124	17	15⅝	15⅝—	1⅛
40⅝	24⅝	BethStl 2a	5	356	31⅝	31	31 +	¼
63⅝	35⅝	BigThre .48	21	64	60⅝	60	60¼	
36⅝	20⅝	BlackDr .40	27	345	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	¼
6⅛	3⅝	BlairJhn .32	7	37	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅜
16	10¼	BlissLau 1b	5	10	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝+	⅛
17¼	10⅝	BlockHR .80	11	327	17⅛	17¼	17¼+	⅛
39⅝	12½	BlueBell .80	9	170	39½	38⅝	38⅝—	⅜
4	1⅝	Bobbie Brks		60	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
31⅝	15⅝	Boeing .60a	7	433	24⅝	24	24¼+	¼
27⅛	10½	BoiseCas .65	0	352	23⅞	23	23⅝—	⅛
22	15⅝	BkMont 1.60	7	5	20⅝	20½	20½+	⅛
28⅝	20½	Borden 1.30	10	251	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	½
20	13⅝	BorWar 1.25	11	219	20½	20	20⅜+	⅜
3⅛	1¼	Bormans	5	7	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
24⅝	15½	BosEd 2.44	9	27	22⅝	22½	22½+	⅛
90	70	BosE pf8.88		z10	82	82	82	
10⅝	9⅝	BosE pf1.17		62	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
8⅝	5	Braniff .20e	7	028	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
19½	18⅝	Braun CF	7	35	18⅝	18½	18½+	½
50⅝	34½	BriggsS 1.60	17	20	46¼	46	46 —	⅛
70⅝	46½	BristMy 1.60	17	459	71⅝	71	71⅝+	1
46	33	BristM pf 2		120	46⅝	45	46¼+	2½
12⅝	4½	BritPet .38e	5	124	12	11⅝	11⅞	
24½	12⅝	Brkwy Gls 1	7	30	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜—	⅛
17	11⅝	BklyUG 1.72	7	50	16¼	16	16	
11⅝	8⅛	Brown Co	3	17	9	8⅝	8⅝	
21⅝	13⅝	BwnGp 1.20	13	66	21¼	20⅝	21⅛+	⅜
8⅝	4⅝	BwnShrp .20	9	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
9½	5	BrwnFer .30	14	28	6	6	6	
15⅝	9	Brunswk .40	10	134	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
16	9⅝	BrushW .40	7	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
7	⅜	BT Mtg .70e		17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
51⅛	28	BucyErie 1	12	485	39	37½	37⅝—	1⅝
10⅝	7⅛	BuddCo .60	9	45	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
56⅝	48¼	BuddCo pf 5		z10	49	49	49	
5⅝	4⅝	BudCa pf.60		4	5	5	5	
5	2⅝	Budget Ind		26	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
27⅛	12	BuffFo 1.20a	5	7	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
8	3⅛	BunkrR .50e		36	4	3⅝	4	
15⅝	9⅝	Bunk pf .30		39	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
29⅛	14⅝	Burlind 1.20	20	359	29⅛	28⅝	29 +	⅜
42⅝	28⅝	BurlNo .85p	12	81	32⅞	32¼	32½—	1⅛
7⅝	6½	BurlNo pf.55		44	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
32	11⅝	Burndy .82	9	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
110¾	61½	Burrghs .60	22	484	84⅝	84⅝	84½+	⅝

C

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅛	2	CabCab For		23	2⅛	2	2⅛	
23⅝	15⅝	Cabot Cp .87		73	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Cadence Ind	7	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6¼	2⅝	Caesars Wrl	4	17	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
4⅛	2⅛	Cal Fin	92	15	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
16¼	13⅝	CalP Ut 1.32	8	x2	16	16	16 +	⅛
18⅛	7⅝	Callann .10r	12	128	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝—	1
3⅝	1⅝	Camrn Brn		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
36⅝	19⅝	CamRI .40e	13	211	19⅝	18½	19¼—	⅝
36	27⅝	CamSp 1.24	15	70	34½	34⅛	34¼—	¼
17⅛	12⅝	CdnPac .86e	8	75	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
13	7⅝	CanalR 1.0	8	5	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
43⅝	22	CapCit Com	14	46	42⅛	40⅝	42⅛+	1
28⅝	19	Cap Hold .34	14	56	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝—	⅜
3⅛	⅛	Capit Mtg		6	13-16	¾	¾—	1-16
50⅝	28⅛	Carbor 1.60	7	69	50⅛	49½	50⅛+	½
3½	2	Carling OKe		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
14⅛	9⅝	Carlisle .68	8	17	10⅝	10½	10⅝—	⅛
66	53½	CaroC&Oh 5		z10	56	56	56	
7⅜	4⅝	CaroFrg .20		6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
18⅝	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	525	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
26⅝	24⅝	CarP pf2.67		20	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
25⅝	15⅝	CarTec 1.60	6	13	22⅞	22	22	
13½	6⅝	CarrCp .52	77	554	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
13⅛	10	CarrGn .90e		12	11⅝	11½	11⅝—	⅛
25⅝	13⅝	Cart Hwl .80	15	185	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
45	34⅝	CartHw pf 7		59	46½	45	45 +	½
10½	6⅛	CartWall .40	9	39	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
9⅝	6½	CascNGs .92	12	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
17½	13½	CastlCk .80b	5	60	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
75⅝	48	CaterpTr 2	11	342	71⅝	70⅝	70⅝—	¼
54	29	CBS 2.00	11	282	45⅝	45	45	
37	20⅝	CBS pf 1		5	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝+	1⅛
2⅝	⅝	CCI Corp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅝	11⅝	Ceco Cp 1.76	4	3	15½	15⅝	15⅝+	1⅛
47½	25⅝	Celanse 2.80	23	150	45⅝	44	44⅝+	⅝
11½	5	Centex .12	27	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
18⅝	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	47	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
17½	11⅝	CenIlLt 1.60	9	50	17	16⅝	17 +	⅛
29½	25¼	CnILt pf2.87		z390	28⅝	28	28 —	⅜
26⅝	2½	CnILt pf2.62		z520	26½	26⅛	26½	
13⅝	9⅝	CenIlPS 1.20	8	137	13	12⅝	13 +	⅛
20⅝	14⅝	CenLaE 1.28	7	17	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
15	10⅝	CeMPw 1.34	9	18	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛+	⅛
18⅝	13⅝	CenSoW 1.16	9	365	16⅝	16	16⅛—	⅛
16⅝	10	CenSoya .60	14	96	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
22⅝	15⅝	CenTel 1.30	9	11	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
25	6½	Centrn Data	12	242	21⅝	19½	19⅝—	1⅝
17½	11⅝	Cerro 1.20		10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
13½	6⅝	Cert-teed .64	16	128	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
20⅝	11½	CessnaA 1	7	33	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
18⅝	10½	Champint 1	9	520	17⅝	17	17¼+	⅜
62	45	Chml pf5.50		z100	54½	54½	54½+	½
19⅛	12⅝	Chml pf1.20		230	18⅛	17⅝	18 +	⅛
14	9	ChamSp .64	8	x471	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝+	1⅛
6½	4⅛	CharCo .02h	3	465	4⅝	4	4 —	⅜
27½	16⅛	Chartr NY 2	5	29	22⅞	22½	22⅝—	⅛
9⅛	6⅝	ChaseFd .60		23	7	7	7	
33⅝	24⅝	ChasM 2.70	4	328	28⅛	27⅝	28	
8⅝	1⅝	ChasT 1.75e		105	2	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Chelsea .40	21	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	
45⅝	22⅝	Chemin 1.48	3	116	29½	27⅞	27⅞—	1
43⅝	26⅝	ChmNY 2.88	4	156	31⅝	31	31⅛—	⅝
38	28	CheVa 1.80e	6	13	35	34⅝	35 +	¼
67	37⅝	Chesbg 1.36	21	11	61½	61⅛	61½+	½
37⅝	26	Chessie 2.10	10	235	32⅝	32½	32⅝—	⅛
16⅝	10¼	ChiEasll .65	6	41	16⅝	16	16⅝+	⅝
11⅛	4	ChiMilw Cp		13	4½	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
15	8⅝	Chi Milw pf		5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
31½	23¼	ChiPneuT 2	7	9	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
4⅞	2⅛	ChkFull .19t		8	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
6⅝	2⅛	Chris Craft		31	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅛
13	8⅛	Chromal .70	6	38	10⅛	9⅝	10 —	⅛
14½	7⅝	Chrysler		314	10⅛	9⅝	10	
2⅛	½	Chrysler wt		49	11-16	9-16	9-16—	1-16
3⅛	13-16	CI Mtg Gp		65	13-16	¾	¾—	1-16
4⅞	2⅝	CI Rlt Inv		14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21½	18⅝	CinBell 1.60	7	8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
18½	14⅝	CinnGE 1.64	9	68	18⅛	18	18⅛	
25½	16⅝	CinMila 1.40	7	13	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	¼
37½	26⅝	CIT Fin 2.20	7	255	28⅝	28	28⅛+	⅛
39	24⅝	Citicorp .88	10	959	30⅝	29½	29⅝—	½
58½	36½	CitiesSv 2.40	7	77	38¼	37⅝	38	
6	1⅝	CitzSR 1.17e		56	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
4⅝	1	Citzns Mtg		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	CityInvst .66	10	76	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
19½	14⅝	CityIn pf B2		32	17½	17⅛	17¼	
2⅝	1½	City Strs		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
34⅛	22⅝	ClarkE 1.60	7	x56	27½	26⅝	26⅝—	⅜
14½	7⅝	ClarkOil .50		5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7	2⅝	CLC Am .24	8	32	5⅝	5	5⅛+	⅛
103½	66½	ClevCliff 3a	10	4	97	96⅝	96⅝—	⅝
28⅝	23⅝	ClvElIl 2.48	8	59	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅝
115¼	106½	ClevEl pf 12		z1050	113½	112½	112½	
81	68½	ClElIl pf7.40		z750	78	78	78 +	1¼
13½	6⅛	CloroxCo .52	18	266	11⅝	11	11¼+	¼
8	3¼	CluetPea .38		34	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
11⅝	7⅝	CluetP pf 1		4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
13⅝	6⅝	CMIInv Cp		6	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
7⅛	2⅝	CNA Finl	65	117	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13¼	6¼	CNA pfA1.10		6	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅜
12	9½	CNA I 1.08a		14	11⅝	11½	11½	
1⅝	½	CNA Larw		26	¾	11-16	¾	
11⅛	4	CNAL pf2.10		1	4¼	4¼	4¼—	¼
11⅛	5⅝	CoastSt Gas	3	178	8	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
20⅝	15⅝	CstSG pf1.83		20	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
17½	11½	CstSG pf1.19		4	14⅝	14	14 +	⅜
93½	53½	CocaCol 2.38	23	368	89	88¼	88⅝+	½
9⅝	4½	CocaBtlg .40	16	638	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
14	6½	ColdwBk .40	12	8	9⅝	9½	9½	
4⅝	1½	Coleco Ind		27	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
34⅛	22	ColgPal .76	16	351	29	28⅝	28⅝+	⅛
51½	43	ColgP pf3.50		z190	47½	45⅞	47½+	1½
11¼	4¼	CollinAik .56	29	151	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	¼
5⅝	2⅛	Collins Fd	24	7	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
41⅝	24⅞	ColPenn .40	13	108	34½	33¼	33⅝—	⅜
22⅝	15⅝	ColonlSt 1.25	6	22	20⅝	20½	20⅝+	⅜
35⅝	23¼	Coltind 2	3	55	26	26	26 —	¼
54⅝	41½	Colt pf4.25		8	46¼	46	46¼+	½
31	16¼	Colt pf1.60		10	17⅝	17½	17½—	¼
28⅝	22	ColGas 2.06	7	141	23⅝	22⅝	23¼+	⅝
56⅝	49⅝	ColGs pf5.62		5	54⅝	54½	54⅝+	⅛
54½	50⅝	ColGs pf5.48		2	53	53	53 —	½
9⅝	2⅝	Colum Pict	6	313	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
23⅝	12⅝	ColuSOh 2	6	169	23½	23	23 —	⅛
101	95	CoSO pf10.52		z50	101	100¾	101 +	1
5	1⅝	Colwel Mtg		21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16⅝	5	Combd Com	6	48	9⅝	9	9⅝	
57⅝	25⅝	CombE 1.90	10	247	33½	32⅝	33⅝+	⅝
31⅝	22⅝	ComwE 2.30	11	295	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	
10¼	7⅝	ComEdA wt		8	10½	10½	10½+	¼
90	78	ComE pf8.40		1	89	89	89 +	½
30⅝	25⅝	ComE pf2.87		21	30	29⅝	29⅞	
23¼	19	ComwE pf 2		1	22½	22½	22½	
22¼	17⅝	ComE pf1.90		3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
28⅝	16½	ComE pf1.42		8	21¼	20⅝	21¼+	⅝
12⅝	5⅛	ComwO .22t		87	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	½
27⅝	9½	Compugrp	7	16	22½	22¼	22⅝	
6⅝	1⅝	Compuf Sci	18	92	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
46½	28⅝	Comsat 1	7	42	33	32⅝	32⅝—	½
10⅝	3¼	ConAgr .43t	3	12	8½	8¼	8½	
48¼	15⅝	ConeM 1.20a	7	312	43⅛	40½	41⅛+	1
13⅝	4½	Congolm .40	24	199	12	11⅝	11⅝	
16⅝	10⅝	ConnM 1.60	9	67	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
27½	14⅝	Conrac .70	11	x197	28	26⅝	27⅝+	1
14½	7½	ConEd 1.20e	4	307	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	
60⅛	41½	ConEd pf 6		3	53⅝	52⅝	53¼+	¼
46⅝	35½	ConEd pf 5		10	41⅝	41¼	41⅝+	½
43½	31½	CnE pfC4.65		z90	39¼	39¼	39¼—	¼
21⅛	12⅝	ConFds 1.35	66	160	20⅝	20¼	20¼—	⅛
62	43½	ConF pf4.50		30	63⅝	62	62⅝+	⅝
19⅝	9⅛	ConFrgt .70	15	36	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
27	21⅝	ConNGs 2.18	7	26	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅜
19¼	9⅝	ConsuPow 2	8	198	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
69⅛	56	CnPw pf7.76		z458	68⅛	68	68⅛	
68	51⅛	CnPw pf7.45		z100	67	66½	67 +	1⅛
76	49	ConPow pf 6		4	74⅛	74	74 —	⅛
60½	51⅛	CnPw pf5.50		4	60	59⅝	60 +	⅛
42⅝	37½	CnPw pf4.50		z20	42½	41½	41½—	1⅛
39½	38	CnPw pf4.16		z190	38	38	38 +	⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Cont Air Lin		120	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛+	⅛
29⅝	22⅝	ContCan 1.80	9	117	26⅝	26¼	25½—	⅜
9⅝	5¼	ContCop .50	538	34	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
43	32⅝	ContCp 2.60	12	222	43⅛	42⅝	42⅝	
47¼	36⅝	CtlC pfA2.50		3	45⅝	45½	45⅝+	¼
46⅝	26⅝	ContlCp 2.32	5	34	33	32½	32⅝	
10¼	6⅛	ContlF 1.28e		86	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝+	½
3⅝	1⅛	Contl Rlty		17	1½	1¼	1⅛+	⅛
75	40⅝	ContOil 2	9	275	60⅝	59½	60⅝—	⅝
96½	56	ContOil pf 2		2	80½	80½	80½+	1½
14⅝	10	ContTelo 1	8	279	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
23½	10⅝	Control Dat	19	345	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅝
4⅝	1⅝	CookUn .20t		41	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
58½	23⅝	CoopInd 1.44	8	29	47⅝	47¼	47⅝+	⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Cooper Lab		24	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	CoopTR .60	13	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
11⅛	7½	CopeInd .60	9	x17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
38⅝	16½	CoppRg .50a		10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
42⅝	19¼	Coppw 2.40b	5	57	41¼	41⅛	41⅛	
3	1⅛	Cordura Co		26	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
55⅝	28⅝	CornG 1.12a	39	359	42⅝	42⅛	42½—	⅜
4	1	Cousins Mtg		28	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
9	4⅛	CowlesC .40	7	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
26⅝	10¼	CoxBdct .40	11	5	25	25	25	
50¼	32⅝	CPC Int 2.14	11	146	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝—	⅝
52⅛	26½	CraneCo 2	3	16	43⅝	43¼	43¼	
6	3⅝	CreditF .24	9	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
26⅝	14⅝	CrockN 1.66	7	76	23⅛	22⅞	23 +	⅝
38	33	CrockN pf 3		5	38⅛	38	38	
11⅝	7	CrompK .80	7	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
22½	32½	CrouHin .80	8	6	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
56⅝	46⅝	CroHI pf3.35		1	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝+	⅝
23¼	14⅝	Crown Cork	8	186	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	⅛
40⅝	24¼	CrwZel 1.80	10	293	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝—	⅜
19¾	7⅝	CTS Cp .50	11	89	17	15⅝	16¼+	1
10⅛	5½	Culligan .40	8	28	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛+	⅛
25½	15⅝	CumEng 1a	13	114	17⅝	17¼	17⅝+	¼
12	9⅝	Currinc 1.08		15	11½	11¼	11⅝	
5⅛	5½	CurtisWr .40	8	84	12⅝	12¼	12½—	⅛
33½	18	CutlerH 1.60	7	15	29	28⅝	28⅝—	¼
24⅝	16	CyclopsCp 1	46	13	16	16	16	
31⅝	21⅛	Cyprus 1.40	7	24	21⅝	21	21⅝+	⅝

D

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17½	7⅝	Damon .20	34	308	9½	8⅞	9¼+	½
7⅝	4⅝	DanRiv .10p		154	7⅛	7	7	
38⅝	15½	DanCp 1.44	9	57	38¼	37½	37½—	⅜
29½	12½	DartInd .40	9	222	28⅝	27½	27⅝—	⅜
34½	20¼	DartInd pf 2		57	33⅝	33½	33½—	⅛
39½	8⅝	Data Genl	25	305	38⅛	37	37 —	⅝
14¼	9¼	DaycoCp .50	5	36	12	11½	11⅝+	⅛
52	43	Dayc pf4.25		z60	47	47	47 —	3
27	6½	DaytHud .72	14	280	27⅛	26	26⅝+	⅝
17⅝	12	DaytPL 1.66	7	186	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
111	102	DPL pf 12.50		z340	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝—	⅛
72	60	DPL pf 7.37		z50	68	68	68 +	1⅝
73	66	DPL pf 7.48		z100	70	70	70	
13⅝	5⅛	DeanW .50a	4	53	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
51¾	34½	Deere 1.90	8	262	52	51¼	51⅝—	⅛
13⅝	9	DelmaP 1.20	8	200	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
27⅝	20⅝	DelMon 1.40	6	47	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
41⅝	25⅝	DeltaAir .60	23	186	35¼	34⅝	35 +	¾
5⅛	1⅝	Deltec Intl		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8	3⅛	Deltona Crp		22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
19⅝	12⅝	DennMfg 1	6	19	18⅝	18½	18½+	⅛
20⅝	6⅝	Dennys .32e	11	172	19⅝	18⅝	19 +	¼
39¼	23	Dentsply .80	12	35	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝—	⅛
16⅝	5⅝	Deseret .25	16	99	14⅝	13⅝	14	
10	5⅛	DeSoto .40		16	7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅛
14⅛	8⅝	DetEdis 1.45	8	154	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
87½	65	Det E pf9.32		z120	83½	82	82	
66	53	Det E pf7.68		z140	69	68	68 +	½
67¼	50½	Det E pf7.45		z300	67	65½	67 +	½
66	50	Det E pf7.36		z100	64⅝	64½	64⅝+	1
55⅝	42⅝	Det E pf5.50		2	57	57	57 +	⅛
25	22⅛	Det E pf2.75		10	25	24⅝	25 +	⅛
15⅝	7⅛	Dexter .36	9	17	13¼	12⅝	12⅞—	⅜
11⅝	6⅝	Dial Finl .60	5	2	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅛
27¼	24⅝	DiamInt 2	8	47	36¼	35¼	36 +	½
58	21⅝	DiamSh 1.80	8	351	55	54⅝	55 +	⅝
65½	27	Dia Sh pfC 2		13	63	62½	63 +	⅝
26⅝	14	Dia pf D1.20		62	25	24⅝	24⅝—	⅜
10⅝	6½	DickAB .40	11	157	8	8	8	
11⅝	7	Dictaphn .80	10	50	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Diebold .40b	9	26	10½	10¼	10⅜—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	DiGiorg .08p		23	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
141	45⅝	Digital Eqpt	32	305	137¼	133	133 —	3⅝
8⅝	4⅝	Dillingm .40	5	44	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
33⅝	26½	DillonCo .96	14	30	31⅝	31	31 —	⅝
65⅛	21⅛	Disney .12b	25	382	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝—	1⅛
8⅝	5	Diston .12	8	83	7⅛	6¾	7¼	⅛
3⅝	1½	Diversfd In		30	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
3¼	1	DivMtg .88e		41	1⅛	1	1	
15⅛	7	DrPepper .36	21	55	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
56½	32¼	DomeM .80a	9	221	31⅛	30	30⅝—	1⅛
4⅞	1½	DonLuf Jen		319	2⅛	2	2⅛—	⅛
24⅝	17¼	Donnelly .60	12	38	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
16¼	6⅝	DorOliv .20e	6	1	15	15	15	
8⅛	3⅝	Dorsey .10	8	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
48½	25⅝	Dover 1.40	9	125	47⅝	46⅝	47⅝+	1⅛
94⅝	53⅝	DowCh 1.60	15	827	95½	94⅝	94⅝+	⅝
5⅛	3	DPF Inc	50	34	4½	4⅛	4½	
44⅝	25⅝	Dravo 1.80	8	7	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
70⅝	38⅝	Dresser 1.40	8	193	61⅝	61	61 —	⅝
18⅝	14⅝	DrexBd 1.44		9	17⅛	17	17	
8⅝	3⅝	Dreyfus .40a	6	10	7	6⅝	6⅝	
16½	10⅝	Duk Pw 1.40	10	523	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
89	74	Duke pf8.70		z290	85	84	84 —	1
83	68	Duke pf8.20		120	81½	81	81 +	1⅛
78	55⅞	Duke pf6.75		3	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝+	1⅛
27½	24	Duke pf2.69		14	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
30⅛	18⅝	DunBrad 1	20	298	30½	30	30⅛—	⅛
4	1½	Duplan Cp		31	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
133½	87½	duPont 4.75e	41	523	133⅛	132½	132⅝+	⅛
62½	53⅛	duPnt pf4.50		2	59⅝	59	59	
50	43½	duPnt pf3.50		2	46	45½	46 +	⅛
18	12⅛	DuqLt 1.72	8	148	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
80	68	Duqn pf7.20		z100	78¼	77	78¼	
24	19¾	DuqLt 4pf 2		z20	21½	21½	21½	
28⅝	24	DuqL pf2.75		z100	28¼	28¼	28¼+	¼
13⅝	5⅝	Dymoln .40	7	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	

E

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
26¼	14⅝	EagIP 1.04b	7	4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
16⅝	7¼	EascoCp .30	7	46	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛+	⅝
6⅛	3⅝	EastAir Lin		224	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝+	⅛
33	19	EastG&F .80	5	222	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞—	⅝
16	8⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
110	63	EasKd 1.56a	28	631	109¼	107⅝	107⅝—	¼
30⅛	19⅝	Eaton 1.80	9	66	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
30	17⅝	Echlin .42	19	59	23¼	22⅝	23¼+	⅛
28½	14⅝	EckrdJk .36	20	252	27⅝	26⅝	27 —	⅛
16⅝	6⅝	EckrdNC .32	12	22	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
50⅛	17⅝	EdisBro 1.48	17	118	52½	51⅝	52⅛+	1⅛
19⅛	10	EG&G .14	14	45	15	14⅝	15 +	¼
3⅝	1⅛	Elect Assoc	4	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
29	11¼	EDS .50a	10	11	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	El Mem Mg		13	1⅝	1½	1½	
7⅛	4⅝	EMM pf.75k		1	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
19¾	7½	Elgin Natl	17	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Elixir Ind	14	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅝	10½	ElPaso 1.10	7	161	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
37	19¾	EltraCp 1.60	7	66	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
40⅝	23½	EmerEl .75	21	266	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝+	⅛
52	26⅝	EmeryAir 1	30	111	46½	45⅝	45⅝—	½
11⅛	8	Emeryin .40	11	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
24⅛	15⅝	Emhart 1.30	6	85	22½	22	22⅛+	⅛
4⅞	1⅞	EMI Lt .18e	14	29	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	EmpDE 1.28	9	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
15⅝	5	EmpGas .20	5	12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
24	14⅛	EngIhdM .80	6	213	21	20⅝	21 +	¼
7	4⅝	EnnisB .30a	5	45	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
29⅝	21½	Enserch 1.60	7	71	23⅛	22⅝	23 +	⅛
106	99½	Ens pf 10.32		z210	104	104	104 +	½
28⅛	14⅛	Entex 1.20	7	13	23	22⅝	22⅝	
27⅛	8¼	Envirotech	10	77	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
12	8⅛	Equimrk .88	6	18	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅛
31⅝	21⅛	EquitGs 2.60	5	9	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
20⅝	11⅛	EquitLf 2.04e	9	164	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝—	⅜
31⅝	27⅛	Esmark 1.52	6	88	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝—	⅜
5⅝	3⅛	Esquire .20	7	10	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Esterline .32	9	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
37⅛	23⅛	Ethyl 1.38	4	25	28	27⅝	27⅝—	½
49⅛	35⅛	Ethyl pf2.40		14	37½	36⅛	36⅛—	⅝
7⅛	2⅛	Evans Prod		121	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17	10	ExCellO 1	6	46	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
21	16	Exclsr 1.66a		9	19⅛	19½	19⅝+	⅛
94	65	Exxon 5.30e	8	325	89¼	88½	89 +	⅝

F

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅞	4½	Fabrge .40	11	18	6	5⅞	5⅞	
62¼	17	FairCam .80	17	400	45½	42⅝	42⅝—	3⅛
9½	4⅛	Fairind .30	9	63	6½	6¼	6¼—	⅛
14¼	8	FairmtF .68	9	5	13½	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
10½	6⅜	Fanstool .40	10	13	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
7⅛	4½	FarWst Fnl		55	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅞	3⅞	Fareh Mfg		25	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Fedders Cp		120	3⅝	3¼	3¼+	⅛
22¼	9¼	FedrlCo 1.40	4	10	21	20⅞	20⅞	
19⅞	12	FedMogul 1	49	39	13	12⅝	12⅝	
39⅞	12	FedNML .80	7	120	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
27⅞	15⅝	FedPap 1.50	6	2	25	24⅞	25	
18	12⅝	FPap pf1.20		2	16	16	16 +	⅛
11	3⅛	FedSignl .40	5	20	9½	9⅜	9⅜+	⅛
55¾	25⅞	FedDSt 1.24	19	455	56⅛	55⅜	55⅞—	⅛
29⅜	15½	FerroCp 1	7	7	23⅛	23	23⅛+	⅛
14⅛	7¾	Fibrebd .30b		23	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
32⅝	25⅛	FidelUn 2.40	5	14	26⅛	26	26⅛+	⅛
17⅛	7⅛	FieldcrMil 1	20	54	17⅛	16¾	16⅞—	⅛
12	6⅛	FiltrolCp .60	4	50	8⅛	7⅞	8 +	⅛
15¾	5⅛	FinSanB .20	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
17⅞	7½	FinlFed .52t	4	24	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
23¼	12⅛	Firestn 1.10	9	192	23	22¼	22⅞—	⅛
16⅞	9⅛	FstChar .61t	7	208	12⅝	12½	12½	
27⅛	15⅞	FstChic .96	6	100	16⅞	16	16 —	⅛
46⅜	34	FstInBn 1.10	12	67	40	39⅞	39⅞—	⅛
19⅞	11	FstMiss .36	3	115	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
32¼	21⅞	FstNBo 1.88	6	92	22½	22¼	22⅜+	⅛
24⅛	16½	FstNStBn 2	6	5	20½	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
22	13¼	FstPa 1.32	6	45	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜+	⅛
5½	1½	FPaMt 1.47e		27	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
10⅝	6½	FstUnR .56b	10	1	10	10	10	
6	4⅛	FstVaBk .45	7	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
20⅝	17⅝	FWisCp 1.76	6	4	17⅝	17	17 —	⅛
39	19¼	FischM 1.10	7	11	24⅝	24½	24½	
16⅝	9¼	FishFds .40	5	21	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	¼
14⅝	4¾	FishrSci .20	7	22	11½	11	11 —	½
18⅝	7⅝	FleetEnt .24	22	86	13⅝	12⅝	12⅞—	⅝
14⅝	10⅝	Fleming .80	8	112	14	13¾	13¾—	¼
13½	6¼	FlexiVan .20	8	166	8⅝	8¼	8½+	½
20⅞	11	Flintkot 1.16	7	x48	15¼	14⅞	15⅛+	¼
59½	41½	Flin pfA4.50		y380	53	52	53 +	2½
29	21	Flin pfB2.25		x4	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝+	⅜
26⅝	15⅝	FlaE Coast	9	14	17½	17	17¼—	⅝
16⅝	8½	FlaGas .90	5	69	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
28⅝	1⅝	FlaPow 1.96	8	313	29½	28⅝	28⅝+	¼
27	15¾	FlaPwL 1.46	9	256	27⅝	26⅝	27¼+	⅝
26⅝	18	FlaStl 1.50	4	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
49	15	FlorCp .40	14	120	36¼	35⅝	35⅝—	⅝
20⅝	10⅞	FMC 1	7	56	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
32	25	FMC pf2.25		12	32¼	31½	31½+	¼
6¼	4	Fd Fair .30		28	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛
10	5½	FooteCB .80	6	8	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
45¼	32⅝	FordM 2.40	58	372	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	
14⅝	10⅛	ForMcK .92	5	44	13⅝	13½	13½	
26	19¼	FMK pf1.80		2	24¼	24⅛	24⅛+	¼
16	13⅝	FtDea 1.24a		15	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	¼
34	13⅝	FtHowP .56	13	115	32	31⅝	31⅝—	⅝
34	15½	FostWh 1.10	6	16	23	22⅝	23 +	⅝
41⅞	23	Foxboro .80	9	28	28½	28¼	28¼	
32⅝	1½	FrnklnM .50	14	273	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	¼
31⅝	20⅝	FreepM 1.60	6	73	22⅝	22¼	22¼+	⅛
28⅝	14	Frehf 1.80	9	53	19	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
7¼	3¼	Fqa Ind		77	5	4⅝	5	

G

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9½	2⅝	Gable Ind		6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
2½	7-16	GAC Corp		126	13-16	11-16	11-16	
13⅝	7⅛	GAF Cp .52	6	54	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
18¼	13	GAF pf 1.20		35	16½	16	16 —	⅝
35⅝	23¼	GATX 1.80	6	83	26½	26	26⅝+	⅝
46	33⅝	GATX pf2.50		1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝—	⅛
25¼	19¼	GaSk 1.40	5	6	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	¼
23	17⅛	GaS pf1.60		3	19⅝	19½	19½+	½
38⅝	23	Gannett .40	21	95	37	36⅝	36⅝+	¼
29¼	17¼	GardDen .76	13	211	25½	24⅝	25⅛+	⅜
15	6⅝	Garfinkl .96	9	4	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
13⅝	8⅝	Gas Svc 1.20	6	20	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
5	1⅛	Gateway In	16	52	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
8⅝	2⅝	GCA Corp	9	16	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
11¼	5⅝	Gelnl Cap		3	11¼	11	11¼+	¼
13⅝	11	Gelnsln 1a		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	GnAlev .24e		20	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
43⅝	31½	GnAOlI .80b	12	4	39	39	39	
11⅝	7⅝	GenBanc .60	14	11	9	9	9	
12½	7⅛	GenCable .72	7	84	10¼	10	10⅛+	¼
15⅝	10½	GenCig 1.20	7	33	14¼	14	14 —	⅛
24	7½	G Cina .54	8	24	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
6½	3⅝	Gen Develpt	4	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	
56⅝	19	Gen Dyna	6	134	42⅝	42	42⅛+	⅛
52⅝	32⅝	GenEl 1.60	16	465	50	49⅝	49⅝—	⅛
29⅝	18⅝	GnFood 1.40	13	437	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	
18⅝	12½	GnGth 1.22e	15	3	14⅝	14½	14½+	⅛
13⅝	4⅝	GenHost .50	2	18	11⅝	11½	11½	
14⅛	5	Gen Instr	11	116	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
31½	24½	GnInstr pf 3		4	28	27⅞	28	
20	6⅛	GenMed .20	10	2	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
30⅛	28⅝	GenMills .68	18	115	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
55⅝	31¼	GnMot 2.40e	14	744	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝—	½
65⅝	59	GnMot Spf 5		5	65	65	65 —	½
8⅝	4⅝	GnPort .30p		119	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
17½	10⅝	GPbUt 1.68	7	368	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
11¼	5⅝	GenRefr .40	4	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
42⅝	23⅝	GnSignal .84	13	66	39	38⅝	38⅝+	⅝
5⅝	2⅛	Gen Steel	4	17	2⅝	2½	2½	
26	16⅝	G TelEl 1.80	9	x414	25	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
33½	25⅝	GTTEl pf2.50		x1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	G Tire 1.10b	5	63	16⅛	15⅝	16	
6⅛	2⅝	Genesco Inc		101	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
16⅝	15	Genster 1.20	5	2	18	18	18	
42⅝	23¼	GenPts .64	21	57	36	35⅝	35⅝—	⅛
48	25⅝	GaPac .80b	18	227	44⅝	43	43⅝+	⅛
71⅝	58	GaPw pf7.80		z30	71	71	71 —	½
71⅝	58	GaPw pf7.72		z28	70½	70	70½	
28¼	12⅝	Gerber 1.10	11	156	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	⅜
198⅛	127½	GettyOil 2e	12	129	171⅛	168¼	168¼—	¼
5⅝	4	GF Bs .32a	26	3	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅝	10	GianPCa 1	11	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
12½	7½	GibrFin .58t	5	55	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3	GiddLew .48	3	46	5¼	5	5⅛+	⅛
13⅝	8	GiffdHill .52	5	x7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
35⅝	21¼	Gillette 1.50	13	324	33⅝	33¼	33¼+	⅛
12⅝	4⅝	Ginos Inc	14	312	12⅝	12	12 —	⅝
17⅝	7⅝	Global Mar	6	88	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
23⅝	12¼	GlobeUn 1	8	32	23⅝	23¼	23⅝+	¼
13	11	GoldWt Fin	6	15	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
14	12⅝	GoldW pf wi		15	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
20¼	13⅝	Goodrh 1.12	8	70	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
84	68½	Gdrch pf7.85		z130	77	77	77	
22⅝	12¼	Goodyr 1.10	10	576	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
15⅝	6¼	GorJwlA .32	7	60	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
33⅝	16	Goldin 1.38	8	49	32⅝	32	32¼—	⅛
22⅝	13⅝	Gold pf1.35		28	22⅝	22½	22½+	⅛
29⅝	22¼	Grace 1.70	5	172	25½	25	25 —	⅛
29⅝	17¼	Grainger .36	22	22	27¾	26⅝	27¼+	1¼
16⅝	7⅝	GrandUn .80	11	154	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
28⅝	13⅝	Granitv 1.60	6	51	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	
13⅝	13⅝	GraniVle wi		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
18⅝	6⅝	GrayDrg .50	6	31	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
13⅝	7½	GtAtlPac		119	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
13⅝	10⅝	GtLkDr 1.20	5	12	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
18	10⅝	GtNoir 1.10e	17	10	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
50⅝	28⅝	GtNorN 1.80	6	8	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝+	⅛
27⅝	16⅝	GtNN pf1.60		23	23	23	23 +	⅛
19	10⅝	GtWnFin .44	7	316	13⅝	13¼	13⅝—	⅛
46⅝	20¼	GrtWU 2.92e	1	15	35⅝	35	35 —	⅝
21½	15	GtWn pf1.88		20	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
19⅝	13⅝	GrGiant 1.08	8	78	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
15⅝	10½	Greyhd 1.04	9	218	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
3	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		29	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
9⅝	6¼	GlfLfHld .56	8	498	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
23½	17⅝	GlfOil 1.70	6	3033	21⅝	21	21 —	⅝
3¼	1	Grolier Inc		43	1⅝	1½	1½	
12	6¼	Gardin .20	9	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1	Gard Mtg		22	1⅝	1½	1½+	⅛
14⅝	10⅝	GlfStUt 1.12	8	x139	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
50½	44	GlfSU pf4.40		y30	49½	49½	49½+	1½
22⅝	18¼	GlfWInd .60	5	343	22	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
77½	45	GlfW pf 3.87		5	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝+	⅛
34⅝	32⅝	GlfW pf2.50		8	34½	34	34⅝+	⅛
6⅝	1⅝	Glion Ind	9	8	3½	3⅛	3½	

H

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
85⅝	30½	Hack W 2.48	7	1	38½	38½	38½—	⅛
19⅝	10½	HallFB .50	13	112	17⅝	16⅝	17 +	⅝
189	115	Hallibtn 1.32	14	163	142⅝	141	141 —	⅝
7⅝	3⅛	Handin .48	6	37	5⅝	5½	5⅝—	⅛
30½	20⅝	HandyHar 1	3	13	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
16⅝	6¼	HanesCp .76		32	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
49⅝	34½	Hanna 1.60	10	x11	47	46⅝	47 —	⅝
29⅝	14⅝	HarBrJ 1.30	7	16	26	25⅝	26 +	⅛
8	3	Hardees	9	18	5⅝	5	5½	
37⅝	22	HarnisF 1.20	5	84	27	26	26 —	⅜
19⅝	8	Harrah .24e	9	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
32	14½	Harris 1.20	64	84	32	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
14⅝	10	Harsco 1.10	4	18	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛+	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	HartSMx .60	9	36	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
19⅝	6⅝	HarteHk .30	11	71	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅝
17⅝	14⅝	HattSe 1.44a		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
25⅝	16½	HawllEl 1.76	8	7	22⅝	22½	22½—	⅛
12	7½	HayesAlb 1	8	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
4	2⅛	Hazeltine		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
19¼	5⅝	Hecks .12	9	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	¼
23⅝	13⅝	HeclaM .37t	17	159	15	14	14 —	1⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Heile .48e	7	x15	9⅝	9	9⅝+	⅛
57	38½	HeinzH 1.28	13	232	53	52	52⅝—	½
8	2⅛	Helene Crt	7	78	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
31½	21	Hellerint .84	10	49	26⅛	25½	25⅝—	⅛
44⅝	26	HelmP .30	8	31	32⅝	32½	32⅝+	⅛
1⅝	1¼	Helsp Cap		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	4	Heinc .66e		9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
34⅝	21½	Hercles .90	50	143	29	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
27⅝	10⅝	HershyFd 1	9	66	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
27⅝	20⅝	Hesston .80	4	39	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
30⅝	24	Hesn pf1.60		4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
50⅝	20¼	Heubln 1.10	15	130	46⅝	46	46⅝	
120⅝	54⅝	HewlPk .30	29	451	96⅝	96	96⅝	⅝
5	3⅛	High Voltg	10	27	5⅛	5	5	
25	12⅝	Hillenbd .36	8	17	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
34	11⅝	HiltonH 1.40	16	96	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	HMW Ind	4	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
26⅝	14⅝	Hobart .80	14	11	24	23⅝	24 +	⅝
16⅝	8½	HoernW .72	6	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
8⅝	2⅛	Hoff Elctrn	11	14	7	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Holiday .36	12	1220	15⅝	15	15	
23	14⅝	HildyA 1.70t		2	24	24	24 +	1
33¼	22½	HollySug 3a	2	44	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝+	⅝
35⅝	32⅝	Homestk 1a	14	613	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	1⅛
40⅝	20⅝	Honywll 1.40	12	137	35	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
23⅝	12½	HoovBll 1.36	8	27	23	22	22⅝+	⅛
4½	1⅝	Horizon Cp		24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
18	7⅝	HospAff .40t	9	26	15	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
26⅛	8⅝	HospCpA .24	11	241	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
13⅝	5⅝	HostIntl .36	10	295	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝—	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Houdall .80a	5	14	10	9⅝	9⅝	
26	22	Houd pf 2.25		5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
15⅝	6	HougMif .60	6	17	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
12	3⅝	HousFab .20	13	62	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
10⅝	11⅝	HoushF 1.10	7	289	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
34	29⅝	HouF pf2.50		2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	—½
42	36⅝	HouF pf2.37		2	37	37	37	
26½	18	HousLP 1.56	9	411	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
60⅝	29⅝	HousNGas 1	12	58	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝—	⅛
16	4⅝	HowJohn .24	14	825	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅝
15⅝	9	Hobbrd 1.60	7	47	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
21	13⅝	HudsA 1.60	7	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
50½	36⅝	HughsTl .40	11	295	38	36⅝	36⅝—	1⅛
14⅝	4⅝	Humana	8	86	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
19⅝	10⅝	HuntCh .30	19	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
18⅝	6⅝	HuttnEF .60	4	x28	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
19⅝	11⅝	Huyck .40	17	10	14⅝	14	14 —	⅛
9⅝	4½	Hydromt .34	7	13	9⅝	9	9	

I

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
16⅝	10⅝	ICInds 1.30	7	276	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅝
76⅝	62	ICInd pf 6		3	75	75	75 +	⅛
36⅝	27⅝	ICInd pf3.50		45	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
6½	1⅝	ICN Pharm		72	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
29	22⅝	IdahoP 2.06	10	33	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
18⅝	11⅛	IdealBasic 1	7	23	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	1⅛
9⅝	2⅝	IdeaToy .10t	6	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
10⅝	2⅝	IDS Rlt .71p		32	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
26⅛	17⅛	IllPowr 2.30	9	206	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	¼
40⅝	37⅝	IlPow pf3.78		z100	39	39	39	
26	22	IlPow pf2.21		z100	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	1⅛
11⅝	7⅛	ImpiCpA .20	5	23	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
40⅝	28	INA Cp 2.10	12	90	36	35⅝	35⅝+	⅛
18⅝	14⅝	INA Inv 1.59		13	18⅝	18	18 +	⅛
5⅝	2½	Income Cap		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
9⅝	7⅝	IncCCu .90e		19	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛+	A
20⅝	14⅝	IndianGas 2	8	9	20⅝	20	20⅛	
22	18	IndpIPL 1.82	9	37	21⅝	21	21	
82	63	In PL pf6.25		1	75	75	75	
17⅝	10	IndiNat 1.20	18	10	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
9⅝	1	Inexco Oil		40	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
84⅝	61⅛	IngerR 2.48	11	103	71⅝	70⅝	70⅝+	⅛
52⅝	38	IngR pf2.35		8	46	45⅝	46 +	⅛
44⅝	21⅝	InldCon 1.80	7	9	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝+	⅛
45	32⅝	InldStl 2.80a	7	148	36⅛	35	35⅛+	⅛
8⅝	5½	Inmont .44	7	180	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛+	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Insilco .70	6	55	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
13⅝	10½	Insll pfA1.25		11	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛+	⅛
40⅝	22	InspCop .80	53	8	24	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1	Instll InvTr		26	1	1	1	
8⅝	4⅝	Integon .32	7	16	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
39⅛	18⅝	Interco 1.46	9	136	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝+	1⅛
4⅝	5⅛	Intercll Div	3	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
26⅝	24⅛	Intrlkinc 2	4	21	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
227⅝	157¼	IBM 7	18	519	225⅝	221⅛	221⅝—	3⅝
35⅝	22⅝	IntFlav .30b	35	177	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
30⅛	19½	IntHarv 1.70	4	188	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	IntHold .48e		18	13	13	13	
40⅛	30⅛	IntMinCh 2	4	240	36	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛
17⅛	6⅛	Int Mining	6	55	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
26	17¼	IntMulti 1.36	7	26	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
29⅛	21⅛	InNick 1.40a	8	125	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
61⅛	34⅛	IntPaper 2	12	580	57⅝	56½	56½	
9⅛	3½	IntRectif .15		22	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
25⅛	14⅛	IntTT 1.60	7	405	22⅛	21⅛	21⅝—	⅛
56	34½	ITT pf4.50		5	46	46	46 +	⅛
44⅛	32½	IntTT pfK4		15	41⅛	41⅛	41½+	½
30⅛	21	ITT pfN2.25		31	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
53	37⅛	IntTT pfO5		3	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛+	⅛
24	11⅛	Intrpce 1.20	7	6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
65¼	47⅛	Intrpce pf 5		1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛+	⅛
19	8⅝	InterpubGp 1	6	11	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅝
16	11⅝	IntrsPw 1.48	8	10	15⅝	15¼	15¼—	⅛
5⅝	3	IntrsUn .24	6	18	4⅝	4½	4½+	⅛
34⅝	12¼	Iowa Beef	4	286	28¼	27⅝	27⅝—	⅝
13⅝	8⅝	IowaEl 1.36	13	10	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	½
18½	10⅝	IowaIlG 1.56	4	30	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
21⅝	16⅝	IowaPw 1.84	6	23	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
17½	14⅝	IowaPS 1.60	6	13	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	
6½	2⅝	Ipco Hosp	14	35	4	3⅝	3⅝	
22⅝	12⅝	ITE Imp .80	2	37	14⅝	14½	14½+	⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Itek Corp		41	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
9⅝	3¾	ItelCorp .20	5	108	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	⅛
12⅝	8½	IU Intl .85	3	167	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
32	22⅝	IU Int A		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	

J

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
16⅝	7½	Jantzen .70	6	7	15⅝	15	15 —	⅝
11½	5⅝	JapanF .23e		19	9⅝	9	9	
30⅝	20⅝	JeffPilot .72	13	34	32¼	31⅝	31¾+	¾
39½	33	JerCen pf 4		z40	36½	36½	36½	
25⅝	16⅝	JewelC 1.20	9	49	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Jewelcor		11	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
44	22⅝	JimWalter 1	9	138	35⅝	34⅝	35 +	⅝
47⅝	28	JimW pf1.60		6	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝+	½
17⅝	14	JHanS 1.40p		44	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	½
27¼	18	JHanI 1.92e		16	20⅝	20	20 —	¼
26⅝	19	JhnMan 1.20	11	198	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	
99¾	72½	JohnJn .80a	31	245	93⅝	92¼	93⅝+	½
15½	8	JohnCon .80	3	35	13	12⅝	13	
15¼	5	JonLogn .80	28	107	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
31	24½	Jorgen 1.40	3	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
24⅝	17½	Jostens 1b	9	20	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
36⅝	30⅝	Joy Mfg	9	142	32	31	31 —	1⅛
5⅝	1½	Justice Mtg		34	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	

K

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
34⅝	12⅝	KaiserAl 1.20	5	14	25¼	25	25	
65	42⅝	Kai StpI 4.75		1	55	55	55 —	⅝
55	48½	KaiA pf 4.12		2	46⅝	46	46⅝+	⅝
7⅝	4¼	KaisCem .30	9	41	6½	5⅝	6⅝	¼
15	11	KaiCe pf1.37		4	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅝	10⅝	KaneMill .34	3	16	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
25⅝	18⅝	KCtyPL 2.28	8	50	26⅝	26	26¼+	½
55	47½	KCPL pf4.50		z10	52½	52¼	52¼+	2⅝
21¼	10⅝	KC Soutn 1r	5	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	¼
18⅝	11¼	KanGEl 1.60	6	35	18½	18¼	18⅝+	⅛
17¼	14	KanNeb 1.32	8	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
18⅝	13¼	KanPLt 1.52	8	20	17⅝	17½	17½	
5⅝	2⅝	Katy Ind	5	11	3	3	3 —	⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Kty pfB 1.46		3	11½	11½	11½+	⅛
16⅝	3	KaufBd .06p		93	6½	6¼	6¼—	⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Kawecki .40	67	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	KeeneCp .20	5	12	5	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	Keller .20	15	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
27⅝	14	Kellogg .70	17	174	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Kellwood .80	8	39	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
43⅝	27	Kennmt 1.48	7	3	40	40	40 +	⅛
20	19⅝	Kennmt wi		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
41	27⅝	Kennecott 1	22	448	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	⅝
20⅝	13⅝	KyUtil 1.80	8	52	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
95⅝	68	KerrMcGe 1	14	109	73	72⅝	72⅝—	⅝
20	15	KeystCon 1a	3	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
23⅝	9⅝	Kidde .80	5	36	20⅝	19⅝	20 +	⅛
47	32⅝	Kidde pfB 4		1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝+	⅛
37⅝	24⅝	KimbCl 1.60	9	61	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	KingDSt .40	10	172	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
16⅝	11	KirschCo .90	21	15	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
25½	15⅝	KLM Airlin		7	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	1⅛
33⅝	14⅝	KnightRid .54	15	179	28⅝	28½	28½+	⅛
12⅝	4⅝	Koehring	4	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
37⅝	33	Koppers 1.40	7	55	34⅝	34	34 —	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Koracrp Ind	16	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
45⅝	34⅝	Kraftco 1.92	10	148	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝—	⅛
35⅝	20⅝	KresgeS .24	39	1073	34⅝	34¼	34¼—	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Kroehler Mf		4	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
24⅝	15⅝	Kroger 1.36	6	134	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	

L

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅝	12	LamSess 1b	6	12	12⅝	12	12 —	⅛
13½	8⅝	LaneBry .72	9	26	13⅝	13½	13½+	⅛
8½	3½	LearSieg .32	5	85	6⅝	6⅝	6½+	⅛
27⅝	17⅝	LearS pf2.25		27	23	22⅝	23 +	⅛
31⅝	12⅝	Leasewy .70	12	8	32⅝	32¼	32¼+	⅛
14⅝	8½	LeedsN .50	8	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
13¼	7¼	Leesona .60	4	16	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
13½	9	LehPCt .80	7	23	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
1⅝	9-16	LehVal Ind		22	15-16	⅞	15-16+	1-16
17¼	6⅝	LV In pf1.50		9	12	12	12	
12⅝	8½	Lehmn .72e		98	11	10⅝	10⅝	
8⅝	2⅝	Lennar Crp		12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24⅝	11⅝	Lenox .72	9	7	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
9	4⅝	LevFd Cap		15	8	8	8 +	⅛
19⅝	10⅝	LevFin .75e		4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
42¼	13	LeviStra .44	9	365	42⅝	42	42⅝+	⅛
6⅝	1⅝	Leitz Furn		164	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
6	2⅝	LFE Cp	5	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
22⅝	13⅝	LOF 1.10	8	113	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
58	48⅝	LOF pf4.75		1	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝—	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	LibbMcNL	10	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
13	7⅝	LibrtyCp .40	5	15	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Librty Loan		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
7⅝	2	LibrtyLn pf		2	4	4	4	
34	25⅝	LiggMy 2.50	7	63	30⅝	29⅝	30 +	⅛
88	74	LiggM pf 7		z100	79⅝	79½	79½+	⅛
77⅝	49⅝	LillyEli 1.10	22	433	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝+	⅛
35	23⅝	LincNat 1.60	12	93	28	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
69	47	LincNt pf 3		13	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝+	⅛
19	13½	LincPl 1.74a		5	16½	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Lionel Corp		1	1½	1½	1½	
9⅝	3⅝	Littonin .18t	8	105	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
17½	18⅝	Litton pfB 2		5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
3⅝	15-16	LMI Inv		24	15-16	⅞	⅞—	1-16
13⅝	3⅝	Lockhd Airc	2	231	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
26½	11⅝	Loews 1.30	5	113	22⅝	22¼	22⅝+	⅛
8¼	4⅝	LomeFin .48	7	36	6⅝	6	6 —	⅛
20½	12¼	LomM 2.40e	7	49	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
18⅝	5⅝	Londntn .40	8	112	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
19½	9⅝	LoneStInd 1	8	51	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
16½	10⅝	LngIsLt 1.50	7	140	15½	15¼	15⅝	
76	44	LongDrg .88	29	12	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝—	⅛
13½	2½	Loral Corp	6	50	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
32⅝	19⅝	LaLand 1.12	9	230	23⅝	23	23 —	⅛
17	8⅝	LaPacif .20	13	165	10⅝	10½	10⅝—	⅛
23½	17¼	LouisGs 1.88	9	43	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Lowenst .40		21	13½	13¼	13⅝—	⅛
19⅝	9	LTV Corp	4	117	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
73⅝	38¼	LTVCp pf 5		2	40½	40½	40½	
59⅝	35⅝	Lubrizol 1	17	105	41⅝	41¼	41½+	½
17⅝	8	LuckStr .54b	12	108	15⅝	15	15⅝—	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Ludlow .72	12	7	6⅝	6⅝	7 +	⅛
30	20⅝	LukenSt 1.60	5	25	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
18⅝	11⅝	LykesYng 1e	2	61	12	11⅝	11⅝	
36⅝	25⅝	Lykes pf2.50		7	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3	LynCSys .20	12	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛

M

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅝	6⅛	MacAF .60b	11	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	MacDonal	2	20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Macke .30	7	16	4	4	4	
6⅝	3⅝	Macmill .25	5	91	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25⅝	12⅝	Macy 1.10	10	35	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
12	7⅝	MadisFd .60		x62	10⅝	9⅝	10 +	⅝
6⅝	3⅝	MadSq Gar	8	4	4⅝	4	4⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	MagicCf .32		180	6⅝	6	6 +	⅛
24½	11½	Mallory 1	22	38	22⅝	22½	23 +	⅝
26⅝	14½	MalHyde .56	13	59	25	24⅝	25 +	⅝
5⅝	2	Manhat Ind		11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
14⅝	9	Manpwr .88	11	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
39⅝	24¼	MfrHan 1.72	6	181	30	28⅝	28⅝—	⅝
50⅛	27⅝	MAPCO .70	13	105	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝—	1⅛
12	5⅝	Marathn Mf	2	36	8⅝	8½	8½	
53⅝	29⅝	MaraO 1.80a	11	158	46	43⅝	43⅝—	2½
29	13⅝	Marcor 1	10	250	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
57	28⅝	Marcr pf A2		4	54⅝	54	54⅝+	⅛
19⅝	8⅝	Maremt .50	10	83	19	18½	18⅝—	⅛
20⅝	14⅝	MarMid 1.80	6	109	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
27½	12	MarionL .52	11	146	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
29⅝	13⅝	Marley .60	10	24	26⅝	26	26⅝+	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Marolle .48	6	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
17	4⅝	Marriot .07t	21	279	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
61⅝	41	MrshMc 1.80	21	79	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝—	⅛
26⅝	15⅝	MarshF 1.24	12	16	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
19⅝	13⅝	MartMa 1.30	6	81	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
17¼	11⅝	MrldCup .54	7	27	17	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
55⅝	30	MascoCp .36	21	183	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝—	⅛
22⅝	16⅝	Masonite .54	184	51	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝+	⅛
19	13⅝	MasyFer 1	4	887	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
11⅝	7⅝	MasMt 1.19e	7	101	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
16⅝	11⅝	MasCo 1.48		85	15	14⅝	15 +	⅛
13⅝	10⅝	Masin 1.02a		65	10⅝	10½	10⅝—	⅛
9½	12	MatsuE .20e	19	27	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
49½	22⅝	MayDSt 1.60	15	204	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝—	1⅛
23⅝	14⅝	MayerOsc 1	8	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	MaysJ .24p		14	3⅝	3	3	
34	19⅝	Maytg 1.30a	19	112	33⅝	33	33 —	⅝
11⅝	5⅝	MBPXL .20a	5	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
89⅝	27⅝	MCA Inc 1	7	309	71½	67⅝	67⅝—	3⅝
16⅝	7⅝	McCord 1	9	40	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	McCrory Cp		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
56⅝	33½	McDerm .80	5	558	38⅝	37	37 —	⅝
63⅝	36⅝	McDonalds	28	789	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝—	⅛
18	8⅝	McDonD .40	7	59	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
23½	11⅝	McGEd 1.28	13	49	23	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
13⅝	6	McGrwH .56	10	50	13⅝	12⅝	13 —	⅛
22⅝	13	M GH pf1.20		4	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
51	29⅝	McIntyr .50p	7	228	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝—	⅛
31	16⅝	McKeeCo 1a	4	12	23⅝	23	23 —	⅛
42	36	McLean .80	10	45	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝+	⅛
20⅝	13⅝	McLout 1.60	8	42	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	1⅛
11⅝	7⅝	McNeil .80	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
18⅝	13⅝	MeadCp 1.20	6	597	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
36	29⅝	Mea pfA2.80		3	35⅝	35	35⅝+	⅛
36	28⅝	Mea pfB2.80		4	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝+	⅛
20	13	Medusa 1.40	10	22	16⅝	16½	16⅝—	⅛
3⅝	5⅝	MEI Cp	5	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19⅝	6⅝	MelvilSh .48	13	384	19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
14½	2⅝	Menasc .20r	4	x5	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
60	28⅝	MercStr .80	16	21	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝+	⅛
85⅝	57⅝	Merck 1.40	26	130	79⅝	78⅝	78⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	Meredith .70	4	60	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
20⅝	10⅝	MerrLyn .60	7	257	16⅝	15⅝	16 —	⅛
29	18⅝	MesaPet .05	16	158	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
32⅝	23	MesaP pf1.60		107	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
11⅝	7	Mesabi 1.22a	9	208	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
22	14½	MestaM .80	8	5	17	17	17	
18⅝	12⅝	MGM .75e	6	182	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
16⅝	5⅝	Metrom .40	10	231	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
73	70½	MtE pf8.32		z60	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝+	1½
42	29⅝	MetE pf3.90		z100	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝+	2½
76⅝	63	MetE pf8.12		z10	72½	72½	72½	
15⅝	8	MGIC In .10		x304	10⅝	10	10⅝—	⅛
29	14⅝	MhTube 1.20	4	7	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝+	⅛
26⅝	25⅝	MhWl pf2.67		77	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Microdot .60	5	36	12⅝	12	12	
16⅝	9⅝	Microw .29t	5	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
14	10¼	MidCTl 1.08	8	28	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
16⅝	13⅝	MidSUt 1.36	8	307	15	14⅝	15 +	⅛
3⅝	1	Midlnd Mtg		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20	10⅝	MidIdRoss 1	4	24	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
31⅝	13½	MilesLb 1.38	8	15	24	23⅝	23⅝	
12⅝	8⅝	MillBrd .36a	15	21	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
63	48	MinnMM 1.35	28	482	62	61⅝	61⅝—	⅛
18⅝	13⅝	MinnPL 1.20	7	6	18⅝	18	18 +	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	MirroAl .96	7	2	12⅝	12	12 —	⅛
16⅝	8⅝	MissnEq .30	5	13	8⅝	8	8 —	⅛
16⅝	16⅝	MissRiv 1.20	5	16	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	MoPac pf 1		4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
22⅝	14⅝	MoPtCe 1.60	7	18	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
11⅝	8	MoRSv .84b	6	x12	10	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
48⅝	34⅝	MobilOil 3.40	6	389	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝—	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Mobile Hom		40	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16	8⅝	Mohasco .60	31	38	14	15⅝	15⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	Mohk Data		25	3⅝	3	3 —	⅛
18⅝	8⅝	MohkRub 1	4	11	16⅝	16	16⅝—	⅛
22⅝	14⅝	Molycrp .40	6	67	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
34⅝	26⅝	Moly pf2.50		1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
21	9	Monrch 1.20	4	14	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Monogr .20	4	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
11⅝	7	MonrEq .20	19	95	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
80⅝	47	Monsan 2.60	10	231	79	77⅝	77⅝—	⅛
90	48	Mons pf2.75		21	87	86⅝	86⅝—	⅛
29⅝	24⅝	MonDU 2.08	6	66	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
29⅝	21⅝	MonPw 1.96	8	22	26⅝	26	26 —	⅛
22	19⅝	MonSt 1.80e		30	22⅝	22	22 —	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	MONY .20e	10	73	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
33	26⅝	MooreMC wi	3	108	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	½
71	44⅝	Morgan 1.80	11	227	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝—	1⅝

(Continued on Page 11)

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Or W…

Chrysle…
Subsid…

…ORT, Nov. 18 … Corp is prepa… the property, pla… and assets of … to the Brit… company source… if the governm… to take over the … company.

…sources said tha… chairman of th… meeting in L… secretary … would shut … of the su… government rejec…

…also said th… determined … resolution of th… subsidiary, which … million and … in the fi… because he … Chrysler's pro… quarter.

…last news con… 31, a day afte… reported a loss …

Any U.S. … On Cars W… Backd…

WASHINGTON. …—The Trea… to levy re… duties on fo… eight countrie… that the im… here at bel… prices.

…Treasury … MacDonald … trade sub… that the … these duties re… April 8, 197… to.

…retroact… would invite … countries a…

…prospective pen… foreign car m… dollars. I… the size o… would be … duties levied … February or M…

EEC Ai…

By Ann Critte…

…YORK, Nov. … international ec… threatened by … pressure… countrie… world's d… internationa… bankers and … attending the … of the N… Council …

…Olar Gundla… member of t… Communi… declared that "… what must… terms—… most precariou… disruptive phas… as countries … export ma…

…referred to the … the level of … and to ri… in the Un… than $3 … community … threatened … under the 1974 …

…the measu… addressing … to prevent … national … efforts … remaining barri… trade and … currently float… within a caref…

…of these go… in internat… co-nation econ… just conclu… near Paris,

The Steel Ne… …ables in H…

TOKYO, Nov. 18 … profit at Kobe … half ended … million yen … billion yen … last year.

During this too… and sales tota… yen, down fron… Kobe's divider… and 2.50 yen.

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Or Will Stop Operations

Chrysler Said to Offer Subsidiary to British

By Agis Salpukas

DETROIT, Nov. 18 (NYT).—hrysler Corp. is prepared to turn er the property, plants, equipent and assets of its British bsidiary to the British governent, company sources said yesrday, if the government would ree to take over the financially-stressed company.

The sources said that John Ricardo, chairman of the company, o is meeting in London with ic Varley, secretary of state for dustry, would shut down the erations of the subsidiary if e government rejected the of-r.

Sources also said that Mr. Ricardo is determined to get a uick resolution of the future of he subsidiary, which is worth out $350 million and which lost 8 million in the first half of is year, because he wants to prove Chrysler's profitability in e fourth quarter.

In his last news conference here Oct. 31, a day after the comany reported a loss of $79 mil-lion in the third quarter and of $231 million for the first nine months of this year, Mr. Riccardo predicted that the company would be profitable in the fourth quarter on an operating basis.

In the statement for the next quarter, Chrysler could write off Chrysler United Kingdom as an extraordinary loss and show that the rest of the company was operating profitably, the company sources said.

Mr. Riccardo is scheduled to meet with government officials today and then with Mr. Varley again tomorrow. Prime Minister Harold Wilson has ruled out massive aid for the subsidiary, which employs over 26,000 people.

Sources said that he was prepared to shut down the company's British operations, already on a three-day shift at most plants. There is little prospect that the British auto market, which is in a severe slump, will recover quickly.

About 55 per cent of the subsidiary's cars and 27 per cent of its truck production is exported, primarily to Iran, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Company sources said that other Chrysler overseas subsidiaries could supply a large part of the cars if Chrysler U.K. were shut down. In South Africa, for example, the Dodge Colt made by Mitsubishi Motors of Japan, in which Chrysler has a 15-per-cent interest, is already beginning to replace the cars supplied by Chrysler U.K.

Chrysler Gives Analysis

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP-DJ).—At the request of the British government, Chrysler Corp. has provided "a detailed analysis of the implications of various courses of action" concerning Chrysler Ltd., a Department of Industry spokesman said today.

The announcement came after Mr. Riccardo and Mr. Varley met for the second consecutive day to discuss the future of the loss-making British unit.

The Industry Department spokesman said the information from Chrysler would be studied "over the next few days with a view toward further meetings next week."

The government has said it hopes to make a statement on the future of Chrysler Ltd. by sometime early next week.

Any U.S. Levy On Cars Won't Be Backdated

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—The Treasury does not plan to levy retroactively extra duties on foreign cars from eight countries if it is found that the imports were sold here at below-home market prices.

Assistant Treasury Secretary David MacDonald told a congressional trade subcommittee today that the Treasury could raise duties retroactively through April 8, 1975, but did not plan to.

He said retroactive extra duties would invite retaliation by other countries against U.S. exports.

A retroactive penalty could cost foreign car makers millions of dollars. If dumping is found, the size of the penalties would be determined and duties levied starting next February or May.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

VW Expects Smaller Loss

Volkswagen expects to post a 1975 loss that will be "significantly smaller" than the record 807 million deutsche mark deficit of last year. Officials decline to confirm a published report that VW has been making a profit since August and that it would report a loss less than half that of 1974. A spokesman says that it is possible that "we have periods this year when we work in black figures." Worldwide group sales in the first nine months of this year totaled 1.6 million vehicles, up 78,100 units, or 5.1 per cent, from the year-earlier period, the spokesman says.

United Gets 73 Per Cent of Otis

United Technologies has received about 6.2 million shares of Otis Elevator's common stock—about 73 per cent of the outstanding total—in response to its tender offer to purchase any and all Otis shares at $44 each. United says its cost for the Otis shares tendered is estimated at $280 million. Of that amount, $152 million will be supplied from general corporate funds and the remaining $128 million will be borrowed.

Banks Extend Lockheed Deadline

Lockheed Aircraft Corp. might be having some last-minute problems getting its lending banks to go along with the company's proposed amendments to its financing and recapitalization plan. The aerospace company says that the 24 lending banks have agreed to a one-month extension until Dec. 15 of the deadline for their approval of Lockheed's amendments to the basic plan. Those amendments would extend the periods for carrying out certain key transactions under the financial restructuring. The financing plan, which is essential to the company's future, was worked out with the banks last May after a planned cash infusion from Textron Inc. fell through. One amendment would extend to May 15 from last Saturday the date for conversion of bank debt to Lockheed preferred stock. The other amendment would extend to Aug. 16 from Dec. 31 the latest date for an exchange offer involving convertible subordinated debentures and the possible conversion of additional bank debt.

Crane Agrees to Anaconda Order

Crane Co. has agreed in a consent order filed in federal court in New York not to seek control of Anaconda Co. through its proposed tender offer for 22.6 per cent of Anaconda's stock. The company agreed in the order that it would not acquire more than 5 million shares of Anaconda or seek representation on the copper company's board. In addition, the court denied Anaconda's request for a preliminary injunction to block the Crane tender and denied Crane's request for a preliminary injunction against Anaconda's acquisition of Walworth Co. last month on the grounds that the acquisition wasted Anaconda's assets because it was an attempt to interfere with Crane's offer.

Awaiting Move by Ford

Stocks End Mixed as Rally Fades

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (IHT).—An early stock market advance ran out of steam in late trading today and prices closed with small losses as investors looked to Washington for latest developments on New York City's efforts to head off default next month.

A White House spokesman said President Ford will meet with New York Republican congressmen today to discuss New York City's financial crisis.

The Dow Jones industrial average dipped 1.42 points to close at 855.24, after being higher for most of the session. It was off 0.39 at 2 o'clock. Gainers, which held the lead over losers through most of the day, succumbed in late afternoon. At the finish about 780 stocks declined and 685 rose.

Volume quickened to 20.76 million shares from 17.66 million shares yesterday.

Xerox, among the volume leaders, fell 2 3/4 to 49 7/8 on 251,300 shares.

Also lower were MCA, down 2 7/8 to 68 1/8, Halliburton 4 1/4 to 138 1/2, IBM 4 5/8 to 220 3/8, Hughes Tool 3 to 35 1/2, and A.E. Staley 2 1/4 to 56 3/4, ex-dividend.

Semiconductor shares also backed off. Texas Instruments fell 3 1/4 to 96 1/2, Digital Equipment 3 7/8 to 132 7/8, Fairchild Camera 2 7/8 to 42 5/8, National Semiconductor 1 7/8 to 42, and Hewlett-Packard 2 1/2 to 96 3/4.

Polaroid lost 1 1/8 to 36.

Garlock, which closed at 22 yesterday, did not trade today. Garlock said the proposed offer by Colt Industries to buy Garlock shares at $22 each "is plainly not adequate." Colt Industries fell 1/4 to 26.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in light trading. The Amex index fell 0.20 to 85.40.

Treasury prices moved lower in afternoon trading, raising yields by two to five basis points from early levels.

Dealers said the market was somewhat concerned by today's announcement of a $750-million World Bank offering and the expected announcement tomorrow of new borrowing by the Federal National Mortgage Association.

Federal funds rates traded mostly around 5 3/8 per cent despite infusion of additional reserves into the banking system by the Federal Reserve Bank.

Posted rates on commercial paper and certificates of deposit were unchanged.

In Chicago soybean futures tumbled nearly 16 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade, setting new lows in all options.

Soybean oil fell the allowable limit for one session, 100 points, or 1 cent a pound. Oil set several contract lows. New-crop wheat also set new contract lows.

Simon Gives Details of Pact With French on Money Rates

(Continued from Page 1)

Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns had been involved in the monetary discussions and supported the understanding reached by the two countries.

Mr. Simon made it clear that the agreement with the French—which he called a memorandum of understanding—required further consultation with other major monetary nations. He said that the text of the accord was not being disclosed at this time, so that other countries might participate in the arrangements for regular consultation about exchange rates.

The key to the agreement would be a new arrangement or mechanism for intensive and frequent consultations involving finance ministers, deputy finance ministers and central bankers, Mr. Simon said.

The deputy finance ministers, he added, would be consulting on practically a daily basis.

Mr. Simon referred to a consultative group, presumably made up of a number of countries, which would attempt to decide whether any given movement in exchange rates should be termed "erratic." But if one country does not agree that intervention is necessary in foreign exchange markets, it would not be required to participate in the intervention.

Mr. Simon said the consultative process is going to be broader than before, and that it would involve more countries than those represented at the Paris summit. He did not specify which countries would be included, but commented that the Group of Ten industrial countries will be meeting in Paris next month to discuss the consultative process further.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, also briefing reporters on the return flight, said the agreement on monetary matters was "perhaps the single most significant" understanding reached at the conference. He said that the U.S.-French understanding should "put the field of international finance on a more stable basis than it has been in a long time."

Mr. Simon said that almost everyone believes that the agreement will pave the way for an accord among finance ministers meeting in Jamaica in January on overall monetary reform issues.

Mr. Kissinger said that he expects another six-nation economic conference to be held next year.

"If the conditions get critical, they will meet earlier," Mr. Kissinger said.

Details From Fourcade

At a meeting of the nine Common Market finance ministers in Brussels last night, French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said that the monetary authorities are ready to put into action a precise system of consultation and intervention to counter erratic movements in the foreign exchange markets.

He said that the consultations would operate on three levels:

- Daily contacts between central banks to decide what, if any, intervention is needed.
- Weekly coordination among deputy finance ministers and deputy Treasury secretaries to supervise the daily contacts and to settle the differences when there is a question about whether movements are "erratic" and require more active intervention.
- At least quarterly meetings of the ministers and secretaries to oversee the smooth functioning of the entire stabilization operation.

Most Economic Advisers Favor Move

Ford Said to Back Aid for New York City

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (NYT).—President Ford is leaning toward a program of short-term federal financial assistance to New York City that would include $2.5 billion in loan guarantees for a three-year period, White House sources said yesterday.

Most of the President's economic advisers have recommended that he support loan guarantees of this amount and duration. It is understood that $1.1 billion would be earmarked for the current fiscal year, with an additional $1.2 billion to be available after June 30, 1976, and $200 million more one year later.

The sources indicated that the President would not make a loan-guarantee commitment until there was at least a clear commitment from the New York State Legislature on the tax measures in Gov. Hugh Carey's fiscal plan.

[Reuters reported today that President Ford has not changed his view that it is up to state and city authorities to work out a solution to the city's financial problems.

[White House spokesman Ron Nessen said: "The President has said he will watch what action city and state are taking and that is precisely what he is doing. As long as they keep doing something he will keep watching it.

Mr. Ford's support for guarantees would substantially improve the chances for passage of legislation. Efforts are under way in Congress to mobilize support for a measure with provisions similar to the program the President is said to be favoring.

In one effort to strike a compromise, the House Banking Committee agreed to reduce the total guarantee from the original $7 billion to $3 billion and to cut the period from 24 years to seven years.

Bank Files Suit

Meanwhile, Flushing National Bank in New York filed suit in the state supreme court to declare unconstitutional the city's note moratorium law enacted by the state legislature early Saturday.

The legislature, finding that the city's fiscal condition has "dramatically worsened" and that basic city services would be threatened by the "disastrous consequences" of default, voted to impose a moratorium of up to three years on the repayment of $1.6 billion in city notes falling due between now and June 30.

A debt moratorium was a key element in the list of fiscal reforms the federal government was demanding before providing any financial assistance.

The moratorium is intended to be an incentive for the private investors who hold most of the city's short-term notes to voluntarily trade them in for 15-year bonds of the Municipal Assistance Corp., the state agency set up to aid the city.

Gov. Carey's office has sought to dispel the notion that the moratorium would be tantamount to the default city and state officials have been struggling to avoid.

"This does not constitute a default," said Simon Rifkind, chief counsel to MAC.

However, Prof. Very Countryman at Harvard Law School said that "technically, there is a default if the city doesn't meet its obligations when they come due. I would call it (the legislation) a default."

The legislation was drafted to include language from a range of U.S. Supreme Court decisions upholding similar debt moratoria in the past. In fact, the city's moratorium is conditional, in that owners of expiring notes have the option to exchange them for long-term bonds.

Mr. Rifkind noted that should the noteholders not accept the bonds, they would receive 6-per-cent interest on their notes for each year the moratorium lasted. In the event of an outright default, he said, noteholders would receive no more than 3 per cent under existing state law.

New York banks hold about 21 per cent of the outstanding city notes and about 33 per cent of the outstanding MAC bonds.

OECD Says U.S., W. Germany Over-Estimate Growth Outlook

PARIS, Nov. 18 (IHT).—With the rhetoric of the three-day economic summit conference barely finished, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development cautioned its two biggest member states today that unless they do more their optimistic growth targets for next year will not be reached.

Giving credence to the more sober outlook by the OECD secretariat was the downward revision the U.S. delegation made on the rise in the third-quarter gross national product. Some weeks ago, Washington reported that the GNP grew at an 11.3-per-cent annual rate during that period. Now, however, the figure has been revised downward to a 9-per-cent annual figure.

Nevertheless, U.S. officials continue to forecast a GNP increase next year of 7 per cent. The OECD secretariat is forecasting a gain of just under 6 per cent.

The secretariat also continues to take sharp issue with the official forecasts emanating from West Germany. Government officials have widened the range of their forecast to between 3 and 7 per cent compared with the 5 to 7 per cent they estimated previously. But the economists at the secretariat see the economy growing just under 3 per cent unless Bonn takes new reflationary measures.

Even at the lower levels, the OECD forecasts would put the economic growth in the 24 member nations at a level far over the 2.5-per-cent decline expected for all of 1975. But the slower growth it sees implies a slower return of the consumer confidence—much talked about at the three-day summit meeting—that is needed to get an economic revival under way.

In addition, it implies that a reduction in the record-high levels of unemployment endemic throughout the industrialized world will be even slower in coming. The danger here is that upcoming elections in West Germany, Italy and the United States may force those governments into a crash program of spending to tackle the politically volatile issue of joblessness next year—at a time in the business cycle where such spending would tend to increase inflation rather than lessen unemployment.

U.S. Farm Exports

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP-DJ).—After booming for five straight years, U.S. farm exports could set another record of about $22.7 billion in the 12 months ending in mid-1976, Agriculture Department officials said yesterday. U.S. farm exports totaled about $21.66 billion in the marketing year ended last June 30.

Housing Starts In U.S. Soar 15%

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP-DJ).—Housing starts in October rose 15 per cent to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 1,458,000 units, the Commerce Department said today.

The October rate compared with 1,268,000 in September and was 32 per cent above the 1,106,000 annual rate of October, 1974.

While housing starts climbed last month, building permits declined, falling 0.3 per cent to a 1,092,000 annual rate from 1,095,000 in September. But the pace of building permits was well above the 811,000 annual rate of a year earlier.

Market Closed

Stock exchanges and banks in most parts of West Germany are closed Wednesday for a national holiday.

EEC Aide Warns of Protectionism Danger

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT).—he international economic system is threatened by increasing rotectionist pressures from industrialized countries and the eveloping world's demands for "new international economic rder," bankers and government fficials attending the 62d annual nvention of the National Foreign Trade Council were warned esterday.

Finn Olav Gundlach, of Denmark, a member of the European conomic Community commission, declared that "we are entering upon what must—at least in rade-policy terms—be regarded s the most precarious and potenially disruptive phase of the re-ession" as countries compete for hrinking export markets.

He referred to the 10-per-cent decline in the level of world trade his year, and to rising protectionism in the United States, where more than $8 billion in European community exports are urrently threatened by retaliation under the 1974 Trade Act.

Among the measures suggested y those addressing the convention to prevent a slide into estructive, nationalistic policies ere intensified efforts to reduce ne remaining barriers to interational trade and an effort to eep currently floating exchange ates within a carefully managed ange.

Both of these goals are being ursued in international forums. The six-nation economic summit neeting just concluded at Rambouillet, near Paris, ended in a compromise agreement to prevent wide swings in exchange rates between leading currencies. The agreement was hailed at the trade convention by such authorities as Paul Volcker, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and a former top Treasury official.

Mr. Volcker noted that "there is recognition of the desirability of greater stability," particularly in the exchange rates between the United States, its European trading partners and Japan. More stable rates would make it easier for trading nations such as Japan to plan their international finances, for multinational corporations to manage their vast holdings in various currencies, and for exporters and importers to estimate markets for their products.

The trend toward protectionism is being attacked at trade talks in Geneva—the Tokyo Round—which Frederick Dent, the U.S. special representative for trade negotiations, called yesterday "the most far-reaching of the seven such negotiations since the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was created in 1947."

French Trade Surplus Expected to Narrow

PARIS, Nov. 18 (AP-DJ).—France should have a trade surplus of around 6 billion francs this year, compared with a deficit last year of over 18 billion francs, French Foreign Trade Minister Norbert Segard told the National Assembly today.

He said the surplus would mainly result from a decline in imports as well as a "redeployment" of French exports both geographically and in individual sectors.

The minister noted that exports to industrialized countries were down 5 per cent this year, while exports to petroleum exporting countries had increased 45 per cent, those to Communist countries 30 per cent and those to developing nations 20 per cent.

Italian Prices Rise

MILAN, Nov. 18 (AP).—Italy's wholesale price index rose 1 per cent in September from August and 3.6 per cent from the like 1974 month to mark the biggest increase for the past 12 months, the Italian statistics bureau said today.

Kobe Steel Net Profit Tumbles in Half Year

TOKYO, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Net profit at Kobe Steel Ltd. in the first half ended Sept. 30 fell to 599 million yen ($2 million) from 6 billion yen in the same period last year.

Reporting this today, the company said sales totaled 356.9 billion yen, down from 393.4 billion yen. Kobe's dividend is an unchanged 2.50 yen.

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November 19, 1975

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NEW ISSUE November 14, 1975

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Government National Mortgage Association

7½% GNMA 30 Year Modified Pass-Through Securities

Price 92.55%
plus accrued interest from December 1, 1975

To yield 8.50% on a monthly basis; 8.65% on a semi-annual basis.
(based on prepayment in twelve years)

Timely payment of principal of and interest on the Securities is guaranteed by GNMA pursuant to Section 306(g) of Title III of the National Housing Act. Section 306(g) provides that "The full faith and credit of the United States is pledged to the payment of all amounts which may be required to be paid under any guaranty under this subsection" and an opinion dated December 9, 1969, of an Assistant Attorney General of the United States states that such guarantees under Section 306(g) of mortgage-backed securities of the type referred to above "constitute general obligations of the United States backed by its full faith and credit."

Merrill Lynch Government Securities Inc.
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First National City Bank New York
Bank of America N.T. & S.A.
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Chemical Bank | Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. | Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation | Harris Trust and Savings Bank
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NEW ISSUE November 14, 1975

$110,854,806.33

Government National Mortgage Association

7¼% GNMA 30 Year Modified Pass-Through Securities

Price 91.20%
plus accrued interest from December 1, 1975

To yield 8.45% on a monthly basis; 8.60% on a semi-annual basis.
(based on prepayment in twelve years)

Timely payment of principal of and interest on the Securities is guaranteed by GNMA pursuant to Section 306(g) of Title III of the National Housing Act. Section 306(g) provides that "The full faith and credit of the United States is pledged to the payment of all amounts which may be required to be paid under any guaranty under this subsection" and an opinion dated December 9, 1969, of an Assistant Attorney General of the United States states that such guarantees under Section 306(g) of mortgage-backed securities of the type referred to above "constitute general obligations of the United States backed by its full faith and credit."

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa, Accra, lb.	.68	.99
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	Unq.	.64
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.36½	.26
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212.00	190.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	202.72
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	59-60	111-112
Lead, spot, lb.	2.0	.34½
Copper elec., lb.	.63¾-.65	.75¾-.77
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.28¼	3.76
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	.38½-.39	.38-.40
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.28	6.255
Gold N.Y., oz.	139.5	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	738.8	874.1

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES
Nov. 18, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)					
Mar	13.15	13.34	13.15	13.30	13.12
May	13.20	13.42	13.20	13.42	13.15
Jul	13.26	13.48	13.26	13.48	13.25
Sep	13.32	13.42	13.32	13.42	13.30
Oct	13.31	13.46	13.31	13.40	13.30
Mar	13.32	13.40	13.32	13.40	13.25
Sales: 3,107.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs)					
Oct	150.0	150.0	150.0	B146.4	146.0
Sales: 5.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Dec	57.50	57.75	57.25	57.25	57.35
Mar	53.85	54.25	53.70	53.70	53.85
May	52.00	52.45	51.90	51.95	52.10
Jul	50.75	51.40	50.75	50.90	50.87
Sep	49.80	50.25	49.80	50.05	49.92
Dec	49.20	49.30	49.28	49.30	49.07
Sales: 1,096.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Dec	53.50	53.70	53.30	53.60	53.70
Jan	53.90	54.20	53.90	54.20	54.20
Mar	55.00	55.40	54.90	55.30	55.40
May	56.10	56.50	56.00	56.40	56.50
Jul	57.20	57.80	57.00	57.50	57.60
Sep	58.10	58.50	58.10	58.60	58.80
Dec	59.50	60.00	59.50	59.50	60.10
Sales: estimated 3,133.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Mar	7.20	7.44	7.18	7.35	7.16
Apr	8.48	8.45	8.16	8.42	8.14
May	10.25	10.59	10.19	10.57	10.15
Nov	5.65	5.65	5.58	5.60	5.63
Sales: 3,177.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Nov	430.70	430.70	429.00	430.70	428.90
Dec	430.00	432.00	427.50	431.70	430.00
Jan	433.50	434.90	431.30	434.60	433.10
Mar	440.50	442.30	437.00	441.80	440.50
May	447.30	449.30	445.20	449.10	448.00
Jul	455.50	457.00	452.50	456.30	455.50
Sep	460.80	464.20	460.00	463.30	462.80
Dec	473.00	474.20	473.00	474.20	473.70
Jan	474.50	478.00	474.50	477.70	477.20
Mar	482.70	484.70	482.70	484.70	484.40
Sales estimated: 9,874.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Jan	62.00	63.05	62.00	62.80	62.05
Mar	63.80	64.75	63.80	64.70	63.90
May	61.60	65.80	64.80	B65.90	64.80
Jul	66.50	67.20	66.30	B67.30	B66.20
Sep	68.25	62.85	62.85	B68.000	B66.90
Sales: 375.					
COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Dec	54.40	54.50	53.92	54.13	54.60
Mar	56.20	56.35	55.85	55.70	56.20
May	57.05	57.06	56.40	56.75	57.25
Jul	57.10	57.30	56.88	B57.05	57.55
Oct	57.00	57.00	56.71	B56.70	56.90
Dec	56.63	57.00	56.42	56.75	57.00
Mar				B57.10	B57.35
Sales: 7,460.					

GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Dec	140.30	140.40	139.10	140.30S	139.30
Jan	140.30	140.30	140.30	141.00S	140.00
Feb	142.00	142.00	139.50	141.80S	140.80
Apr	143.60	143.60	141.70	143.40S	142.40
Jun	143.50	145.60	143.50	145.40S	144.40
Aug	146.50	146.60	146.50	147.20S	146.30
Oct	147.30	148.80	147.30	149.10S	148.20
Dec	150.00	150.70	150.00	151.10S	150.10
Feb	152.80	152.80	152.70	153.00S	151.90
Sales estimated: 1,720.					

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Dec	3.50½	3.51	3.41	3.42	3.51
Mar	3.64	3.64	3.53	3.53½	3.65½
May	3.69½	3.69½	3.60	3.61½	3.71
Jul	3.68	3.68	3.60	3.60¼	3.69
Sep	3.74	3.74	3.66½	3.66½	3.76
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Dec	2.65½	2.66	2.61¾	2.62	2.65½
Mar	2.73	2.73¼	2.68	2.69	2.73
May	2.77	2.77¼	2.73	2.73¼	2.77½
Jul	2.79	2.79	2.75	2.75¼	2.79
Sep	2.71	2.72	2.68½	2.69	2.72½
Dec	2.63½	2.63¾	2.61	2.61½	2.64½
Mar	2.70½	2.70½	2.69	2.69	2.71¾
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Nov	4.76	4.76	4.64	4.66½	4.74
Jan	4.77	4.78	4.65	4.66	4.80
Mar	4.86	4.87	4.74	4.74½	4.91
May	4.94	4.94½	4.81½	4.82¼	4.92
Jul	5.00	5.01	4.87½	4.88	5.03
Aug	5.08	5.02½	4.89	4.89	5.04
Sep	5.00	5.03	4.92½	4.94	5.05
Nov	5.08	5.08	4.95	4.95	5.18
Jan	5.15	5.16	5.04	5.04	5.19½
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Dec	18.70	18.70	17.77	17.77	18.7
Jan	18.55	18.55	17.60	17.60	18.65
Mar	18.50	18.50	17.55	17.55	18.55
May	18.40	18.40	17.55	17.55	18.40
Jul	18.40	18.40	17.60	17.60	18.45
Aug	18.35	18.40	17.55	17.60	18.45
Sep	18.30	18.35	17.55	17.55	18.35
Oct	18.20	18.25	17.60	17.60	18.40
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Dec	127.00	127.00	124.60	125.50	127.80
Mar	132.00	132.00	129.40	129.50	131.50
May	130.20	130.20	127.10	127.50	130.20
Jul	132.00	132.00	130.00	130.50	133.50
Aug	135.50	135.50	131.50	132.00	135.00
Sep	135.50	135.50	133.00	133.00	135.50
Oct	137.50	137.50	135.00	135.00	—
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Nov	—	—	—	432.80	436.00
Dec	430.00	433.50	426.50	432.50	428.90
Feb	437.00	440.50	432.50	439.50	435.80
Apr	444.50	448.00	440.50	447.50	442.40
Jun	451.50	455.50	450.00	455.00	450.80
Aug	458.00	462.00	458.00	462.00	458.80
Oct	466.50	470.00	465.50	470.00	466.00
Dec	474.10	477.50	471.50	477.50	473.80
Feb	480.50	484.00	480.00	484.50	480.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Dec	45.85	46.70	45.72	46.52	45.75
Feb	44.35	44.75	44.02	44.60	44.20
Apr	42.80	43.15	42.22	43.15	42.45
Jun	43.70	44.00	43.37	43.90	43.42
Aug	43.50	43.95	43.20	a43.85	b43.35
Oct	42.40	42.92	42.40	42.80	a42.50

Sales: Dec 2876; Feb 4212; April 1170; June 560; Aug 200; Oct 41.
Open interest: Dec 8284; Feb 12550; April 4712; June 3401; Aug 1251; Oct 65.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Dec	57.00	57.65	56.55	56.62	57.25
Feb	55.00	55.60	54.60	54.70	54.95
Apr	49.50	50.57	49.40	49.45	49.65
Jun	48.50	49.50	48.30	b48.75	a48.55
Jul	47.20	48.50	47.15	47.15	47.50
Aug	45.20	46.50	45.20	a45.30	b45.70
Oct	41.70	42.60	41.55	b42.40	41.85
Dec	41.70	42.30	41.50	b42.30	a42.70

Sales: Dec 2442; Feb 3612; April 1118; June 424; July 137.
Open interest: Dec 6702; Feb 8020; April 3034; June 2240; July 1469; Aug 355; Oct 102; Dec 4.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Nov	61.00	61.90	59.00	a59.00	61.90
Dec	60.45	60.75	58.60	58.60	60.55
Jan	57.25	57.40	55.25	a55.25	57.25
Feb	51.50	51.65	50.60	50.60	51.70
Mar	51.25	51.30	51.00	a51.25	51.35
Apr	48.00	48.80	47.95	a47.95	48.00
May	—	—	—	n44.85	44.85

Sales: Nov 17; Dec 378; Jan 180; Feb 16; March 3; April 1; May 0.
Open interest: Nov 34; Dec 1554; Jan 934; Feb 275; March 176; April 15; May 85.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Feb	88.65	90.75	88.00	88.15	88.75
Mar	85.90	87.85	85.20	85.20	85.85
May	81.50	83.40	80.77	81.00	81.47
Jul	76.75	78.40	76.00	77.10	76.30
Aug	73.00	74.50	72.00	73.00	72.72

Sales: Feb 4326; March 1336; May 1092; July 64; Aug 346.
Open interest: Feb 4286; March 2484; May 1884; July 2071; Aug 892.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Dec	139.90	140.50	137.80	140.30	139.40
Mar	141.50	142.50	137.90	142.40	140.90
Jun	145.00	145.40	143.00	145.40	143.70
Sep	146.10	148.40	145.50	148.40	146.70
Dec	150.00	151.40	149.70	151.40	149.70
Mar	153.00	155.40	153.00	155.40	157.00

Sales: Dec. 2,396; March 953; June 465; Sep. 66; Dec. 57; March 5.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Nov. 18, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3050	Abby Glen	345	340	345	+5
6878	Abitibi	$9	8⅞	9	+⅛
400	Acklands	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
6950	Agnico E	360	345	350	—5
150	Agra Ind	480	480	480	—10
4536	Alta Gas A	$11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
600	Alta Nat	$23	23	23	
300	Algo Cent	$13½	13½	13½	—⅛
100	Alliance B	405	405	405	—5
5045	Alco A	$11⅞	11¼	11¼	+⅜
2277	BP Can	$11	10⅞	11	+⅛
2150	Banister C	$6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
3802	Bank N S	$46	45½	45½	—¼
50	Baton B	$7½	7½	7½	—⅛
22473	Bell Canad	$44⅝	44	44¼	+¼
9370	Beth Cop A	$11⅛	11¼	11½	
685	Block Bros	335	330	335	
1000	Bovis Cor	98	98	98	—2
3100	Braior Res	195	190	195	+10
3700	Bramalea	55	495	5	
400	Brameda	89	87	87	—9
225	Brenda M	420	420	420	+5
1100	Bridger	270	265	270	+10
1000	BC Forest	$16	15¾	16	+½
755	BC Phone	$10⅞	10¼	10⅜	—¼
2450	Brunswk	380	390	300	
350	Budd Auto	455	440	455	+10
300	Burns Fds	$9	9	9	
2400	Cad Frv	$10¼	10¼	10	+¼
700	Cal Pow A	$28	27¾	28	
12200	Camflo	$8½	7⅞	8⅛	—¼
505	Campgu A	440	440	440	—5
4600	C Nor West	430	420	425	+5
945	Can Perm	$17½	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
100	C Tung	275	275	275	+10
400	C Cablesy	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
800	Cdn Cel	485	480	480	—5
5628	Cl Bk Com	$26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	—½
2134	Cdn Tire A	$47	46¾	46¾	+⅛
8332	C Utilies	$9	8⅞	9	+⅛
2400	Canbra	350	350	350	
300	Candel Oil	$15½	15½	15½	+⅛
1400	Cassiar	$6¼	6½	6¼	
2300	Celanese	445	435	435	
950	Chieftan D	$7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
1000	Coch Will	41	41	41	
830	C Holiday I	299	295	295	—3
1100	Con Bldg	224	221	223	—1
21900	Con Distrb	335	310	335	+16
14749	Cons Gas	$12½	12¼	10⅞	+⅜
400	Conwest	330	330	330	
250	Craigmt	450	450	450	+10
200	Crush Intl	$8	7⅞	7⅞	—¼
966	Denison	$52¼	51⅞	52¼	+¼
5100	Dicknsn	95	480	5	
925	Dofasco A	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
125	Dom Store	$17¼	17¼	17⅛	+⅛
25	Du Pont	$17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
4500	Dylex L A	$7¼	7	7¼	+⅜
3160	East Mal	205	195	205	
550	Electro A	385	385	385	
1000	Emco	$7	7	7	
8500	Falcon C	$6¾	6½	6⅝	+¼
467	Falcon	$29½	29⅛	29⅛	
300	Fed Ind A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	—⅜
100	Fruehauf	$6	6	6	
1450	G Distrb A	$7	7	7	+¼
1600	Gnt Mascl	69	67	69	—1
300	Gibraltar	$5½	5⅜	5⅜	
600	Granduc	115	115	115	+9
90	Granisle	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
500	Gt Oil Sds	$5	5	5	
1670	Gt W Life	$51¼	50¾	51¼	—¼
2130	Greyhnd	$19¼	18⅞	19¼	+1
2235	Guar Trst	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
12200	Hambro C	161	150	150	n
2400	Hawker S	$6½	6⅜	6½	+⅛
209	Hayes D A	$6	6	6	
5426	H Bay Co	$15½	15⅜	15⅜	+⅛
2325	Huron Erl	$25¼	25	25	—⅛
1920	IAC	$18½	18¼	18¼	—¼
4500	Inland Gas	$9	8⅞	9	+¼
34	Int Mogul	265	265	265	—10
3775	Intpr Pipe	$12½	12	12	
4590	Inv Grp A	$6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+¼
1225	Jannock	$5	5	5	+10
12358	Kaiser Re	$10	10	10	
5000	Kaps Tran	180	171	175	+10
100	Kelsey H	$8	8	8	+⅛
1534	Kerr A A	$9⅞	9½	9⅝	+⅛
100	Koffler A	355	355	355	
4320	Labatt A	$18	18	18⅜	
1000	L Ont Cem	325	325	325	
1636	L L Lac	145	145	145	
25	Lob Co B	475	475	475	—5
75	Mclan H A	$8¼	8	8¼	+¼
3908	MB Ltd	$18⅝	18	18⅝	+⅞
1500	Madsen	50	50	50	+4
700	M L F Mills	$25¼	25⅛	25¼	+¼
4373	Moore	$49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	—⅝
200	Nat Trust	$15	15	15	—¼
8905	Noranda A	$32⅝	32¼	32½	+¼
3866	Norcen	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
1100	Nowsco W	$9¼	9	9¼	+⅛
1445	OSF Ind	325	310	325	+5
2300	Orchan A	230	230	230	
1150	Oshawa A	440	440	440	—10
10800	Pamour A	310	295	310	
2050	PanCan P	$16½	16¼	16¼	+⅛
1000	Patino N V	$9¼	9¼	9¼	
1203	Petrofina	$19	19	19	+¼
1210	Pine Point	$31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	
400	Placer	$20	20	20	—¼
9400	Que Sturg	115	104	105	—10
500	Rayrock	67	67	67	+2
1700	Reed Oslr A	490	490	490	
360	Reichhold	$18½	18¼	18½	+½
4800	Revno Prp	75	70	75	—1
200	Rothman	$14	14	14	
8974	Shell Can	$15½	15⅛	15⅛	
3125	Sherritt A	$6	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
4370	Siebens	$11⅛	11	11⅛	+½
100	Sigma	$21	21	21	
24469	Simpsons	$7½	7⅛	7½	+⅛
13962	Simpson S	$9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+¼
100	Slater Sil	$8¼	8¼	8¼	+⅛
1300	Southm A	$23½	23	23	—⅜
1100	St Brodcst	$7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
62155	Stelco A	$29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	—¼
7230	Steep R	144	135	140	+1
9750	Sundale Os	$5⅜	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
24000	Teck Cor A	370	360	360	—20
300	Teck Cor B	295	295	291	—5
2900	Te Can	$27	27	27	
1400	Thom N A	$12⅞	12½	12⅞	+⅛
3866	Tor Dm Bk	$43¼	42⅞	42⅞	—¼
2889	Traders A	$14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
775	Trans Mt	$10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
8619	TrCan PL	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	—⅛
1085	UGas A	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	+¼
921	Union Oil	$7½	7¼	7½	
150	U Keno	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—¼
8225	U Siscoe	$6½	6⅛	6¼	
3300	Upp Can	95	90	91	—7
400	Van Der	380	280	280	—10
2225	Voyager P	$9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	+¼
800	Walborne	$9½	8⅞	8⅞	—¼
1900	West Mine	290	285	285	—5
100	Westnhse	$19	19	19	+⅛
580	Willroy	82	82	82	—8
1000	Woodwd A	$18½	18⅛	18⅛	—⅜
500	Yk Bear	195	195	195	—4

Total sales 1,745,856 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
26300	Algoma	$	25¾	25½	25½	—⅛
520	Asbestos	$	21¼	21	21¼	+1¼
2594	Bank Mont	$	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
200	Basic Res	$	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
100	Bombard		250	250	250	
360	Can Cement	$	9½	9½	9½	+⅛
250	Cdn Indust	$	20	19¾	20	+¼
650	Cdn Int Pw	$	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
300	Con Bath	$	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+¼
658	Imasco	$	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
117	Molson B	$	17	17	17	+⅛
167	Power Cp	$	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
100	Rolland A	$	6	6	6	
2175	Royal Bank	$	32½	32⅛	32⅛	—¼
3924	Roy TrustA	$	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
300	Steinberg A	$	18	18	18	
3000	Unican Sec		125	125	125	
530	Zellers		390	390	390	

Total sales 398,580 shares.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The followig list is a selected National Securies Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Nov. 18, 1975

Stock	Bid	Ask
Bnk and Trust		
Bankam	44⅛	44½
1st Bk Sy	46¾	47½
1stEmp S	10	10⅝
1st Wn F	1⅛	1⅝
Herit NC	15¼	16¼
Midl Bks	17	18
Shawm	29¾	
U Va Bks	14⅝	15¾
Va N Bnk	13⅝	14⅝
Insurance		
$Fid Un Lf	15	15½
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5	6
AID Inc	3⅞	4⅝
AVM Cp	1½	2¼
Acushnt	10¾	11½
Addisn W	8⅞	8½
Adv Ros	1½	1¾
Alberts	5½	6¼
Allco Inc	7½	8
Allyn Bac	5	5⅝
A El Lab	¾	1⅛
Am Exp	38¼	39
Am Finl	7⅛	7½
Am Furn	3¼	3½
Am Great	8⅜	8¾
Am Telev	14½	15
Am Weld	8½	9½
Amtr Dv	⅛	⅜
Anadite	6½	7⅛
Anheus B	35⅝	36¼
Ard May	2⅛	2⅝
ArkWIG	15⅝	15⅞
Arvida	4	4½
AsCC Bot	17½	18¼
AtlGas Lt	13½	13⅞
Baird At	3⅝	4⅛
Ball PntC	13⅝	14⅛
Bang Hy	11¼	11⅝
Bkam Rlt	5¼	5⅝
Bassett F	18¾	19½
Bayle Mk	5⅞	6⅞
Beeline F	4⅝	5½
Betz Lab	37½	38¼
Bibb Co	7	7½
Bird Son	74½	77½
Birtchr	1	1⅝
Bick Hills	35⅝	36⅝
Bonza Inf	1⅝	2
Booz AH	7	7½
Braden	5	5½
Brinks	9⅝	10⅛
Brks Sca	12½	10¼
Brwning	2⅞	3⅝
Buckb M	5	5½
Buckeye	9¼	9⅝
Burn Sim	4½	5
CalWSv	25¾	26¼
Camel Ch	1½	1⅞
Canrad o	¾	1⅛
Cap Swst	4¼	4⅝
Cap n Air	2	2⅝
Cap Tec	2¼	3
Care Cp	2⅝	3
CenVt PS	11⅝	11⅝
Chm Lab	8	9
Chesa Ut	8¼	9¼
Chi Bridg	65½	67
Chilm Cp	3⅞	4⅝
ChrisSe	123½	126½
Circle F	2	2¼
CitznUt A	29	29½
CitznUt B	27⅛	27⅝
Clark Mf	26½	27½
Clow Cp	5⅝	6¼
Colu Vent	2¼	3
Com Clr	16½	17¼
Coml Sh	19	20½
Comw Pa	23⅜	24½
Con Pap	41¼	42¼
Craw Co	9¼	10½
Cross Co	10½	11¼
Cutlr Fed	2¼	3
Denly M	4¼	5¼
Data Dgn	1⅞	2¼
Data 100	10¾	11¼
Deyt Inc	29	30½
Decor In	1⅝	1⅞
DeKlb Ag	37½	38½
Delhi Oil	3¼	3⅝
DaLux C	27¾	28½
Det CanT	11	12
Det IntBr	29	30
Dewey El	⅞	1⅛
Diam Cry	14	14⅜
Dixn Cru	15¾	16
Docutel	7½	7⅞
Dollar G	9	9⅞
Dorch G	9⅛	9⅝
Dow Jone	27¼	28
Doyle DB	9	9½
Dunkin D	4⅝	5
Duriron	18	19
Eberln In	2½	3
Econ Lab	27	27½
ElPas El	10½	10⅞
Elba Syst	4¼	4⅝
Elder Be	4¼	5½
Elec Nucl	6⅞	7¼
Elec Mod	2⅛	2⅝
Energy C	5⅜	6⅛
Entwistl	2	2⅝
Equty Oil	14¼	14¾
Erie Tec	9¼	10¼
Ethan Al	20	20⅝
Feb Tek	¾	1⅛
Fingrht	2½	3½
Fst Bost	17	17¾
Ficknor	24¼	24⅝
Fla WatU	⅞	1⅛
Forest O	13⅝	14⅜
Frmigli	⅜	¾
Fotomat	10⅝	13
Frkln Co	2⅞	3¼
Frnkin El	6⅞	7⅛
Frnd Ice	25⅜	26½
Gen RlEs	2⅝	3⅜
Gov EFin	6¼	7
Graph Cn	13	13⅞
Green Mt	8⅝	9⅛
Gray Adv	7¼	7⅝
Gulf Intst	9¼	9⅞
Gyrodn	3	3½
Harper R	7⅞	8⅝
Henred F	19¼	20
Holobm	1⅛	1½
Hoover	11½	12⅝
Horiz Res	1½	2½
Huds Pap	23½	24½
Hyatt Cp	4⅜	4⅝
Hyatt Int	3⅝	4¼
Ind Nuclr	3	3⅝
Intru Ind	1⅞	2¼
Interc En	11⅝	12⅝
Intrmk In	2⅞	3⅛
Itrmt G	12⅝	12⅞
InBk Wsh	2½	2⅞
IaSou Ut	22⅝	23⅝
Jamsby	10¼	11
Jiffy Fds	½	1
Joslyn M	10¼	14
KMS Ind	2⅝	3
Kaisr Sil	32½	35¼
KaisSil pf	18⅝	19¼
Kalvar	2¼	2⅝
Kaman A	19½	20¼
Kampg A	5⅛	5⅝
Kale Gre	½	⅞
Kaysam	1⅝	2¼
Kear Tr	4⅝	4⅞
Kelly Svc	13⅝	13⅞
Keuff Ess	12½	13½
Keye Fib	14⅝	15¼
Key CnsF	4⅛	4⅝
King Int	1⅝	2⅛
Knap Vog	12¼	13½
Lance In	21½	22¼
Land Res	⅝	1
Lin Bcast	7⅝	8½
Log Etrn	2⅛	2⅝
Madian G	12¼	12⅝
Mal Rlty	1	1⅝
Malkrt	42	43
Manor C	2½	2⅞
Marit Frt	3½	4
Maui LP	8⅛	8⅝
McCor	34¼	35⅛
McQuay	10	10¾
Measur	13⅝	13⅞
Medtrn	36	36¾
Merid In	1⅛	1⅞
Mdlsx W	13½	14¼
Midld Ca	1½	1⅞
Midw Gt	12	13
Millipr	49⅞	51½
Miner In	3	3½
Minn Gas	19⅝	19⅞
Miss Vl G	12¼	13¼
Mrs S Pie	13¼	14
Mont Col	6⅜	6⅝
Moore P	7½	8½
Moore S	17¼	18¼
Motch M	3¼	4¼
Mot Club	2⅞	3⅝
Mueller	9	10
Narag Cp	4½	5¼
Nat Lib	3¼	3⅝
N SecRsh	3½	4
Netrw Rl	3	4
NJ Nat G	11	11⅝
Nielsn A	20¾	21¾
Nielsn B	20⅝	21¼
NoCar Gs	10¼	10⅝
NoEOl un	14½	17¼
Nortrp Kl	13⅝	14¼
NW NatG	7¼	7⅝
NW PuSv	16⅝	17¼
Noxel Co	10½	11
OILVY M	19	19⅝
Ohio Ferr	14½	15¼
Oil Shale	3¼	3⅝
Ormont	5	5⅝
Otter TP	17⅝	17⅞
Over NA	4⅝	5½
Pabst Br	23	23½
PacGa R	26¼	27
Pakco	¾	1½
Parks H	3½	4
Pauley P	4⅛	4½
Pearl Mf	15	16
Pa Enter	15¼	15⅝
PnzlOff B	10	10¼
Pepsi BW	6⅛	6⅝
Petrolit	68	69½
Pettibon	22¾	23¼
Philip L	10	10¼
Piedmt A	3½	4
Pinkrtn	34½	35¼
Pion HiB	26¾	27¼
Pistilin	2	3
Possis Cp	1¼	1⅝
Progrp	1⅛	1⅝
Pub S NC	10¼	10½
P Bennet	16½	17½
PutD Cap	3⅞	4⅝
Qual Insts	1⅝	2
Ragan Pr	2⅝	3⅛
Rahall C	5⅝	6
Raych Cp	225	230
Raymnd	11⅝	12¼
Racog Ea	6⅜	6⅝
Road Ex	38½	39¼
Robin M	10½	11½
Roselon	3⅝	4⅛
Rouse	3¼	3½
Rus Stov	16¾	17½
Sedler	1⅝	1⅞
Scan Dat	1¼	1½
Scripps	20½	22
Seis Delt	1⅝	2⅛
Seneca F	2⅛	2⅝
Seven U	35¼	36
Snap Tls	20⅝	21¼
SolidSt Sc	7	8
S Cal Wat	11½	12
Sw Gs Cp	9⅝	10⅛
Sw El Sv	14⅛	15¼
Standyn	13	13⅝
Std Regis	15½	16¼
Slan HPd	12	14
Sterlg Sir	3⅛	3⅝
Strawb Cl	21	22½
Soudal F	2⅝	3¼
Super El	4¼	4⅝
TIME DC	3⅝	4¼
Tampax	36	37
Taylr Wl	12⅝	12⅞
Tech Pub	5¼	4⅝
Techcre	24½	25
Tecum P	32½	34⅛
Tennant	24½	26½
Tiffny Co	6⅝	7¼
Transo O	8¼	8¾
Trico Pd	24	26
Trim OG	1¾	2⅛
Tyson F	15⅝	15⅞
Un McGil	9⅝	10¼
US Bnknt	4⅛	4½
US TrkLs	13⅝	14¼
Up Pen P	17½	18¼
Valley Gs	6⅞	7⅛
VanD Air	7¼	8
Vance S	4⅞	5¼
Velcro	7	7⅝
Ventron	17	17¾
Wads Pu	8⅝	8¾
Wsh NG	11½	12
Webb Re	5¾	6⅛
Weco Dvl	7⅝	2⅛
Weight W	6	6⅝
Weldtrn	7½	2⅝
Wellng M	8	8½
Well Gar	2⅞	3⅛
Welabch	3	3⅜
Wstn Mtg	1⅝	2⅛
Westmd	38	38⅝
Wisc PL	14⅝	14⅞
Wdwrd L	27	27⅝
Wright W	3½	3⅞
ZionUt B	18	19

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London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
Dec	156.75	154	156.60-156.75	155.05-155.20
Mar	156.75	154	156.50-156.55	154.85-155
May	157.25	155.25	157-157.10	155.35-155.60
Aug	155.50	155.75	157.05-157.10	156.50-157
Oct	158	156.25	157.75-157.80	157-157.75
Dec	157.25	156	150-157.25	157-157.25
Mar	157.75		156.75-157.10	156-156.50
Lots: 3,492.				
COCOA				
Dec	641	636	638-639	635-637
Mar	620	613	619.50-620	612.50-613
May	605	599	604.50-605	598.50-599
Jul	598	593	596-598	590-593
Sep	591	589	591-592	587-588
Dec	587.50	578	586-588	578.50-580
Mar	No trade		582-586	576.50-578
Lots: 1,382.				
COFFEE				
Nov	No trade		706-712	698-705
Jan	709	705	709-710	702-704
Mar	709	704	709-710	702-704
May	710	705	709-711	702-703
Jul	713	708	713-715	705-706
Sep	715	711	715-716	709-710
Nov	717	712	716-718	710-713
Lots: 630.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	570 - 571	577.50-578.50
3 months	590 - 590.50	598.50-599
Cathodes: spot	556 - 557	564.50-565
3 months	576 - 577	585 - 585.50
Tin: spot	3,080-3,082	3,085-3,090
3 months	3,144-3,148	3,148-3,149
Lead: spot	163.50-163.75	164.50-164.75
3 months	170.75-171	171.50-171.75
Zinc: spot	343.75-344.25	345.50-346
3 months	355.75-356	357-358
Silver: spot	210.90-211.10	213.30-213.50
3 months	217.60-217.80	220-220.10

Paris Commodities

COCOA	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
Dec	567	560.50	563-564	—1
Mar	549	541	562.50-563.50	—0.5
May	565	550	553-555	+3
Jul	—	—	539-545	+4
Sep	535	532	536-540	+6
Dec	—	—	530-538	U.C.
Lots: 200.				

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—185

Airbrn Frgt	FederDStr	NortSim pf
Allied Strs	Fla Pow	Ohio Edison
AmGen Ins	FlaPowLt	Olin Corp
AmesDep St	FMC Cp pf	Owens Cng
Avnet Inc	FooteConB	Owens Ill
Becman	Gerber Pd	Pasco Inc
Block HR	Globe Union	PayLess Dg
Blue Bell	Goodyear	PaPL 11pf
Borg Warn	Gould Inc	Pet Inc
Brist Myer	Gould pf	Petrie Str
BristMy pf	GtNNek pfB	Phila Sub
Budget Ind	Hilton Hotel	Potlatch Cp
Burl Ind	Holiday Inn	PSA Inc
CaroPwLt	Holidayin A	Quaker Oat
Carter Hawl	Host Intl	Reeves Bro
CarHawl pf	IC Inds	Reliab Str
Cerl-Ieed	Interpace pf	Riegel Tex
Collins Alk	KanGasEl	Roper Corp
Colum SoOh	Kellogg Co	Smiths Tran
Comw Edis	Kellwood Co	SouCaro EG
ComEd Awt	Kennmtl wi	Southern Co
CmE 1.42pf	Kentcky Ut	Springs Mill
Conr Mills	Lane Bryant	Square D
Conrac Cp	Leaseway	Stone Cont
ConFds pf A	Levi Strauss	Sunbnkr Gen
CrockNat pf	Loulsv GE	Superscope
Dana Corp	Massey F	Tandycft wt
Daytn Hud	May DStr	Thrifty Drg
Deere Co	McCord	Toledo Ed
DetE 5.50pf	Metromed	Transcn Lin
Dow Chem	MetEd pf J	Tucson GE
Duke Pow	MoPrt Cem	Union Elec
duPont	Morse Shoe	VF Corp
Easco Corp	NSP 10.26pf	Woolworth
Edison Bros	Norton Sim	Woolwth pf

NEW LOWS—35

Amer Hess	Dome Mines	Mission Equit
AmFlsSy pf	EastGas F	MooreMc w
Arlstar Inc	Granitvle wi	Parker Drill
Bally Mfg	Homestke	Rosario Res
BurlNor pf	Hughes Tool	SavanEP pf
CampRd Lk	Kaspecott	Tess Intl
Chorter Co	LSB Inv	WheelPit &H
Cl Mtg Gp	Michhlac pf	Xerox Co
Cyprus Min		

هكذا من الاصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 18

(Continued from Page 8.)

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		MorrisKn .86	6	39	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
	1½	MorgeEl Pd		37	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	2⅛	MorseSh .20	7	115	10⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
	1⅜	MtgeTr Am		21	2⅛	2	2⅛	
	10⅞	MorNor .88	10	81	14	13⅞	13⅞+	¼
	22⅝	Motorola .70	35	118	46½	45⅝	45⅞—	⅝
	25⅝	MtFuel 1.46	13	17	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
	16¼	MtStTel 1.52	9	44	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
	4¼	Munford .36	3	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	3⅝	Munfd pf.40		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
	11	Munsng 1.08	18	15	17¾	17¼	17¼—	½
	10¼	MurphC 1.20	7	9	17	16¾	16¾—	½
	15½	MurpOil .60	5	32	18¼	17¾	17⅞+	⅛
	13	MurryOh 1	6	5	18⅜	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
	12⅝	MutlOm 1.32		11	14⅛	14½	14½	
	4	Myersl .40	57	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
		N						
	22⅛	Nabisco 2.30	12	60	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝—	1⅛
	17	NalcoCh .72	19	76	30	29	29⅝—	¼
	4⅝	NarcoScl .40	7	14	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
	9	NashuaC .40	14	31	10⅝	10⅝	10½	
	7⅛	NatAirl .50	11	59	12	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
	7⅝	NAvia .69e		65	12⅝	12	12⅝+	⅛
	7⅝	NAvia .49e		43	12⅝	12	12⅝+	⅛
	9⅛	NatCan .50	5	95	11⅛	11	11 —	¼
	19¼	N Can pf1.50		2	22½	22½	22½	
	27	N Chem .32	27	41	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	
	5⅛	NatChyl .90		1	7	7	7	
	29⅝	NatDef 2.72	5	19	40½	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
	13½	NatDist 1.20	6	49	16⅝	16¼	16¼—	⅛
	16⅛	NatFuel 2.06	6	9	21⅝	21½	21½—	¼
	8⅛	NatGyp 1.05	9	89	12⅛	11⅝	12 —	⅛
	1⅞	Nat Homes		9	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛
	3⅛	Natind .30	3	43	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
	6⅛	Natind pf.60		2	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
	9⅝	Ntind pf1.25		3	12½	12	12 —	½
	9½	Nt MedCare	16	197	15	14½	14½+	⅛
	26⅛	N Pres 1.38a	5	4	30	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
	9⅛	Nat Semicn	33	692	43⅝	42⅛	42⅝—	1½
	6⅛	NatSvcIn .74	8	130	10½	10	10 —	⅛
	11⅛	N Stand .90	5	15	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	½
	30⅛	N Starch .80	15	57	42⅛	41⅝	42 +	⅛
	22⅛	NatStl 2.50a	8	28	36½	36⅛	36⅛+	¼
	2⅝	Nat Tea		8	4⅛	4	4	
	22⅝	Natoma 1.20	4	67	24⅝	24	24 —	½
	16½	NCR Cp .72	7	298	24⅝	23⅞	23½—	1⅛
	8⅝	Neptune .50	10	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
	15⅛	NevPw 1.50	7	16	18⅛	18	18	
	25⅝	NevP pf2.30		z200	21⅝	21½	21½—	¼
	15	NevP pf1.74		z120	16½	16½	16½	
	14	NevP pf1.60		z500	16	16	16	
	13	NEngEl 1.78	7	47	19⅛	18⅞	19 +	⅛
	8⅞	NSnGE 1.28	7	32	12⅝	12⅛	12½+	¼
	27⅛	N EngT 2.36	11	48	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
	8⅛	Newhall .40	8	25	12⅛	11⅝	12	
	18⅛	Newmt 1.60	11	309	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛—	½
	16⅛	NYSEG 2.20	7	74	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝+	¼
	78½	NYSE pf8.80		z220	87½	86	86½	
	35	NYSE pf3.75		z20	36½	36½	36½—	1½
	19⅛	NYSE pf2.12		3	22	21⅞	22 +	⅛
	8⅛	NiaMP 1.24	6	x314	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
	98¼	NiM pf 11.75		y200	103½	103½	103½+	1½
	87	NiM pf 10.60		y10	97	97	97 +	1¼
	51⅛	NiaM pf 6.10		y900	55½	55½	55½+	½
	38⅛	NiaM pf 4.85		y850	45⅛	40⅞	43½—	1⅛
	29	NiaM pf 3.60		y100	35	35	35 +	½
	11	NiaShr 1.10g		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	¼
	7⅛	NL Ind 1	7	56	13	12⅝	12⅞	
18½	12¼	NLT Cp .60	7	207	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
71	59⅛	NorflkWn 5	9	38	66⅛	65⅝	66⅝+	1⅛
15⅜	12⅛	Norlin 1.25	4	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
23⅛	18⅞	Norris 1.20	6	25	23	22⅝	22⅝	
44⅝	24⅛	NoACoal .80	8	6	32	31⅝	32	
18⅞	5⅝	NoAMt 1.15e	8	40	6	5⅝	6	
24⅛	12⅛	NoAPhl 1.20	11	57	20⅝	20⅝	20½+	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	NoCAir .10e	6	42	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
⅞	⅛	NoCeAir wt		11	⅛	⅛	⅛	
10⅛	6⅞	NoestUt 1.02	7	389	10⅛	10¼	10½	
25⅛	24⅝	NorthEl .40		276	25	25	25 +	⅛
24⅛	17⅝	NorIGas 2	7	18	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛+	⅛
24½	19⅛	NoIG pf1.90		4	22⅛	22	22 —	½
18⅛	13⅛	NIndPS 1.36	9	44	18	17¾	17⅝—	¼
76⅛	51⅛	NNGs 3.16a	7	54	71⅛	70⅛	71⅛+	1
25⅛	34	NoNatGs wt		2	35⅛	35⅛	35½	
27	15⅞	NoSIPw 1.84	9	44	26½	26⅛	26⅛+	¼
87	81½	NSPw pf7.84		z90	85½	85½	85½+	½
4⅞	2⅛	Northgt .50e	72	14	3	2⅞	2⅞	
33⅛	22⅛	Northrp 1.60	5	58	33	32	32 —	⅞
33	23⅛	Nrthp pf1.45		2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	1⅛
22⅛	11⅛	NwstAirl .45	11	815	22⅛	21⅛	21⅞+	¼
47⅛	34	NwBnc 1.70	10	60	46⅛	46	46 —	¼
30⅛	13⅛	NwtEnr .2	4	72	26	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
35⅛	18⅛	Nwtind 1.75	3	128	31⅝	31½	31⅝+	⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Nwstind wt		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
105⅛	60	Nwind pfC5		1	93	93	93 +	½
78⅛	49½	Nwtin pf4.20		24	71⅞	70⅛	71⅛+	1¼
12½	7⅛	NwMu 1.01e	10	36	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
46	32	NwstStW 2.40	18	80	33	32¼	32 +	¼
28⅛	20½	Norton 1.20	7	19	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
23⅛	10⅞	NorSim .50b	13	144	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛+	½
50⅛	25⅝	NortS pf1.60		72	51⅛	50	51½+	1¼
18⅛	10⅞	NucorCp .28	4	9	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞—	⅛
11⅞	5⅛	NVF 1.77t	2	48	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
		O						
11⅛	5⅛	Oak Ind .40	9	2	7	7	7 —	⅛
14½	7⅛	OakiteP .92	8	6	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
22⅛	12⅛	OccidPet 1	4	855	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
12⅛	6⅛	OccidPet wt		89	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
70⅛	42	OccidPt pf 4		5	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛—	⅛
73	40⅛	OccIP pf3.60		79	47⅛	45⅛	45⅛—	1⅛
22⅛	19	OccIP pf2.50		36	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
21⅛	13⅛	OgdenCp 1	4	17	16	15⅛	15⅛—	¼
32¼	23	Ogdn pf1.87		1	26	26	26	
17⅛	12¼	OhioEd 1.66	9	759	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
106	99	OyE pf 10.76		z5140	103	102⅛	103	
51	42	OhEd pf4.56		z30	45	45	45 —	1
50	41⅛	OhEd pf4.40		z160	46	45	46 +	1½
114⅛	107	OhP pfA 14		z10200	112½	112⅛	112½—	⅛
117½	101	OhPw pf 14		z100	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛—	⅛
73	63	OPwB pf7.60		z70	69½	69½	69½+	2½
70	60	OPwC pf7.60		z180	67	67	67	
13⅛	8⅛	OKC Cp .80	4	8	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
25⅛	17⅛	OklaGE 1.40	12	242	22½	22⅛	22½+	½
11½	9½	OklGE pf.80		z180	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
25½	17⅛	OklaNG 1.60	8	13	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
30⅛	14⅛	OlinCp 1.32	6	53	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
28⅛	13⅛	Olinkraft 1	9	36	28	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
12½	7⅛	Omark .40	4	56	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
12⅛	10	Opelika 1	7	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
13⅛	7½	OrangR 1.20	8	27	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
16½	3⅛	Orange .18	23	96	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞—	¼
44⅛	24¼	OtisElv 2.20	7	60	36⅛	36½	36⅛+	¼
27	11	OutMar 1.20	11	12	26⅛	26½	26½	
16¼	8	OutletCo .75	5	7	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
23⅛	9	OvrnitT .80	12	26	23½	22⅛	22⅞—	½
15⅛	8¼	OverShip .15	4	7	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
44½	25¼	OwenCn .88	22	91	45	44½	44⅞+	⅛
51¼	32	OwenIll 1.72	9	134	51⅞	51	51⅞+	⅛
83	62½	OwnII pf4.75		6	82⅞	82⅛	82⅞	
16	7¼	Oxfrdind .60	5	26	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
		P - Q						
14⅛	11½	PacAS 1.20a		x7	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
23½	18⅛	PacGas 1.88	8	180	21⅝	21¼	21¼+	⅛
19	14⅛	PacLtg 1.68	7	55	17⅛	17	17	
26⅛	13⅛	PacPetrl .80	11	72	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
21	14⅛	PacPw 1.70	9	148	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	PacTT 1.20	8	17	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
9⅛	7½	PacTin .88a	6	x1	9	9	9	
8⅛	2⅛	PaineW .30e	3	38	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅛	8	PalW pf1.30		9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
7	2⅛	PalmBc .25	6	37	6⅛	6½	6½ —	⅛
9⅛	3	Pamida .10e	10	112	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2	PanAm Air		1125	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
34⅛	27¼	PanEP 2.10	6	621	29	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
11	6⅛	Papercft .60	5	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Pargas .98	8	19	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
22½	18⅛	Parker Drill	5	41	18	17½	17⅛—	½
28⅛	13⅛	ParHan 1.12	6	9	20⅛	19⅞	20 +	⅛
19⅛	10⅛	ParkPen .40	8	38	13	12⅞	12⅞+	½
40	14	Pasco 35c	38	85	40⅛	40	40⅛+	⅛
17⅛	6½	Payls nw .35	9	51	17⅛	17	17⅛—	⅛
22	9½	PeabGa .88r	10	53	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1	Penn Cent		42	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	PennDix .24	12	95	4⅞	4½	4⅞+	⅛
63⅛	36½	Penney 1.16	35	198	54⅛	54	54⅛+	1
28	15⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	7	62	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	
120	105	PaPLt pf 13		z100	116	114⅞	116 +	1¼
105	100⅛	PaPLt pf 11		z370	106	104	106 +	2
92	79	PaPL pf8.70		z100	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛—	⅛
89	73	PaPL pf8.40		z60	83½	83⅛	83⅛—	⅛
85	69	PaPL pf8.60		z10	77	77	77 —	1⅛
52	44⅛	PaPL pf4.50		z230	48	47⅛	48	
50⅛	41⅛	PaPL pf4.40		z250	46	45	46 +	1
29⅛	17⅛	Pennwlt 1.36	9	47	29⅛	29	29 —	⅛
43	31	Penwl pf2.50		4	45	45	45	
22¼	18⅛	Penwl pf1.60		2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
23½	17	Pennzol 1.20	6	476	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	PeopDrg .26	88	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
37⅛	30⅛	PeopGs 2.66	6	34	34⅛	34	34⅛+	⅛
74⅛	40⅛	PepsiCo 1.60	18	147	74⅛	73⅞	74 —	⅛
30	16	PerkElm .28	24	96	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
27½	16⅛	Pet Inc 1.58	8	38	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
14⅛	6⅛	PeterPl .80a	10	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
71⅛	34	PetrieS .88a	21	15	73	71½	72 +	⅛
24½	8⅛	Petrolan .50	8	34	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
22¼	16½	Petrlm 2.01e		6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
36⅛	23⅛	Pfizer .76a	14	430	30⅛	29⅛	29⅞	
40⅛	29	PyelpD 2.30	13	95	34	33⅛	33⅞—	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	8	226	15⅛	15	15	
93	74	PhilE pf9.50		z40	86½	86½	86½	
84	67	PhilE pf8.75		z50	79	78	78	
75	57½	PhilE pf7.80		z70	70⅞	70⅛	70½+	½
44	35	PhilE pf4.40		z200	40	40	40 —	⅛
44	33½	PhilE pf4.38		z30	40	40	40 +	2½
12⅛	10⅛	PhilaSub .78	7	186	13	12⅛	13 +	½
58⅛	40⅛	PhilMorr .90	16	493	55⅛	55	55⅛+	⅛
6	2	Phillips Ind		18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Phil 1 pf1.25p		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
60⅛	37	PhilPet 1.60	13	560	53⅛	52⅛	53 +	⅛
8½	3⅛	PhilVnH .40		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19½	7⅛	Pickwik .16e	10	207	16	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
15½	9¼	PiedNG 1.40	5	x10	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Pier 1 Imprt	16	29	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
43⅛	39⅛	Pillsbury 1	14	91	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛+	⅛
31⅞	19⅛	PionCp 1.20	9	131	29⅛	29½	29½+	⅛
28⅛	11⅛	PitneyB .48	7	847	15⅛	15	15⅛—	¼
28	13⅛	PittFrg .80b	6	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
37⅛	28⅛	Pittston	6	285	29⅛	29¼	29⅛+	⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Pizza Hut	13	77	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	½
5⅛	1⅛	Plan Resrch	7	54	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2¼	Playboy .12		17	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
18⅛	6⅛	Pwessy 1.38e	7	x156	16	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	PNB MR .40	16	17	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
43½	15	Polaroid .32	25	603	37¼	35⅞	35⅞—	1¼
13⅛	3⅛	Ponderosa	25	85	10½	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
18½	8⅛	PopeTa .60b	13	71	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
20¼	13⅛	Portec 1b	4	2	16	15⅞	16 +	½
17⅛	12⅛	PortGE 1.58	8	22	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
106⅛	99⅛	PoG pf 11.50		z390	106	105⅞	106	
50⅛	23⅛	Potltch 1.50	13	144	51⅛	50½	50½—	¼
13⅛	10	PotmEl 1.16	11	167	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
56⅛	50	PotEl pf5.50		z130	52⅛	52½	52½—	⅛
52⅛	50	PotEl pf5.46		z11690	52	51⅞	51⅞—	⅛
49⅛	41	PotEl pf4.50		z60	44	44	44	
45	35½	PotEl pf4.04		z20	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
34⅛	26⅛	PotEl pf2.44		2	33½	33½	33½—	⅛
34⅛	24⅛	PPG In 1.80	9	97	34	33	33⅛—	⅛
12⅛	6	Premier .36	7	3	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
100⅛	78½	ProctGam 2	23	172	94½	93⅛	94 —	¼
8⅛	5⅛	ProdRsh .50	9	2	7	7	7	
38⅛	18⅛	Proler 1.40	2	1	31½	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	PSA Inc		330	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
16⅛	12¼	PSvCol 1.20	7	116	15⅞	15⅛	15¼+	¼
19	12	PSvEG 1.72	8	87	19	18⅛	18⅞	
99	82	PSEG pf9.62		z230	95	94	95 +	½
76⅛	64½	PSEG pf7.80		z250	75	74¼	74¼—	1½
76	61	PSEG pf7.52		z30	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛+	⅛
77	61	PSEG pf7.40		z100	71	71	71	
54	45	PSEG pf5.28		z10	53	53	53 +	1
52	42½	PSEG pf5.05		z250	50	49	50	
15⅛	12⅛	PSEG pf1.40		3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
41	29⅛	P Svind 2.72	12	33	39⅛	39¼	39⅛	
105	99	PSind pf9.4		z80	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛—	¼
42	36	PSind pf2.50		z360	39⅛	39⅛	39½	
19	11½	PSvNH 1.60	7	16	19	18⅛	18⅞—	⅛
21¼	11⅛	PSvNM 1.28	8	25	18⅛	18	18⅛	
9⅛	3	Publckr Ind	28	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Pueblol .22e		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
27⅛	18⅞	PugSdP 2.16	6	32	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
34	23	Pullmn 1.20	8	189	26⅛	26	26⅛+	⅛
16½	7⅛	PuresCp .36	9	31	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Purito Fash		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
38½	17⅛	Purolr 1.04	12	2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
26	12⅛	QuakOat .64	16	472	26½	25⅛	26⅛+	⅛
105⅛	99	QuakO pf9.56		z350	103⅛	103	103⅛	
67	38⅛	QukDat pf 3		1	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛+	1
26⅛	15	QuakStO .72	11	140	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4	Questor .12t		8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
		R						
48¼	34	RalstonP .90	17	42	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Ramad .09e	16	946	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
10	6½	Rancoln .40		23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5	RapAm .37p		13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
28	20⅛	RapAm pf 3		13	22	22	22 +	½
31¼	17½	Raybest 1.50	4	11	24⅛	24½	24⅛+	½
22⅛	7⅛	Raymint .48	6	13	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
57⅛	25¼	Raytheon 1	10	202	47⅛	47	47⅛+	½
21⅛	10⅛	RCA 1	16	513	19⅛	19½	19⅝—	½
55½	39	RCA cvpf 4		6	52⅛	51½	51⅛—	¼
27	15⅛	RdgBate .35	4	112	17⅛	16⅛	16⅞—	⅛
4½	1⅛	Redman Ind		26	2	2	2	
14⅛	7⅛	ReeceCp .24	12	19	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
35½	16⅛	Reed Tool	13	118	30½	29⅛	29⅛—	1⅛
24	15⅛	Reeves 1.80	11	61	24⅛	23⅞	24	
15⅛	10⅛	ReichCh .66	5	33	11⅞	11½	11½	
7⅛	4½	Reliab St .60	8	60	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	RelianEl .90	6	221	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞+	¼
51	35	Relian pf 3		2	50	49⅞	49⅞+	2¼
8½	4⅛	RelGp .20p		14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
16⅛	7⅛	ReG pfC.65p		20	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	ReG pfB.85p		73	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	¼
14⅛	7⅛	Republic Cp	3	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12	8⅛	RepFinS .80	6	9	10	10	10 +	⅛
3⅛	7-16	RepMtg Inv		17	15-16	13-16	13-16	
35⅛	22⅛	RepStl 1.60a	4	255	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	¼
15⅛	4⅛	ResrvOil .12	6	69	7⅛	7	7 —	¼
23⅛	13⅛	RetailCred 2	9	14	21½	21⅛	21½	
37⅛	29⅛	RevcoDS .40	19	153	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	
14⅛	6	RevCop .25p		181	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
81½	47⅛	Revlon 1.40	19	106	77⅛	77	77⅛+	1
4⅛	2⅛	Rexham .20	7	16	4	3⅞	3⅞	
24⅛	17⅛	Rexnrd 1.28	5	11	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
37	22⅛	Rexn pf2.36		1	33	33	33 —	¼
60⅛	49½	Reynln 3.08	9	734	59⅛	58⅛	58⅛+	⅛
68⅛	57⅛	Reyln pf2.25		8	67	66¼	67 +	1⅛
24½	14⅛	ReynMet 1e	6	44	21⅛	21½	21⅛+	⅛
58	44⅛	ReyM pf4.50		1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛+	½
10⅛	7	RaySec .40a	6	28	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
12⅛	8	Richardsn 1	12	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
24½	13⅛	RichMer .64	12	189	24⅛	23	23⅛+	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Richmnd .80	14	80	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
21	10⅛	RiegelT 1.30	7	48	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛+	1
18⅛	8	RioGran .60	8	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	RioGr pf1.80		21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
16⅛	4⅛	Rite Aid .16	17	224	16	15⅛	15⅞—	⅛
29⅛	17⅛	RivianF .90	10	11	20⅛	20	20	
16	9	Robshaw .70	27	8	14	13⅞	14 +	½
23⅛	13⅛	Robrtsn 1.50	4	108	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
15⅛	9	Robins .28a	12	228	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	RochG 1.38b	6	52	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	RochTel .76	10	31	11⅛	11	11⅛+	½
11⅛	4⅛	Rockowr .44	14	39	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Rockwlint 2	8	73	23⅛	23	23 —	⅛
62	50	Rkint pf4.75		1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛+	½
22⅛	17	Rkint pf1.35		3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
65⅛	45⅛	RohmH 1.28	27	27	62	60⅛	60⅛—	1⅛
11	6⅛	Rohrind .40		14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
24	11⅛	Rollins .30	17	188	24	23½	23½—	¼
8⅛	4	Ronson .14p	59	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅛	9⅛	Roper 1.20		30	17	16⅛	16⅛+	¼
25⅛	17⅛	RorerA .94	10	123	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
48⅛	27⅛	Rosario .40b	12	198	27⅛	26⅛	27 —	1
19⅛	8⅛	RoyCCol .72	12	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
39⅛	34½	RoylD 3.28e	4	338	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Roylnd .45t	5	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	RTE Cp .16		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
26	14	Rubbrm .40	25	28	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
25⅛	11	Rucker .20	4	88	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	¼
12	5⅛	RussTog .76	22	48	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
9	3⅛	Ryder Sys		388	8⅛	8½	8½	
		S						
43⅛	25	SabineR .60	9	8	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Safegrd Ind	12	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
52⅛	34⅛	SafewySt 2	9	206	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3	Saga Corp	7	310	8⅛	7⅞	8 —	⅛
39¼	25½	StJoMin 1.20	8	276	32⅛	32¼	32¼—	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	StJoLtP 1.12	9	33	11½	11¼	11⅛	
27¼	21¼	StLSaF 2.50	10	14	25¼	25	25⅛+	¼
11⅛	9½	StPaulS .96a		23	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
33⅛	19½	StRegP 1.52	8	195	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
7¼	3½	Salant .24b	13	75	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
13⅛	10	SanDGs 1.20	18	317	11½	11	11 —	½
10⅛	2⅛	Sandrs Asso	16	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
31⅛	24¼	SFeInd 1.88	7	225	29⅛	29¼	29¼—	½
8⅛	7	SFeInd pf.50		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
35⅛	18⅛	SanFeInt .30	8	111	24	22⅛	22⅛—	1⅛
14	5⅛	SargWel .40	7	21	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
5½	3	Saul RIEst		30	3⅛	3¼	3¼—	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	SavanE .30r	3	88	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
13	9	SavnEA 1.34		4	12⅛	12¼	12⅛+	¼
11⅛	11	SavEl pf1.28		37	11	10⅞	11 —	⅛
3¼	1⅛	Sav A Stop		3	2½	2½	2½	
6⅛	3	SavODr .15e	10	35	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	
7¼	1⅛	SavinB Mch	7	33	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Saxon Ind	7	185	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
3⅛	2	SCA Svc		21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6	2⅛	Schaefer Cp		17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
67½	44½	ScheraPl .88	23	201	56½	55⅛	56½+	⅛
27⅛	15½	SchlitzBr .68	19	96	18⅛	18½	18⅛	
90⅛	67	Schlumb .60	19	498	70⅞	70¼	70½+	¼
14⅛	9	SCM Cp .50	4	68	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
12⅛	4⅛	SCOAInd .60	8	35	12¼	12	12¼+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	ScotLad .36	4	28	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
22	9⅛	ScotFet 1.08	12	41	21½	20⅞	21⅛—	⅛
17⅛	8⅛	ScottFor .74	7	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
19½	12⅛	ScottPap .68	8	172	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
14⅛	5	Scottys .10	13	37	6	5⅞	5⅞	
15	8⅛	ScovillMfg 1	30	25	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
36⅛	25½	Scovil pf2.50		4	29	29	29 —	1
6⅛	4	ScudDuoVt	10	7	5⅛	5	5	
8½	7⅛	Scudd pf.83e		110	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
24⅛	10⅛	Sea Cont .30	4	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
31⅛	17⅛	SeabCL 1.40	6	80	21⅞	21¼	21⅛+	⅛
6⅛	2½	SeabWA .141	5	36	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
37	25	Seagram .80	14	23	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	¼
6⅛	3	Seagrave	10	9	5⅛	5¼	5⅛—	⅛
17	7	SealdPw .80	10	49	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
25⅛	13⅛	SearleG .52	11	379	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
74⅛	48⅛	Sears 1.60a	30	725	74	73⅛	73⅛+	⅛
4	1⅛	Seatrain Ln		32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
38⅛	20⅛	Sedcoinc .10	6	40	23⅛	23	23 —	¼
7⅛	3¼	SvcCpInt .12	4	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
12½	5½	Servcmt .60	8	33	12½	12	12 —	½
7⅛	3⅛	Shakspre .28	14	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
14	5⅛	Shapell .10	7	10	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
57⅛	39¼	ShellOil 2.60	6	216	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛—	1⅛
11⅛	4⅛	ShellrGl .56	6	33	11	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
16⅛	10⅛	ShlGl pf1.40		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
19⅛	10⅛	ShlGl pf1.35		2	19	18⅛	18⅛	
48⅛	33	SherwW 2.20	7	81	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛+	1⅛
10⅛	8⅛	SierrPac .92	8	22	10⅛	10	10	
19⅛	14⅛	Signal .90b	6	28	15	14⅛	15	
41⅛	32½	Signal pf2.20		2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
17⅛	14	Signal pf 1		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
41½	25½	SignodeCp 1	15	3	37	37	37 +	½
9⅛	2⅛	SimPrec .12	8	40	5⅛	5½	5⅛+	¼
24	12	Simm .68a	13	57	20⅛	18⅛	20⅛+	1⅛
19⅛	8⅛	SimPat .40b	24	862	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Singer .30p		287	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
39	34⅛	Singr pf3.50		x21	28⅛	27⅛	28 +	½
34	10⅛	SkaggCo .80	14	103	34	32⅛	32⅛—	1⅛
68⅛	53⅛	SkellyO 1.80	8	3	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛—	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Skil Corp	25	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
26	13⅛	Skyline .24	113	64	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
11	7⅛	SmithAD .60	17	30	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
36⅛	15⅛	SmithInt .36	7	154	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
57⅛	43⅛	Smithkline 2	14	41	57	55	55⅛+	⅛
15⅛	7⅛	SmithTr .45	10	20	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
22⅛	10⅛	Smucker .80	11	3	22	21½	21½—	½
12¼	7⅛	SolaBas .70	6	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Sonesta Int	1	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
13⅛	5	SonyCp .04e	28	95	10⅛	10	10	
35	38	SocLin 3.15e	8	7	30⅛	30½	30⅛+	⅛
9	4½	SOS Con .34	5	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
16⅛	9⅛	SCarEG 1.48	8	180	17	16⅛	16⅛+	¼
16⅛	9½	Solarin 1.56	9	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
13⅛	7⅛	Soudwn .15e	5	143	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
24¼	16½	Sdwn pf1.80		1	21	21	21	
16	9⅛	SoestBkg .80	8	77	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
8½	5½	SoeatPS .64r	5	18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
21½	16⅛	SoCalE 1.68	6	142	19	18⅛	18⅞+	½
14⅛	8⅛	SouthCo 1.40	7	1564	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
32¼	23⅛	SolnGE 2.28	8	25	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
59½	41	SoNRes 1.65	8	90	48⅛	47½	47⅛+	⅛
34	28⅛	SoNETI 2.84	9	93	32½	32	32½+	½
31⅛	24⅛	Sou Pac 2.24	12	107	30⅛	30	30⅛+	⅛
56⅛	40	Sou Ry 2.12	12	121	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛—	⅛
57½	44	SouRy pfA 3		6	53	52½	53	
6⅛	5¼	Sou Ry pf.50		14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
34½	19⅛	SoUnGs 1.76	7	7	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
29½	15⅛	Southld .40b	13	27	24	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	SwstFor .20	8	15	6⅛	6½	6½	
19	12⅛	SwtF pf1.50		5	17	16⅛	16⅛	
15½	9⅛	SwstPSv .98	9	146	11	10⅞	11	
9⅛	5	Sparton .24a	4	12	7	7	7 +	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

Currency Rates

November 18, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	Swiss	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6750	5.4460	102.65*	60.333*	39.19y	—	6.8050*	100.22*	44.04*
Brussels (a)	39.375	80.065	15.0685	8.9245	5.7625*	14.6975	—	14.729	6.466
Frankfurt	2.6108	5.3142	—	58.80	3.820x	97.40*	6.635*	97.64*	42.90*
London (a)	2.0355	—	5.3175	9.02875	1,388.20	5.4470	80.11	5.4345	12.375
Milan	681.70	1388.65	261.65	153.74	—	254.91	17.358	255.49	112.21
Paris	4.4410	9.0350	170.275*	—	6.5106x	166.050*	11.2855*	166.125*	73.100*
Zurich	2.6715	5.4373	102.36*	60.14*	0.3921*	99.70*	6.80*	—	43.05*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.68225; Escudo: 26.965; Israeli £: 7.00. Peseta: 59.495; Schilling: 18.44; Sw. krona: 4.4180; Yen: 302.025; Belgian financial franc: 40.425; Canada $: 1.05; Hong Kong $: 5.0580.

(a) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. Amounts needed to buy one pound.

ADVERTISEMENT

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(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 13th November 1975 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. No. 8 of the CDR's City Investing Company, each repr. 10 shs., will be payable with Dfls. 3.69 net (div. per record-date 10-6-75; gross $.165 p.sh.) after deduction of 15% U.S.A.-tax = $-.2475 = Dfls. .65 per CDR.

Div. cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S.A.-tax (= $-.2475 = Dfls. -.65) with Dfls. 3.04 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, November 12, 1975.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D	8⅛- 7⅛	3 - 3¼	¾- 1¼	11½-12
1 M	5⅞- 6	3½- 3⅝	1⅛- 1⅛	11¼-11½
3 M	7 - 7⅛	4⅛- 4½	3⅛- 3⅝	11⅝-11¾
6 M	7½- 7⅝	4½- 4⅝	3⅞- 4⅛	11¾-12
1 Y	8⅛- 8⅛	5½- 5⅝	4⅞- 5	12⅝-12⅞

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

Nov. 18, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	140.40	139.25	—2.75
Zurich	140.00	140.50	—1.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	143.23	143.12	—0.88

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold Indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v 1,000)

Indexed value 1000.00

Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

[illegible] — International Bankers

Market Summary

Nov. 18, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Gulf Oil	317,900	21⅛	— ½
Westgh El	254,600	11	— ⅛
Xerox Cp	249,300	49⅞	—2¼
TransW Air	184,000	7⅛	
Southern Co	169,200	14⅞	
Citicorp	155,500	29⅛	— ⅛
Am Tel&Tel	137,900	50⅛	— ⅛
Holiday Inn	132,300	15⅛	+ ⅛
Texaco Inc	128,000	23⅛	— ⅛
Pan Am	124,900	5⅛	— ⅛
Norton Sim	122,700	23⅛	+ ½
Kresge SS	120,300	34⅛	— ⅛
Braniff Int	113,400	7⅛	+ ⅛
Weyerhsr	110,900	37⅛	
Gen Motors	107,000	56⅛	— ⅛

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	20.76	17.66
Advances	665	813
Declines	779	602
Unchanged	431	437
Total issues	1875	1852
New 1975 highs	105	84
New 1975 lows	25	14

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Jamesway	53,200	4¼	
Syntex Corp	38,600	34⅞	— ⅛
System Eng	31,400	3½	+ ¼
HoustOil M	28,600	29¼	— ⅛
Craig Corp	24,700	9¼	— ⅛
Giant Yell	23,000	6	— ⅛
Nolex Cp	22,700	9½	+ ⅛
ArizColo LC	21,100	4⅛	— ¼
AtlasCp wt	19,800	1⅞	+ ⅛
Sambos Rst	16,300	17⅛	— ⅛

Approx. total stock sales 1,810,000

Stock sales year ago 1,884,155

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
85.90	85.39	85.40	—0.20

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	859.81	865.79	851.78	853.24	— 1.42
20 Trn	175.35	177.07	173.55	174.45	— 0.12
15 Utl	83.84	84.42	83.05	83.37	— 0.51
65 Stk	264.12	266.13	261.59	262.71	— 0.55

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	103.40	101.46	101.90	—0.52
15 Railroads	38.93	39.29	38.43	—0.13
60 Utilities	44.74	43.98	44.22	—0.20
500 Stocks	92.30	90.60	91.00	—0.46

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	48.61	48.15	48.15	—0.25
Industrials	54.02	53.46	53.46	—0.30
Transportation	33.09	32.77	32.77	—0.04
Utilities	33.45	33.29	33.29	—0.11
Finance	46.33	45.07	45.79	—0.30

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Nov. 17	204,098	410,721	1,506
Nov. 14	164,426	347,692	1,536
Nov. 13	215,722	450,281	2,247
Nov. 12	182,329	419,926	2,828
Nov. 11	145,746	312,634	1,780
Nov. 10	162,522	483,011	2,099

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

GREECE

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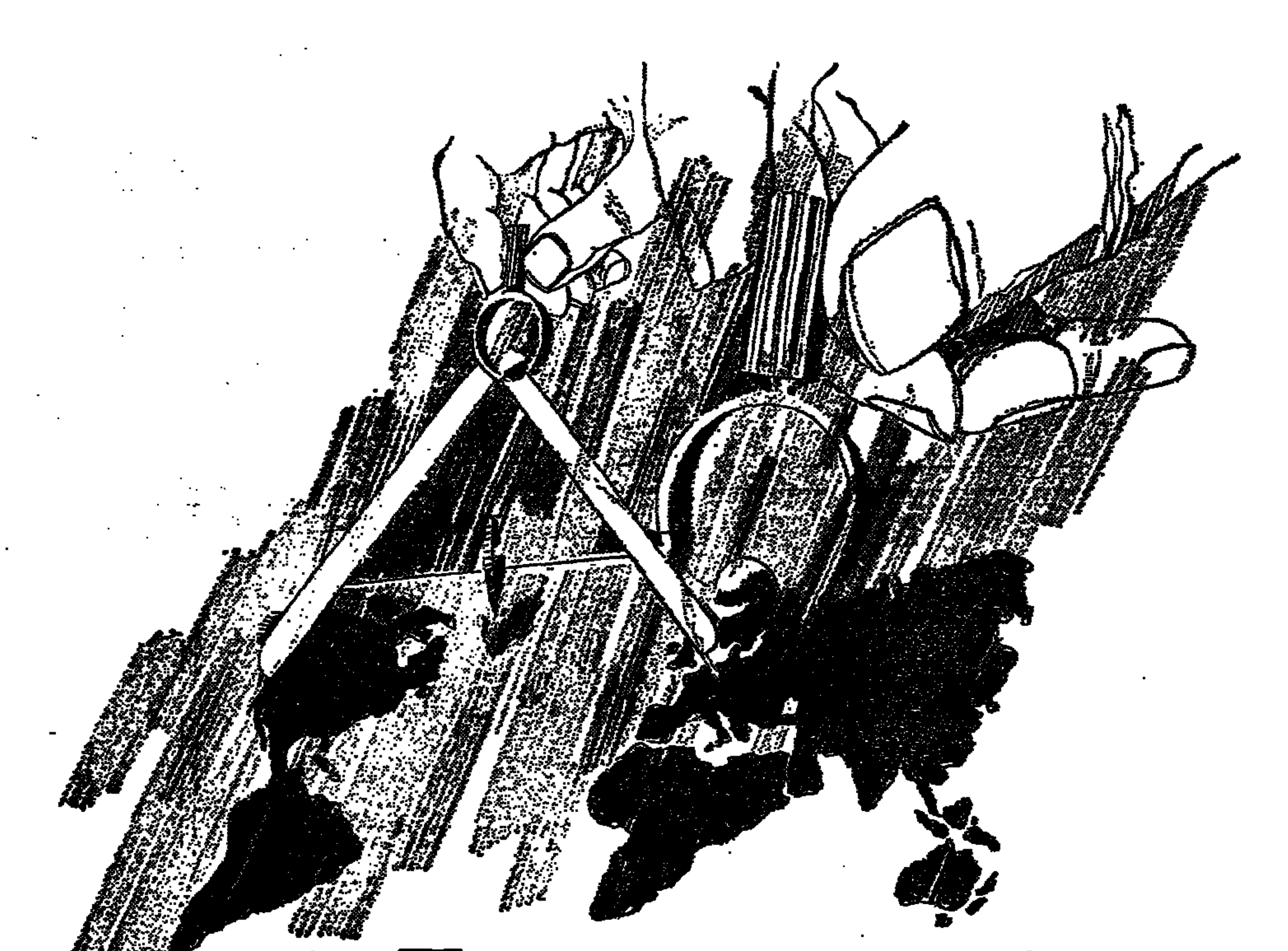
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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 18

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13¼	6⅞	SperryHut 1	9	16	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
34	27½	Sperry H pf 3		7	30	29¾	29¾—	¼
46⅝	25⅝	SperryR .76	14	452	44	43	43 +	¼
10⅝	5⅝	Sprague El		9	6½	6⅜	6½+	⅛
31¾	8⅝	Spring M .75	25	8	11⅞	11½	11⅞+	⅛
23	14¼	SquarD 1.10	16	163	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞+	⅛
41½	24⅝	Squibb .90	18	104	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
65	34⅞	StaleyM 1.80	6	x40	58½	56¼	56¼—	1¾
23⅝	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a		40	22½	21⅝	21⅝—	⅝
39⅝	33	StBrand 1.14	16	100	37⅞	37¼	37⅜—	⅜
50⅝	28¼	StBPaint .32	25	2	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝—	⅛
33	22⅛	StdOilCal 2	6	251	29⅞	29	29⅛	
53¼	36	StdOilInd 2	8	355	44	43⅛	43⅜	
85¼	44⅞	StOilOh 1.36	22	389	72¾	71½	71⅞—	¾
11¼	6⅝	StdPress .40	5	27	7	6⅞	7	
8⅛	5½	StdPrud .66	17	5	5⅝	5⅝	6¼+	⅛
10⅞	7⅝	Standex .56	5	9	10½	9⅞	9⅞—	¼
21¼	12¾	StanWks .96	9	9	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
8⅞	6	Stanray .60		11	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
19¼	14¼	Starrett 1	6	4	17	16⅞	17 +	¼
4¼	¾	StaMut Inv		35	⅞	13-16	13-16	
12	9⅝	StaMS 1.10e		12	11	10⅞	11	
87	40	StaufCh 2.40	8	19	82¾	80⅝	80⅝—	1⅝
25½	15¼	SterDrug .70	14	429	19⅝	19⅛	19½+	¼
5⅝	2	SterlPre .11t	5	74	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
17	8	Sterndnt .40	9	15	12½	12½	12½+	⅛
19⅛	10⅞	StevensJ .60	12	56	18¼	18	18¼+	⅛
26⅞	17	StewWa 1.96	8	8	24¼	23⅞	24¼	
22¼	13⅜	StokVC 1.20	7	30	20½	20	20¼+	¼
52½	33⅞	StoneW 2.50	8	14	51	50⅜	51 +	¼
12⅞	8⅞	StoneCon .60	4	18	13	12⅞	13 +	¼
20½	9⅞	StopShp 1.10	5	8	19⅛	18⅞	19	
17⅞	10⅜	Storge Tech	7	46	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
21¼	12⅛	StorerBdg 1	9	14	16	16	16	
12	6¼	StridRite .78	7	358	10⅞	10½	10½—	¼
42	19	StuWor 1.32	8	47	40¼	39⅝	40 —	¼
65½	46	StuWr pfB5		1	63	63	63 +	1
31½	16	StW pfA1.40		3	31	31	31	
4¼	1¼	Suave Shoe	8	130	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	⅛
18½	11¼	SubProGs 1	6	37	15⅞	15¾	15⅝+	¼
8⅞	4⅝	SuCrest .30	4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
14¼	9½	Sun Chm .40		12	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
37½	28⅝	SunOil 1r	7	35	29⅝	28⅞	29 —	⅛
40½	31¼	Sun pf2.25		144	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜—	½
22½	11⅝	Sunbeam 1	13	77	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞+	⅝
24½	12⅝	Sundstrd .80	5	120	15⅝	15	15⅛—	⅛
40	29⅜	Sunds pf3.50		2	39	39	39 +	½
16½	9	SunshMg .36	14	75	11	10¼	10¼—	⅝
27⅜	15	SupVal 1.10	8	8	25½	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
249	153	SuprOil 1.80	12	29	179	178	178	
5¼	3	SupmkG .28	38	451	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
15¼	13	Supm pf1.30		1	15	15	15 +	½
19¼	9⅛	Superscpe	6	201	19½	18⅛	18⅛—	1⅛
6⅞	2⅝	SutroM .25p	24	16	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
11¼	4	Swank .48	8	72	10½	10¼	10⅜—	⅛
23¼	12½	Sybron .84	9	28	17¼	17	17¼+	¼
41¼	28	Sybrn pf2.40		3	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜+	¼
9⅛	3	Systron Don	7	1	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
		T						
39½	11⅛	TaftBrd .80	8	107	20¾	20⅜	20¾	
4¼	1⅞	Talcott Nat		5	2	2	2	
8⅞	5	Talley .60	6	36	7½	7¼	7¼	
11⅞	7⅞	Talley pfB 1		7	9⅝	9½	9½	
18	9⅛	TampEl 1.04	9	106	17⅞	17⅛	17½—	⅛
50⅝	11⅛	Tandy Corp	11	154	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞	
[illegible]	10⅝	Tandycft wi		164	16	14⅝	16 +	1½
7⅛	4	Tappan .20		28	6⅛	6	6⅛—	¼
8⅝	4⅝	Technicolr	7	14	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
[illegible]	5	Technicon	10	56	9⅛	9	9⅛	
49¼	18⅛	Tektronx .24	14	313	43½	42¾	42¾—	½
6	2⅝	Telecor .25	7	32	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
21¼	9½	Teledyn .32t	6	31	21⅜	21½	21½—	⅛
62½	48⅝	Teledyn pf 6		22	62	61⅜	61¾+	½
9½	1⅞	Teleprmpt		184	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
3½	⅞	Telex Cp	8	24	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
27⅝	19⅝	Tenneco 1.76	6	360	25⅛	24⅞	25 +	⅛
100½	74	Tennc pf5.50		2	93	93	93 +	1¾
20⅝	12¾	TesoroP .50	4	168	14⅞	14½	14½—	⅛
28⅝	21⅛	Texaco 2	7	910	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
40	28¼	TexComm 1	12	9	36⅝	36¼	36¼—	⅛
39⅝	25½	TexETr 1.70	7	48	29⅝	29	29 —	½
28	26	TxET pf2.87		23	27¼	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
33⅛	23⅛	TexGsT 1.88	7	43	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞—	½
36⅝	23⅞	Texsgulf 1.20	8	39	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛—	½
14	8¾	Texasind 1b	9	5	12¾	12½	12⅝	
119⅝	61	TexInst 1	36	339	99¾	96¼	96¼—	3
10¼	5⅜	Texas Intl	5	184	5⅞	5½	5½—	⅛
21½	12	TexOGs .08b	6	751	12¾	12¼	12¼—	⅜
25¼	16¾	TexUt 1.24	11	638	22⅜	22⅛	22¼—	⅛
8½	2¾	Texfi Ind		21	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
26	12⅞	Textron 1.10	9	103	22½	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
32½	20¼	Textr pf2.08		8	28	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
24½	15	Textr pf1.40		28	21	21	21 +	½
17½	9⅝	Thiokol .70	5	22	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
46½	25⅝	ThomBet .76	21	16	36⅝	36½	36⅝	
8¾	4⅛	ThomJW .50	32	28	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
6⅞	4¼	ThriftDg .40	12	30	7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
19⅝	9⅞	T Corp 1	13	20	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
42⅞	29	TidwatM .70	6	23	30⅜	30¼	30¼+	¼
16⅞	7¼	TigerInt .40	13	235	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜+	⅛
61	24⅝	TimeInc 2	13	117	60½	60¼	60¼—	⅛
19⅞	10¼	TimeMir .50	13	124	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛+	⅛
42⅞	24¼	Timkn 2.20a	8	23	40½	39⅝	39⅝—	¾
13⅝	8⅛	Tish Rlty		22	10⅛	10	10 +	⅛
8	4⅛	TobinP .15e		7	4⅞	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
9¼	4⅞	Todd Shipyd		2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
23	16⅝	TolEdis 2.12	7	44	23⅛	22⅞	23 +	⅛
12⅞	6¼	TonkaCp .40	8	18	10⅛	10¼	10⅛+	¼
6⅛	4⅝	ToolRol .40b	15	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
29⅞	13½	TraneCo .96	8	65	19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅞
39½	24¼	TranUn 1.60	16	18	28⅝	28½	28¾+	¼
12⅝	5⅛	Trans W Air		1680	7⅝	7½	7½+	⅛
46¼	10⅛	TWA pf 2		1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
10¼	6	Transam .62	11	121	9	8¾	8⅞—	⅛
22½	17½	Tranlnc 1.92		21	21⅞	21½	21¾—	⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Transco .30	10	76	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
8⅞	5⅝	Transcn .45	11	151	9¼	9⅛	9½+	⅜
7⅝	4½	TranOhF .20	4	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
19⅝	12¾	Tranwy 1.40	7	39	18⅝	18	18 +	¼
28½	19⅛	Travirs 1.08	13	146	23⅝	23½	23⅝+	¼
36½	27	Travelr pf 2		18	31	30⅛	30½	
11⅝	4¼	TRE Corp		37	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
22⅞	16	TriCont .96e		82	19½	19⅛	19¼	
34¼	26½	TriCn pf2.50		2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	¼
16	10⅝	Trianind .90	5	18	11⅝	11½	11⅛—	⅛
13	5⅛	TriaPfc .30p		7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
34	9½	Trinityind 1	5	82	29⅜	27⅞	27⅞—	1⅝
26	13¾	Tropican .28	18	55	24⅝	23½	24⅝+	1¼
28⅝	14¼	TRW In 1.20	10	239	28	27⅜	27¾—	⅛
66¼	41⅝	TRW pf4.40		2	66¼	66¼	66¼	
12¼	7⅛	TucsonG .96	7	273	12⅝	12½	12¾	
15½	5⅛	TwanCen .40	5	28	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞—	⅜
19⅞	8⅛	TycoLb .20e	9	39	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞—	⅛
24½	13½	TylerCp .68	4	10	22⅝	22½	22⅝+	⅛
		U						
27¼	13⅝	UAL Inc .60	21	680	26½	26⅛	26¼+	⅛
24⅛	17	Uarco 1.30	5	2	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
14⅜	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	7	10	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
27⅝	23	UGI pf2.75		z890	27	27	27	
12⅝	8½	UMC Ind 1	7	20	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
3	1⅛	UMET Tr		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10½	7½	Unarco .50	5	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
10⅞	6⅜	UnBanc .84b	8	17	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	¼
78	37¼	UnCamp 2	14	47	78	76⅞	76⅞—	⅞
66½	40⅝	UnCarb 2.40	8	334	58⅛	57⅝	57⅝—	⅛
13⅞	5⅞	UnComm 1p	6	77	6⅝	6½	6½+	⅜
8⅝	2½	Union Corp	9	67	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
13¾	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	8	149	14	13¾	13⅞+	⅛
64⅝	55	UnEl pf6.40		z30	60½	60½	60½+	1¼
46¼	40	UnEl pf4.56		z10	43	43	43 +	1
47	38	UnEl pf4.50		z20	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	
37	30¼	UnEl pf3.50		z70	33⅝	33	33 —	⅝
26⅝	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		4	26	25⅝	26 +	⅛
6⅝	3½	Un Fidelity	11	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
50⅞	32½	UnOCal 1.98	7	124	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝—	¼
66	43	UOCa pf2.50		41	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛—	⅛
82¼	61¼	UPacCp 2.80	14	101	78¼	77½	78 +	¼
3¼	1½	Uniona Inc		6	1¾	1¾	1¾—	⅛
10	6⅝	Uniroyal .50	7	x245	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
81¼	66½	Unlryal pf 8		y250	73½	70⅞	70⅞—	3
8	3⅛	Unit Brands		97	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
8¼	6	UnitCp .72e		25	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
8⅝	4¾	U FinCal .20	5	28	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14	6⅝	UnGasP .72	7	193	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
12½	6⅝	Un Garnty	13	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
23½	17½	U Ill 2.32	5	15	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
12⅝	6½	Unitind .40	5	7	10	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
5½	1⅞	Unilinn .10		8	4⅝	4	4⅝+	⅛
12½	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	7	31	10	9¼	9¼—	⅛
15½	10⅞	UnitMM .80		71	14⅞	14¾	14¾+	⅛
20	8	Un Nclr	36	68	14½	14¼	14¼	
2½	1⅛	UnitPk Min		10	1½	1½	1½	
16	6	UnitRefg .48	3	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
36⅛	25½	USFldG 2.48	17	75	34⅝	34	34¼	
17⅛	12¼	USFoS 1.50e		73	17⅛	15¾	15¾—	⅛
21¼	14⅝	USGyps 1.60	16	102	17¾	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
25½	20	USGy pf1.80		11	21½	21	21⅛—	⅜
7⅞	2⅝	US Hoe		59	4⅝	4½	4½+	⅛
5⅝	2½	US Ind .20		78	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
14	6¼	USLeasg .28	6	17	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
4⅝	1¼	US Rltylnv		74	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
17¾	7⅝	US Shoe .95	9	182	17¼	16⅞	17¼+	⅜
71⅜	38¼	US Stl 2.80	5	563	59⅝	59¼	59¼+	⅝
22	13⅝	USTobac .90	12	46	21⅛	20½	20⅞+	⅜
62⅛	31¼	Unit Tech 2	7	375	48⅜	47⅝	47⅝—	⅜
140⅛	86¼	UnTech pf 8		12	117	116	117 +	2¼
16	12½	UnTel 1.72	9	258	14¾	14½	14½—	¼
2	7-16	UnTel wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
20⅛	16⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		8	18⅜	18½	18½	
24	19	UnTel pf1.50		2	21¾	21¾	21¾+	⅜
9⅛	3½	Unitrode Cp	8	16	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
31	16⅞	Univar 1.40	5	9	27⅜	27½	27¼+	½
20⅝	19⅛	UnivLeaf 1	6	10	20	19⅝	19⅝—	¼
18	9½	UOP .47p	10	70	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
53	30	Upjohn .96	20	462	44½	43⅝	44 +	¼
17⅛	9¼	USLIFE .32	6	84	12⅞	12¾	12⅞—	¼
10⅛	8½	UslifeF .96a	10	14	10	9⅞	9⅞	
22¼	12	USM stpl1.20	5	17	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	
27¾	19⅞	USM pf2.10		3	25	25	25	
16¾	14½	USM pf1.50		2200	15	15	15	
74⅞	39⅞	UtahInt 1a	13	184	48⅛	46⅜	47 —	1
29¼	23½	UtahPL 2.40	9	x33	28⅝	28⅜	28½+	⅛
29⅞	26⅛	UtPL pf2.80		x24	28⅞	28½	28½—	⅛
26	17	UV Ind 1b	4	41	18⅝	18½	18½—	⅛
38	20½	UV In pf1.26		2	22	22	22	
		V						
23½	13	Vallyind .80	3	26	14⅝	14⅜	14½+	¼
16½	6½	Varian .20	12	159	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3	Vendo Co		30	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
6⅝	2	Venice .20		8	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
14⅛	11	VestSe 1.27e		12	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
39½	21½	Vetco Oilsh	11	47	28	26⅞	27⅛—	⅞
27¼	13⅞	VF Corp 1	10	48	27½	27	27¼+	¼
10	2⅜	Viacom Int	9	26	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	
7⅛	3⅞	VictCom .10		5	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
13⅞	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	6	480	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	
88	70	VaEP pf8.84		z170	87	87	87 +	2½
77½	62	VaEP pf7.72		z260	75	74½	75 +	1¼
77	59½	VaEP pf7.45		z110	75	74½	74½—	½
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z300	49¼	48½	48½—	½
28⅛	25½	VaEP pf2.90		36	28½	28¼	28¼—	⅛
7¼	3¼	Vornado Inc	20	36	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
15½	8¼	VSI Corp .60	6	21	13	13	13 +	¼
36¼	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	5	30⅝	30¼	30⅝+	⅜
		W						
25½	12¼	Wachova .76	7	62	18	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
53	27¾	Wach pf2.20		2	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝—	1⅛
4⅞	2	WachRl .04p		41	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
13⅞	10	Walgreen 1	9	37	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
44	25⅞	WlkrA 1.40a	10	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
25½	14⅝	WallBus .60	8	34	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
10⅞	6	WallMur .60	4	14	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	¼
15¼	11⅝	WalMart .06	31	52	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
16⅞	6⅝	WangL .10	15	15	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
11½	7¼	Warneco .80		15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
22⅞	8¼	WrnCom .50	7	80	19	18⅝	18⅞—	⅛
44½	17	WrnC pf1.20		1	37½	37½	37½—	⅛
38⅛	25	WarnerL .92	17	494	36½	36	36	
22¼	13⅝	Warn S 1.20	6	40	17⅜	17	17 —	⅛
20½	12	WashGs 1.88	7	21	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
13½	9½	WashNat .80	6	58	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
29⅝	23⅛	WasN pf2.50		4	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
15⅛	12	WashSH 1	6	13	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
20⅝	16½	WasWat 1.56	9	18	19⅛	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
11⅛	4	Waste Mgmt	8	14	7⅛	7	7	
38⅜	11⅛	WatkinJ .20	14	58	28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅜
5	3	WayGos .40	116	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅛	3⅛	Wean Unit		14	4⅛	4	4	
16¼	10¼	Wes pf2.52k		8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
7⅛	4½	Weathrd .40	6	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	
5¼	2¼	Webb Del E	11	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜+	⅛
9½	6	WeilMcL .60	17	30	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
21⅝	15	WelsMkt .60	8	4	19⅞	19½	19½	
20½	12⅞	WellFgo .96	6	41	16¼	15⅞	16¼+	⅜
8⅛	3¼	WellFM .10p		47	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
12	8⅝	WescoF .60	6	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
23	18⅝	WstctTr 1.80	7	20	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
52	46	WIPP pf4.50		z180	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜+	⅛
39	18⅜	WstPtPep 2	8	23	34	33¾	34 +	⅜
9½	5⅞	WnAirL .40a	18	262	9	8⅞	8⅞	
27⅝	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	5	59	18⅝	18½	18½—	⅛
19	7⅛	WnNoA .10r	4	215	15⅞	14⅛	14⅞—	1⅛
8¼	5¼	Wn Pac Ind	8	13	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
14⅞	8¼	WnPubh .80	7	23	14½	14¼	14¼—	⅛
15⅛	9⅞	WUnion 1.40	7	234	15⅝	15⅝	15½+	⅛
60	42	WnUn pf 6		1	53½	53½	53½+	1
44⅛	30	WnUn pf4.60		1	42½	42½	42½+	1
20	9⅝	WestgEl .97	27	2228	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
32⅝	16⅜	Wstvco 1.50	7	88	31⅝	31¼	31⅜—	⅛
19⅝	12	Weybrg 1.28	8	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
43⅛	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	25	385	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛+	¼
23⅝	10⅝	WhelFry .40	10	49	17⅝	17	17 —	¼
31⅝	15	WhelP 1.05p	3	20	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
50⅝	41	WhelPlt pf 5		z20	44	44	44 +	¼
29¼	16⅛	Whirlpol .80	21	403	27⅝	27¼	27¼—	⅛
24½	8¼	WhltCn .80a	6	52	21½	21⅛	21¼+	⅛
12½	5	WhiteM .10p		253	6	5⅝	5⅞—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Whittaker	12	164	3⅛	3	3	
15	7⅝	Wickes .75r	34	104	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
4¼	2⅛	WiebdlSt .28	13	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
37⅝	24⅝	WilmsCo .60	4	655	26⅛	25⅜	25⅞—	⅝
54	36⅞	WilmsCo wt		2	32	32	32 —	⅞
7	4½	WlshrO .05r	8	31	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
41	27⅞	WinnDx 1.44	14	76	38	37¾	38	
6⅞	3⅛	Winnebago		35	4	3⅞	3⅞	
29⅛	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	10	79	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
102	89¾	WisE pf8.90		z180	96	95	95 —	1
88	79	WisE pf7.75		z170	84	82½	82½+	¼
19⅝	15½	WisGas 1.70	7	46	17	16⅞	17 +	¼
25⅞	24⅞	WisG pf2.55		z560	25½	25⅛	25⅛—	¼
17⅛	11⅞	WiscPS 1.38	8	13	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
27⅝	10⅛	Witco 1.20	10	24	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅛
5⅛	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	20	69	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
19⅛	6⅛	Wometco .60	8	24	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
25	7	WoodsCp .48	9	34	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
31	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	9	592	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛+	⅜
32	21	Wolw pf2.20		15	32	30⅞	32	
6⅞	2⅝	World Airw	6	37	4⅛	3⅞	4 +	⅛
65	41⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	9	6	61⅝	61⅛	61⅛+	¼
4⅝	1⅝	Wyly Corp		10	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
		X						
80⅞	50¼	XeroxCp 1	16	1058	53	50¼	50½—	2⅝
12½	7¼	Xtra Inc	6	25	8¼	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
		Y - Z						
12	4¼	Yates Ind		15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	¼
13	8¼	YngSDr .60a	5	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	
24½	9¼	ZaleCorp .80	10	31	24	23⅞	23⅞	
16⅛	12	Zapata .30b	3	43	13⅝	13	13 —	⅝
7⅛	2⅜	Zayre Corp		87	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
28⅛	10	ZenithRad 1	20	480	25¼	24	24⅛—	1
12¼	4½	Zurn Ind .32	11	28	9¼	9⅛	9¼	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock n preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 18

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6⅛	3⅝	AbrdMf .40b	19	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
5	1⅝	Action .10a	8	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
14	6	AdobeO .10e	11	3	11⅞	11¼	11⅝+	⅜
4½	2	A&EPlast P	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅝	⅛	Aegis Corp	5	81	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
6⅝	2½	AeroFlo .15e	3	1	5	5	5 +	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Aeronca Inc		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
3	1¼	AffilCap .08t		1	1½	1½	1½	
7¼	3¼	Affil Hsp .28	6	2	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
7⅝	5½	Affil Pub .40	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3½	2	After Six .10	5	55	4¼	3¼	3⅞+	⅝
5⅝	1½	Alken Ind	8	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6½	2⅞	Alaska Airl	4	54	5⅝	5	5 —	⅛
3¼	⅞	Alba Walda	8	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Alcolc .12e	6	6	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
5½	3⅝	Alleghy Airl		25	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	AllesA wtO		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅞	3⅝	Alleg Cp wt		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2½	1¼	Allied Art		31	2⅜	2⅛	2¼—	⅛
19½	13¼	AlldThr 1.30	6	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Altamil Cp	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
1¼	9-16	Altec Corp		17	1-16	⅞	1-16	+1-16
½	3-16	AltecCp wt		1	⅜	⅜	⅜+	⅛
14⅝	6½	AlterFds .50	6	3	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
51	41½	Alcoa pf3.75		z100	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛+	⅝
13⅝	3⅝	AMAX wt		32	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝—	⅝
4⅝	1⅝	Amco Ind	5	27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅛	½	AHessLL wt		103	13-16	⅞	13-16+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Am Agroncs		7	3	3	3 —	⅛
11⅞	7	AmBusP .26	10	7	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
5¼	1⅜	Am Fletch		13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15⅞	8⅝	A GarPd .34	5	3	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Am Intl Pict	3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
5⅛	3½	A Israel .26r	2	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
19⅝	7¼	AMaizeA .40	4	112	17⅜	16⅜	17⅜+	⅞
19⅛	8⅛	AMaizeB .40	4	17	17	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
45⅛	27	AmMf 2.70e	4	3	39½	39¼	39½+	⅛
8	1⅞	AmMot Inns		7	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	A Precs .25e	6	16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3½	1½	Am Rlty Tr		9	1⅝	1½	1½+	⅛
⅜	1-16	AmRltyT wt		12	3-16	3-32	3-32	
2½	1⅛	Am Recreat		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	2	A SafEq .11t	22	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14½	10½	A SciEn .07e	11	35	12½	12	12½+	⅛
3⅝	1⅞	A Tecln .09p		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10⅞	7⅛	AmUtilS .72		3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
11⅞	4⅝	AMIC Cp	6	11	6⅛	6¼	6¼—	⅛
3½	1⅛	Angle C .12e	7	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13¼	4¼	Anbxter .16	4	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6	1½	Ankan .06e	7	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Anthony .30t	4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Applid Data	25	32	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
8¼	4⅜	Artz CL .10e		204	4½	4	4⅛—	⅜
2⅛	1	Armac Ent		4	1	1	1	
11⅝	10⅜	Armin n.12	5	33	11⅞	11¼	11½+	½
5¼	2¼	Arrow Elect	3	31	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
9¼	4¼	Arwood .40a	3	2	7½	7½	7½	
12	6⅝	Asamera .25	6	16	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
12½	5⅛	AshlOC .20e	8	46	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝+	⅛
9½	4½	Aspro .40b	5	7	9	9	9	
2⅛	1	Astrex Inc		40	2⅛	2	2 +	⅛
1⅛	½	Atco Ind	40	6	13-16	13-16	13-16	
2⅝	¾	ATI Inc	2	23	1⅛	1	1⅛—	⅛
11⅞	4½	Atl Richf wt		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Atlas CM B	9	46	4	4	4	
3	½	Atlas Cp wt		181	2	1½	2 +	½
22¾	12⅜	Augatinc .15	5	17	15¼	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
19⅝	10¼	Austral Oil	13	16	17½	16⅝	16⅝—	⅝
8⅞	4⅛	Auto Train	24	33	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
5⅞	1⅛	Automat Rad		7	2⅝	2½	2½	
8⅝	4⅝	AutmSvc .20	9	10	8	8	8	
17	12¼	AVC Cp .10h	4	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅜
3⅞	2	AVEMC .07		7	3	2⅝	2⅝	
25¼	16⅝	Avondal 1.20	10	5	19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅝
7¼	3	AVX Corp		2	5	5	5 +	⅛
6⅝	3½	Aydin Cp	6	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
		B						
8⅝	4½	BadgrMt .50	8	12	7¾	7½	7½—	¼
9⅝	3⅛	BakerM .15t	6	3	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
14⅞	11⅞	BanFd 1.12e		7	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
15-16	⅜	BangPun wt		5	½	½	½	
10⅝	4⅝	BanstrCtl Lt	312	57	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	¼
4⅛	1⅞	Banner .06	4	13	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1½	Barclay .04	20	4	2	2	2 —	⅛
3⅝	1⅞	BarcoCa .12	6	2	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
5¼	2	Barnes Eng		7	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Barnwel Ind		3	8½	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Barry R .24t	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
7½	4⅝	BarryWr .40	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1⅝	⅝	Bartell Med		3	⅝	⅝	⅝—	⅛
3⅝	2½	Barth Sp .20	9	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Bartons Cdy	17	6	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
2	1	Barwick ET		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅛	4¼	BasinPet Cp	8	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Bell Ind .08	5	23	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
1	⅛	BenStMg wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6¼	1⅝	Benrus Crp	7	2	4½	4½	4½	
4⅝	1⅝	Berg Ent		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅞	2¼	Berg Bruns	10	16	6½	6½	6½	
15⅞	9⅝	Brg B pf1.15		4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Berfea .16b	5	1	5	5	5 —	¼
5⅝	2½	BervenC .12		20	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
2½	1	Beverly Ent		51	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14⅝	5⅝	Bic Pen .36	10	15	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
25¼	12⅝	Big Bar 1.20	5	11	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
14⅞	8⅝	BlnkMf .80a	5	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
11¼	5⅞	BinnySm .60	6	16	10⅜	10½	10⅜+	¼
5⅝	3½	Blessings	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅞	1½	Blount .08	4	12	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
3½	1⅜	Bluebird Inc	5	65	3⅝	3¼	3⅝—	⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Bodin Ap .40	6	13	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
13	5	BoltBer .20e	6	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
14⅛	4½	Bowne .20	6	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
25½	7⅝	BradRa .10e	6	22	14½	14	14½—	⅛
18⅛	6⅞	BradfdC .20	16	12	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
8⅞	3⅞	BranifAr wt		11	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅜
14⅝	10	Brascn A 1b	3	27	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
14⅞	10	BraunEn .60	8	x1	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
4¼	2¼	Breeze Corp		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
26¼	17½	BrewerC .80	5	8	22½	22¼	22¼	
7⅞	4 1-16	BATob r.21e	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3¼	11-16	BroDart Ind	5	2	2⅝	2⅛	2¼—	⅛
10	4	BrooksP .28	5	3	9	9	9 —	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	BrownCo wt		73	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
14½	8⅝	BrnF A .52b	8	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
2¼	9-16	BRT Rl .30e		10	9-16	½	½—	1-16
⅝	1-16	BRT Rlt wt		11	1-16	1-16	1-16	
8	4⅛	Buell In .30b	4	1	7½	7½	7½	
5⅝	3⅝	Bulldex .32	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅞	7¼	Bundy 1.08	8	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
5¼	1⅛	Burgess Ind	8	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅛	6	Butlerlnt .30	3	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
23⅝	14⅝	Buttes-G Oil	4	24	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
		C						
7⅝	1⅝	Cablcom Gn	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
14	6¼	Caldor .15b	9	86	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞+	⅜
7⅞	3½	Calcomp		9	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	Cal Life Cp	4	12	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
13½	9	Cal PrtCm 1	11	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
9⅝	5	Camco Inc	8	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
4 9-16	13-16	CaChbA .25e		44	3⅝	3 13-16	3 13-16	
20⅝	9⅝	Campin .40b	3	5	13	12½	12½—	⅛
3 15-16	1⅜	CdnExp GO	11	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	2½	Cdn Homstd	26	46	4 15-16	4 11-16	4⅝—	⅛
14¼	11	CdnPA 1.50	5	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅝	2 13-16	CdnMarc .28	6	14	4	4	4 +	⅛
6	1 13-16	Cdn Merrill	22	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
43	21¼	Cdn SuprOil	11	9	42½	42	42½+	1
2⅝	1⅜	Canoga .10e	8	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
2⅝	½	Capehart Cp		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
23⅝	15⅝	Carbon .80	4	59	17¼	16½	17 —	⅛
6⅞	2¼	Caressa .24	7	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
83	57	Carnat 1.20b	16	56	75⅝	74	75 +	⅜
56	47½	CarolPL pf 5		z30	54¾	54½	54¾+	1¾
⅛	⅛	Carr wt		9	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	Carrols Dev		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
18⅝	10½	Castle AM 1	3	2	15	15	15 +	⅛
15⅝	11⅝	CasFd 1.20a		4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Castleton In	4	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8	2⅝	Castlwd Int	5	41	5⅛	5	5 —	¼
14½	6	Cavitron Cp	11	36	11⅝	11½	11⅝—	⅛
1⅞	⅝	CeliuCraft	9	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
48½	40	CenPL pf 4		z100	44	44	44	
4¼	3⅝	CentSec .30e		30	4⅛	4	4	
3⅝	1⅝	Century Fac	16	3	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝+	⅛
2¼	1⅛	Certified Cp		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5	2⅝	Champ Hom		38	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
6¼	1⅞	Chartr Med	5	9	4	4	4 +	⅛
12⅝	8⅝	CHB Fd .57t	4	11	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	CHC Cp .30t	3	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Chem Exp		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
20⅝	16⅝	ChtRIv 1.60a	12	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
2¼	⅞	Chicken Unl		107	1	15-16	1 +	1-16
12⅝	2⅝	Child World	11	10	11	11	11	
2⅝	1 1-16	Christian Co	74	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
½	⅛	CIMtgGr wt		30	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅞	1⅛	Cinerama		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
9	4⅝	Circle K .30	5	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3½	Citation .40	8	6	5	5	5 +	⅛
1⅛	⅝	Citiz Finl		4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7½	4⅝	CityGsFl .40	5	3	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
13⅝	8½	CK Petrolm	6	4	9	9	9 —	⅛
3⅝	1½	ClarkC .05e	3	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5¼	2⅞	Clarostat	12	4	3	3	3	
8⅝	3⅝	Clausng .40a	3	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
5¼	3⅝	Clopay .07r	24	104	4	3⅝	4 +	⅛
4⅝	1¼	CMI Corp	5	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
7	1	CMI Inv wt		64	1	1	1	
4⅝	1¼	CMT In Inc	6	16	3⅝	3½	3½	
20⅝	3	Coachm .10a	9	10	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	¼
1½	9-16	Cohen Hattd		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅝	1¼	Cohu In .25r	20	7	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6¼	ColeNat .60	5	4	7½	7⅛	7½+	⅛
15	5¼	Coleman .44	15	95	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝+	⅝
5⅝	2¼	Colon Coml		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5¼	2⅝	ColwellC .28		2	4	4	4 —	⅛
1⅞	¼	ColwMtg wt		2	¼	¼	¼	
21	7	Cmbustn Eq	9	27	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅝
35	24¼	Cominco 3e	8	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	
12⅝	8½	ComlAlll .30	7	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
16⅝	11¼	ComlMH .68	2	5	12½	12⅝	12½+	⅛
10	4¼	CoPsycC .20	6	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
19½	14½	ComPS 1.62	7	9	17	17	17	
2⅝	9-16	CompuDyn	8	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Concrd Fab	9	126	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
7⅝	2	Condec Crp	4	50	6⅜	6¼	6⅜+	½
2⅝	1	Conroy Inc		73	3⅜	2⅝	3⅜+	1
9⅞	5⅝	Con Oil Gas	9	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Cons Ref .40	14	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Consyne Cp	8	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
1⅛	⅝	Cont Mater		2	13-16	13-16	13-16	
1	⅝	Cont Tel wt		9	7-16	⅜	⅜—	1-16
8⅝	5⅝	Cook El .40	7	4	6⅝	6½	6½	
21½	10	Cook Ind .40	3	35	17¼	16⅝	16⅞—	⅜
13½	10⅝	CookPnt V 1	7	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Cooper Jar		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
7¼	2⅝	Cordon Intl		7	3½	3⅝	3½	
24	14⅝	CorrBtk 1.06	9	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	½
2½	1	Coit Corp	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15-16	⅛	Cousins wt		9	3-16	3-16	3-16	
17¼	4⅝	CoxCbl Com	19	5	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
9½	2	Craig .05e	8	201	9¾	9⅝	9⅝+	
5⅝	2½	CramrE .11r	10	10	4	4	4	
36¼	19⅝	Cross AT .92	14	9	34⅝	34	34⅝+	⅞
11⅞	3	CRS Des .12	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅞	3⅝	CrutcR .55e	8	50	6	6	6	
15⅝	7	CrystlO .40e		4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
8⅝	5⅛	CSE Cp .40	4	5	6½	6⅝	6½+	⅛
8½	3¼	Cubic Cp .20		23	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
		D						
4¼	1⅝	Damon Cre		2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6⅝	2¼	Damson Oil	24	108	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
16½	13	Daniel Ind	7	16	16	15⅝	16 +	⅛
43	27⅝	Data Documt	5	2	39	38⅝	38 —	[illegible]
6½	2⅝	Dataprod	5	40	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
8⅝	5	DaylMin .30e		x46	6⅛	5⅞	6	
⅝	¼	DCL Inc		2	5-16	5-16	5-16	
9⅝	5	Del Labs .24	6	24	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
1¼	5-16	DeltaCo Am		5	9-16	9-16	9-16	
14⅝	5⅜	DTelEz .36p	7	100	8⅛	7⅞	8 +	⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Depsitr 1.48	5	7	19½	19¼	19¼—	⅛
1⅝	1	Designcr Jw		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Dev Cp Am		24	3	3	3 —	⅛
29⅝	17	DiamD 1.72r	4	6	18½	18¼	18¼—	¼
4	1⅝	Diebold VC		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Digicon Inc	4	40	5⅛	4⅞	5 +	¼
16⅝	7⅝	DillardSt .40	8	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
1⅝	7-16	Diodes Inc		5	¾	¾	¾	
16⅝	10	Diversey Cp	7	7	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅜
11⅝	5¾	Dbdlyn .36a	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
35	17¼	Dome Petrl	18	45	35	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
24	17⅝	Domtar 1.40	6	4	18⅝	18¼	18¼+	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Donkenny .20	4	17	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	¼
10½	5¼	DowndyS .30	4	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
17	12	DraxOil 1.20		5	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
11½	4½	Driver Harr		7	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
11⅝	4½	DrgFair .40	7	16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
1 7-16	½	Dunlop .04e	6	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25	16⅝	DuplxPd .80	3	6	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4½	Dur Tst .25b	9	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Dynlctn .05e	7	10	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
4⅝	2⅞	DynAmer	6	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
		E						
2⅝	⅝	Eagle Cloth	23	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10	3¼	ErlSchab .36	15	34	8⅝	8	8⅝+	⅛
16⅝	8¼	EarthRes 1	6	37	14	13⅝	13⅝	
37¼	16⅝	EasonO .80r	15	46	31	30⅝	31 +	⅛
28⅝	14½	Estn C 1.10a	5	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
18⅝	3⅝	Ecodyne	9	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
29½	16⅝	Edgltsn .50r	4	18	29½	28⅝	29½+	⅝
4⅝	1	Edros Cp		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	Edo Corp	6	4	5⅝	5½	5½	
13⅝	4½	Edwrds .36a	3	23	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3½	ErnhPh .36	6	22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5¼	1⅝	Elcor Chm	6	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3½	1½	ElAudD .01t	7	5	2	2	2	
2¼	1	Elect Assist	12	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14	7	ELT .10e	7	9	10⅝	10	10 —	⅛
7	2⅝	Espey Mfg	19	4	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Esq Rad El	4	7	5⅝	5⅝	5 +	⅛
9⅝	2½	EssexCh 2.4	7	26	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅝	2	Etz Lav .09e	3	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
10½	4⅝	EvanAr .10r	8	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
6	2⅝	Executo .23t	9	2	4	4	4 +	⅛
		F						
5⅝	1⅝	Fab Ind	5	19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Fablen .40	10	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
16½	4⅝	FabriCtr .12	10	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
4⅝	2½	Fairfld Nob		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
4⅝	3	FalrmC .14e	10	3	3	3	3 —	⅛
44⅝	16⅝	FalconS .40	4	102	29½	28⅝	29 —	½
5⅝	1½	Fam Dol Str	47	42	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
3¼	⅝	Family Rec	4	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	FannyF .42t	21	100	8⅝	8	8 —	⅛
3⅝	⅝	Fash Fabric		18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	7	FayDrg .96e	9	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
3¼	1	FDI Inc .01e		10	2⅝	2	2⅝+	⅛
12	9⅝	FedRlflnv 1	9	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
5	2	Fed Resrces		40	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅝	8⅝	Felmnt .12e	11	21	8⅝	8	8 —	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Feleway .32	4	7	6⅝	6	6⅝+	⅛
3½	1½	Fibrebrd wt		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅝	3⅝	FideicG .76p		7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
2⅝	⅝	Fields Plast		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	FinGen .35b	10	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7	4¼	FinGnA .36b		10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9½	6⅝	Fst Conn 1	8	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	FstDenv Mi		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
⅝	⅛	Fst Denv wt		39	⅛	1-16	⅛	
1½	⅝	Fst Rlty Inv		10	½	½	½	
9⅝	5	FstSLSh .12		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3	Fstmark .24		7	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
14⅝	4⅝	FischrP .48t	8	25	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
14½	10⅝	FitchbG 1.38	7	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
2⅝	1½	Flaggln .06p		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4	1⅝	Flagstaff	4	30	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
7	4⅝	Flavorland	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19	6½	Flight Safty	19	27	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
1½	⅝	Flock Ind		14	9-16	9-16	9-16	
2¼	1⅝	Fla Capital	4	1	2	2	2	
26⅝	18¼	FlukeJ 7.21	9	12	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
95	77¼	Fly Dia Oil	7	53	15	14⅝	14⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Foodrm .15e	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
35	25⅝	Foote pf22		2	27	27	27 +	⅛
79½	57½	FordCan 5e	6	z100	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	
6⅝	3	Forest City		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	Forest Labs	7	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	5	FoxStaP .40	9	34	8⅝	8½	8½	
3⅝	2⅛	FPA Corp		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3½	1⅝	Franklin Rl		2	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	4	FrankNg .32	6	10	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
34	18⅝	Fresnllo 1b	8	12	19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
6	3⅝	Friedm .18a	3	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
2	1¼	Friend Frst	8	2	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
4½	1⅝	Frler Ind		4	4	4	4	
13½	6⅝	Frigtmp .55t	6	19	8½	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
15½	6⅝	Frigitronic	30	16	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
9⅝	5	Frischs .30b	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅝	3⅝	Frontier Air	6	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
		G						
7½	4¼	Gabriel .20	8	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

ADVERTISEMENT

ENI'S WIDE-SPREAD FOREIGN ACTIVITIES

Initiated back in 1955 when a permit was obtained from Egypt to explore for oil on the Sinai peninsula, the international activities of ENI have rapidly expanded, concurrently with expansion of the ENI group itself.

Group integration, strong competitiveness and bold determination are fundamental reasons for ENI's successes abroad. In the highly competitive and technologically sophisticated petroleum sector, *for instance, the group's show of "pioneer spirit" particularly in anticipating* and interpreting the coming demands of less developed countries and the effects of these demands upon the international market, and the flexibility with which ENI intelligently provided progressive adaptation to the new realities, have been exemplary.

The integrated structure of ENI has offered:

—greater opportunity to upgrade its own capacity for continuous growth;

—greater opportunity to continuously broaden the range of possibilities for cooperation at the international level with the countries producing oil, natural gas, uranium and other raw materials.

In addition, organizational efficency and refinement of production processes quickly enhanced the competitiveness of ENI companies on international markets in all the groups' sectors of activity. Technical capabilities, structural integration together with efficient organization are part of the current basic advantages which the group is now employing in the continuing development of improved relations with the oil-producing countries, mainly through the capacity to supply demand for advanced technologies and complete services.

Group technological development progress is readily visible in many current applications, such as in the successful techniques employed in very deep structure exploration and production of oil and gas, in the designing and construction of oil and gas transport systems over large extensions of difficult land areas, and under the sea often at extraordinary depths, where the particular capabilities of AGIP, SNAMPROGETTI and SAIPEM. In other sectors for example are the supply of information systems and personnel training services by TEMA and COMERINT, or, another example, the mechanical engineering and construction activities of NUOVO PIGNONE for development and supply of highly sophisticated machines, even to the United States and Japan.

The pioneering spirit of ENI permitted profiting extensively by taking advance initiatives in matters of group interest. This began *early in the company's history with the so-called "Mattei formula"* in 1957 and, recently, with the "development agreement" formulated for and agreed upon with Lybia.

In 1957 agreements between ENI with Iran and with the U.S.S.R. broke the "Iron cartel" which up to that time dominated the international oil supply picture. During recent years, in anticipation of and "discounting" the successful nationalization moves by producer countries, ENI has proceeded toward developing much broader accords now called "development agreements" which hypothetically are intended to balance oil import costs with supplies of high-technology-content goods and services.

Today ENI's industrial and commercial activities can be classified as worldwide. At the end of 1974 the group, participating in 50 associations, was operating in 22 foreign countries in the field of petroleum exploration and production. Permits, lease-holds and concessions for those purposes covered more than a million square kilometers of which 60% were on offshore areas. The resulting ENI share of proved reserves from discoveries of commercial oil deposits is equal to 520 million tons out of a comprehensive total of 1,370 million tons.

In the field of natural gas supplies for Italy, SNAM, following a defined policy of diversification of sources, now has long-term contracts for 26.000 million cubic meters per year of gas to be imported variously from Lybia, Holland the Soviet Union and Algeria.

Among the energy producing materials for which ENI has obligation to guarantee supply to Italy, are nuclear fuels. This includes the entire nuclear-fuel cycle sector comprehensive of technology development.

In anticipation of the country's coming needs for uranium, ENI companies have contracted up to now for more or concentrate supplies from Canada, Niger and Australia. Direct exploration by the ENI group for uranium deposits outside Italy has been or is in progress in Somalia, Zambia, Nigeria, Bolivia, the U.S.A., Canada and Australia. In the uranium enrichment field ENI has a contract with the Soviet Union for relative services and is participating in the EURODIF consortium which is made up of the main European companies interested in the field.

ENI group activities in the engineering and services field arose originally from the group's requirements in the sectors of oil and gas and chemical operations. With development and acquisition of experience these activities soon expanded to work on behalf of international customers both of the ENI group and outsiders. Important opportunities rapidly developed on foreign markets. Today the ENI companies in this sector are among the more important of world engineer-contractors and are furnishing a broad range of industrial services, from plant engineering and constructions for oil and chemical companies, contract well drilling, environmental and regional land planning and engineering, and so on, to services of applied mathematics.

SNAMPROGETTI has become one of the most important European engineering and prime contracting companies. The company, which also has highly developed capabilities in scientific and industrial research and development, has produced a number of proprietary processes now licensed in many countries including Germany, U.S.A., Soviet Union and Japan. Among the engineering and contracting accomplishments of SNAMPROGETTI are 40 oil refineries with more than 350 processing units, and more than 70 petrochemical plants built or in process. Included in the company's list of accomplishments are numerous oil and gas pipelines.

SAIPEM, a purely contracting company, is one of the most qualified international oil and chemical construction, well drilling and pipeline construction organizations. In recent years the company has drilled more than 1,100 exploration and production wells for oil and natural gas in 8 countries, both on land and at sea, for a total *depth of around 2.1 million meters. Plant construction contracts* cover work on more than 40 refineries and 12 petrochemical plants in 25 countries. Pipeline laying contracts completed at the end of 1974 totaled 28.000 kilometers in length in 18 countries. Of these, about 1.000 km. were submarine pipelines.

SNAMPROGETTI and SAIPEM working together hold a world record for constructing a submarine line across the Strait of Messina at a maximum depth of 380 meters, about three times greater than any previous depth successfully reached. Again working together the two were responsible for the construction across the Alps of the two natural gas pipelines supplying Italy from sources in the Soviet Union and Holland.

Becoming most important is the new foreign situation of evolving socio-economic conditions in the less developed countries, particularly those which export oil. As a result, during the last few years ENI has increased its services and facilities to meet demands for training and development of manpower from and in these countries. Outside of the group's Italian training facilities, ENI affiliates have concluded important service contracts with Algeria, Lybia, Iraq, Somalia and Venezuela for training extensions. From June 22 to 27 a meeting between ENI exponents and the OAPEC (Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporter Countries) held in Rome, to examine this question, opened the possibility for eminent global collaboration.

All these Notes have been Sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE — October 14, 1975



U.S. $ 30.000.000

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY
("ECSC")

9¼ per cent. Notes due 1st November, 1980

Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.) — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L. — Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)
Société Générale de Banque S.A. — Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited.

ALAHLI BANK OF KUWAIT (K.S.C.)
AMERICAN EXPRESS MIDDLE EAST DEVELOPMENT CO. S.A.L.
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
THE ARAB INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.A.-RIYADH
THE ARAB AND MORGAN GRENFELL FINANCE CO., LIMITED
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA
BANK OF BAHRAIN AND KUWAIT (B.S.C.)
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KUWAIT PACIFIC FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED
LIBYAN ARAB-FOREIGN BANK
MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A.
THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK (SAUDI ARABIA)
J. HENRY SCHRODER & CO. S.A.L.
UBAN - ARAB JAPANESE FINANCE LIMITED
UNION BANK S.A.L.
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) LIMITED
UNIONE DI BANCHE ARABE ED EUROPEE (ITALIA) S.P.A.
UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANCAISES - U.B.A.F.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 18

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7¼	1⅛	Galaxy Cpl		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	5	Garan .32a	6	1	7½	7½	7½	
6⅛	1⅞	Garcia Corp	228	18	2⅝	2⅜	2½	
5	2⅜	Garind .07p		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	– ⅛
2¼	⅞	Gaylord Nat		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	– ⅜
30⅝	14¼	Gearhart .44	7	101	27⅛	25⅞	25⅞	– 2
16⅝	12⅝	Gen Ed Svc	5	1	13	13	13	
1⅞	7-16	G Housewar		8	1	1	1	– ⅛
2⅝	1	Gen Recrat	6	10	1½	1⅛	1⅛	– ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Gen Resrch	7	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
⅝	½	Gen Resrcs		6	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2⅞	1	Genisco Tch	7	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Geon Ind		15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅞	1½	Gerber Scr		2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
16⅝	8¼	GiantFd .80	6	4	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Giant Y .48a	20	213	6⅝	6	6⅛	– ⅛
2⅞	1¾	Gladding Co		9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
29⅛	18½	Glatfelter 2	4	7	26⅞	26½	26½	– ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Glen Gar .16	25	21	3⅝	3½	3½	– ⅛
7⅛	4⅞	GlenDis .22t	9	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
11½	3⅝	Globelnd .40	5	18	10⅜	10	10	– ¼
9⅞	4⅝	Glosser .26	5	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ½
10⅛	4⅝	Gloucstr En	4	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	
4⅞	2⅞	Glover Inc	8	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
17⅝	12	Golden Cycl		19	15⅞	15	15	– ⅝
5	1¼	GoldW .05e	26	25	3½	3⅛	3⅛	– ⅛
1⅝	7-16	Goldfield Cp		35	⅞	13-16	⅞	+ 1-16
3⅝	1⅛	GoodLS .07r		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅞	2½	Goodrich wt		10	2¾	2⅝	2¾	– ⅛
4	1⅞	Gorin Strs	4	4	3	3	3	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Gouldinc wt		20	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅝	3⅝	GouldT .62e	22	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9	3⅝	GrandA .10e	15	2	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
9	6	GrandCtl .20	7	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	G. Am Ind	3	20	3⅝	3⅝	3¾	
4⅝	2½	G/Basin Pet		26	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
30⅝	18	GtLkCh .80	16	67	29⅝	28½	28¾	– ½
7	2⅞	GtScots .18r	5	2	4⅞	4½	4½	+ ⅛
2⅜	⅝	Greenmar	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	GreerHy .12	5	3	5½	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	GREIT .40		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Greyhd C	69	3	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅝	GRI Cp .40	4	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	– ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	GrossTlc .9u	7	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	Grow C .32b	8	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	– ⅛
1⅝	13-16	GSC E .02e	12	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	GTI Corp		25	1	15-16	15-16	
6⅝	4⅝	GuardCh .40	35	1	6	6	6	– ⅛
5⅝	2	Guilford .20	31	34	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
⅜	3-32	GulfMRlt wt		73	⅛	3-32	3-32	– 1-32
8⅝	3⅝	GulfRep Fin	3	6	4½	4½	4½	
6⅝	2⅝	Glstrm LD	19	60	3⅛	2⅞	3	– ⅛

H

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅝	4⅝	HaltsMot .46	5	5	7½	7½	7½	
4⅝	3⅛	HamdD .35e	4	6	4⅝	4	4	– ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Hanovr Petr	17	22	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	– ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	HenvrSh .5	5	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	– ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	HamSq .53p		9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	– ⅛
20⅝	5⅝	Harman .20	5	16	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	– ⅛
16	6⅝	HartzM .05e	15	14	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	– ⅛
⅞	⅜	Harvey Grp		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	– 1-16
6	1⅝	Hasbro Ind	16	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	– ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	HawaiA .10r	14	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	11-16	Helnick Inst	9	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1	Helmn .15p		8	1	1	1	
10⅝	5⅝	Her Mal .48	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	HiG Inc .15t	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	– ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	HiShoe .16h	11	3	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
5	3⅝	Hillhavn .34	6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	6	Hipirnic .38	12	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Hofmn Ind	5	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
30	22	Holna A 1.80	12	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ 1
3⅝	1⅝	Holly Corp	5	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
30	18⅝	HomeOA .30	12	11	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	15⅝	HormelG .92	5	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
8⅝	3⅝	Horn Hardrt		5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Hosp Affr n	27	14	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ½
12⅝	7⅝	Hotall 1.37e	8	10	10	10	10	– ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	House VI .32	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	– ⅛
32⅞	17⅞	HoustOil .60	13	140	30¾	29⅞	29⅝	– ⅝
4⅛	⅝	Howell .05e	4	18	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
34	15	HubelA	9	6	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
34	18⅝	Hubel B 1.40	10	7	33	32⅝	33	
[illegible]	[illegible]	HUBG pf.75		1	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	16⅝	HudBO 1.40	10	1	35	35	35	+ ⅛
5	1⅛	Hudson Gen		22	2¼	2	2⅛	– ⅛
6⅝	4	Huffman .40		26	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	11⅝	HuskyO .80	5	10	18½	18⅝	18⅝	– ⅛
6⅞	2	Hycel Inc	27	15	4⅝	4	4	
24⅝	17⅝	HyerdFd	3	7	18⅝	18	18	– ⅛

I - J - K

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7	2⅞	ImpCr .24a	7	1	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Imper Ind		12	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
29¾	21⅛	ImpOil A .8c	14	95	24	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
3½	15-16	Inarco		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅝	2	Incoterm A	8	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	– ⅛
2⅝	9-16	Inflight Svc	4	8	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Inolex Corp		1	1½	1¼	1½	
1⅞	⅜	Instrum Sys	4	71	⅝	⅝	⅝	
18	6⅝	InsSy pf.2e		6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
18	5⅛	InsSy pf.25e		6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	11-16	Integrl Res		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	13-16	Intrmedco	6	45	2⅝	2½	2½	– ⅛
6⅝	5⅛	IntlAlum .20	5	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	5-16	Intl Banknot	10	78	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅛	6⅝	Intl Cour .24	15	19	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Intl Foodsvc		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12⅞	6⅛	IntGenln .70	4	9	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	Int Prot .05p		33	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	– ⅛
2⅛	13-16	Intl Stretch		6	1½	1½	1½	
36⅝	18⅝	IntSyCon .25	9	21	29⅞	28⅝	28⅝	– ⅛
18⅛	8⅛	Interpool	5	26	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ½
3⅝	1	Investr Fla		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	– ⅛
22	8⅝	InDiv A .9up	5	5	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2½	InDiv B .?p	6	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	– ⅛
7	3⅝	InvRIT .20p	169	1	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
10	3⅝	IroqBrs .6	11	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	– ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Irvin Indust	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	– ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	ISC Finl .30	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	5⅛	IsraelD .75e		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9	3⅝	Jaclyn .36a	4	6	8⅝	8	8	– ⅛
14⅝	5⅛	JacobE .40e	6	5	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	– ⅛
5	1⅞	Jamswy .11t	6	525	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	– ⅛
28	18⅝	John Pd .25	14	22	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
5	2¼	Juniper et	8		3	3	3	
4⅝	2⅛	Jupiter Ind	27	6	3	3	3	
4⅝	1⅛	K Tel Int.	4	2	3	3	3	– ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Kaisrind .5	5	37	7⅝	7⅛	7⅞	– ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Kalvex Inc		4	⅞	13-16	⅞	– 1-16
27⅝	17	KanebSv .90	6	54	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	KenwinS .34	5	2	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	– ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	Kewane .48a	5	50	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
3	1	Key Co .08		13	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Kin Ark Crp	11	39	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
2⅝	1	King Opticl		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
41	25⅝	Kirbylnd .60	9	6	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Kit Mfg		9	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	
4	1⅛	Kleinerts		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
10½	5⅝	Kliklok .60	8	5	10½	10⅛	10½	
14⅝	4⅝	Knicker Toy	6	44	12⅝	12½	12½	– ⅛
19⅝	7⅝	Kolmorg .40	10	37	18⅝	17	18¼	+ 1⅛
11⅝	2⅝	KuhnsStr .10	7	108	11⅝	11	11⅝	– ⅛

L

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅝	3⅝	LafyRad .26	8	10	6⅝	6½	6½	– ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Lake Shore	15	91	1⅝	1⅝	1½	– ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	LaMaur .20	12	6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	6⅛	La-QuintaM	9	4	6⅝	6½	6½	– ⅛
2	1⅛	Lndmrk Ld		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	Lanaco .04e	4	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4½	LCA Cp .45	20	21	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1⅛	5-16	LCA Cp wt		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ 1-16
3⅝	1⅝	Lee Natl		9	2⅛	2	2	– ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Lee Pharm	163	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅝	4⅝	Leigh Pr .40	6	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	⅞	Leisure Tec		19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	– ⅛
8⅝	3½	LesFay .32b	7	38	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅛	2⅝	LevittIn .20	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	LewisBF .24	3	8	6	6	6	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Liberty Fab	200	2	4⅛	4	4	– ⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Lincoln Am	19	31	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅝	2⅛	Lloyds Elec		27	6⅝	6	6	– ⅛
2⅝	1	Lodge S .13a	5	4	2	2	2	
15	7⅛	Lohmn .60a	8	12	16⅛	16	16	
8⅝	2⅝	LoewThe wt		66	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	Logistic .12e		4	2	2	2	
4	1⅝	LTVCorp wt		12	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	2	Lundy Elec	34	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	– ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Lynch Corp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

M - N

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅛	⅜	Macrod Ind		8	⅝	⅝	⅝	– ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	MansldT .10	9	6	4	4	4	
2⅞	1⅛	Marindus B	69	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	– 1-16
20	14½	MarkCl .15e	3	25	17	16½	16½	– ⅛
7⅝	⅝	Marlene Ind	5	3	6	6	6	+ ⅛
7⅝	3	Marshal Ind	3	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
28	5⅝	MartPr .50e	8	7	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	5⅝	Masnelin .30	5	4	23⅛	23	23	+
5⅝	2	MauiBro .18	6	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅞	2⅞	McCull Oil	11	43	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	– ⅛
15	8	McDonh .60	5	14	14⅛	14	14	
6⅝	3⅝	McIntsh .36	14	11	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	McKeon Cn		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	– ⅛
11½	8⅛	Means FW 1	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Medaln Grp		11	1⅛	1	1	– ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Medco Jwly	200	8	2	2	2	– ⅛
16	13⅛	MediaGn .34	9	7	14⅞	14½	14⅝	– ⅛
13	6	Megoint .16	8	104	13⅛	13	13	
12	6⅝	Mem Co .80	5	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	1½	Mercant Ind		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	– ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Metrocare		61	1⅝	1¼	1⅛	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Mich Genl		9	1½	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	11¼	MichSug .1a	1	69	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	– ⅛
6	5	Mickibry .12	4	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Midld Co .10	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	– ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	MidldGls .20	6	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
24⅛	7⅝	Milgo Elect	6	50	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	17⅝	MillerWo .40	13	69	34	32⅝	33	
18⅝	8	Mll Roy .20e	11	17	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
1½	⅜	Mission IT		12	11-16	11-16	11-16	
17½	11	MoPac 1.20	6	13	16⅛	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	9	Mitchll 1.57t	5	24	15⅞	15⅝	15	– ⅛
5½	3⅛	Mite Cp .16	4	2	3½	3½	3½	
5⅝	2⅛	Modern Md	2	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	– ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Molycrp wt		44	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Morton S .32	6	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	– ⅛
14⅛	6⅝	MPB Cp .78	4	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
1½	1	MPO Video		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	MultiAm .20	16	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	Napco Ind	4	1	3½	3½	3½	– ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	NardaM .20	6	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	3½	Nat Alfalfa		2	4½	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	9⅝	Nat CSS	6	20	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	NatHlth Ent		62	1	⅞	⅞	– 1-16
1¼	⅛	Natind wt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	NKinney Cp		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
10½	4⅝	NMedEn .24	4	45	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6½	2⅝	Nat Paragn	6	18	5⅝	5½	5⅝	– ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Nat Patent	38	66	12¾	12⅝	12⅞	– ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Nat System	7	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19½	8⅛	NatwHo .28	10	2	18	17⅝	17⅝	– ⅝
2⅝	1⅛	Nelly Don		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	15-16	NestLM .10e		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅝	8½	NHamp .50e	7	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ½
1	7-16	Newldrla M	17	4	11-16	11-16	11-16	
20¼	8⅛	NMex Ariz	183	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Newpark Rs	5	9	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
14⅛	3½	N Proc .35e	15	61	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	– ⅛
15⅛	7⅝	NYTimes .60	8	10	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
8⅝	6	NewbE .16b	3	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	– ⅛
3⅛	⅞	Nexus .14	10	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	5⅝	NiagFSv .44	5	6	13⅝	13½	13⅝	– ⅛
2⅝	1	Nichols SE		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	– ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Nolex Cp	86	211	10½	9½	9⅝	+ ½
4⅛	1⅝	Nortek Inc	5	7	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	– ⅛
5⅝	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	19	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	– ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Novo Corp		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	– ⅛
5⅞	1⅝	Nuclear Dat	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅛	8⅛	NumacO Gs	18	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛

O

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅞	3⅝	Oakwd Hom	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
4	3	Ohio Art .24	11	6	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
33½	16	OhioBrs 1.40	3	15	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
5	1½	Olla Ind	5	24	5½	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	12	OnanCp .20e	8	60	27½	26⅝	27	+ 1⅛
69⅝	35½	OOklep Cop		z200	37	36⅝	37	
8⅞	3⅝	OrioleHo .20	3	2	4⅝	4	4	– ⅛
1⅛	1	Ormand Ind	4	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	OSullvn .50b	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	– ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Outdr Sport	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	– ⅛
9⅞	5⅝	OverhDr .40	10	18	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅝
3⅞	2⅛	Overs Secur		10	3	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Oxford Fst		3	1⅝	1	1	
3⅞	2⅛	Ozark Air	48	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	– ⅛

P Q

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅞	⅝	P&F Indust		23	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	16	PGE6pf 1.50		7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	13⅞	PGE pf1.37		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
14⅛	11⅝	PGRd pf1.25		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	12⅝	PG pfA 1.25		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	– ⅛
13⅞	12⅝	PG 4.8pf1.20		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	– ⅛
26⅛	23⅝	PG 9.2pf2.32		1	24½	24½	24½	– ⅛
24⅝	20⅝	PG 8.1pf2.04		4	21½	21½	21½	
25⅝	22⅛	PGE 9pf2.25		2	23½	23½	23½	
22⅞	19⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
23⅞	20⅝	PGE 8pf 2		6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	– ⅛
27½	24½	PG 9.4pf2.37		3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	P Holdg .16		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
17	11⅝	PHold pf1.20		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
48½	3⅝	PacLt pf4.50		z20	43	43	43	+ ⅛
47	37¼	PacLt pf4.36		z100	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
14⅝	11⅞	PNwTel 1.20	9	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	– ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	PallCo .48	15	46	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝	
13½	6⅛	PanOcean O	84	36	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅛	1⅝	Padl Bradf		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	ParkCh .48e	6	16	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
31	11	Parsons .6e	6	6	23⅝	23	23⅛	– ⅛
3⅛	⅝	Pat Fashion	19	19	3⅛	3	3	– ⅛
5	2½	Patagonia		5	3	3	3	
7⅝	3	PatoCG .70e	21	43	3⅛	3	3	
11⅝	6⅛	PatrkP .86t	6	18	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ½
3⅝	1⅝	Pemcor Inc	8	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅝	6⅛	PennEng .60	5	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅝	7½	PenRIE 1.15	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Penob Shoe	6	1	3	3	3	
15-16	7-16	Pentron Ind	8	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6⅝	4	PerinlCp .35	4	11	5	5	5	+ ⅛
2⅞	⅝	Permaner		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅝	Petro Lewis		17	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	Phil LD .53r	3	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	– ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Phoenix Stl	5	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	2⅝	PicNPay .16	8	80	8½	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Piedmont In		9	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	2½	PionPls .10a	34	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1⅛	11-16	Pioneer Sys		5	13-16	13-16	13-16	
7⅝	2⅛	PionTx .45e	3	3	5½	5⅝	5⅝	– ⅛
27¼	13⅝	PitDeMoin 1	11	1	16½	16½	16½	– ⅛
6⅞	5	PitWVa .56a	9	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
54⅛	17¼	Pittway 1b	14	17	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	3½	Plant Ind	23	37	9⅝	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	13½	Plantrnc .12	12	28	15½	15⅛	15⅝	– ⅛
3	1⅝	Plaza Rlt In		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5-16	1-16	Plaza Rlt wt		2	1-16	1-16	1-16	
12⅝	4⅛	Pneumo .80	4	15	12⅛	12	12	
2⅝	5-16	Poloron Pd		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Polycir .29t	6	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12½	8⅝	Pratt Lmb 1	13	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	– ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Pratt Rd .30	8	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	17⅝	Prent Hall 1	12	8	21	20⅝	20⅝	– ⅛
5	1⅝	PresRB .24p		8	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅛	1⅝	Presley Cos		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16½	9⅝	Preston .70	8	10	13½	13½	13½	– ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	PrimAlt .72t		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	– ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	PropCT 1.13e	8	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	– ⅛
1⅛	15-16	PrdRIE .12e	2	7	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	PrudBdg .24	6	70	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Prud Fund		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	⅝	PSA Inc wt		29	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
49½	42⅝	PSCol pf4.25		275	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	PuntaGrd Is	10	2	2⅛	2½	2⅛	
8⅞	3½	Purepac Lb	12	5	7½	7½	7½	
19⅛	7	Putnam .60a	10	14	17	16⅝	16⅝	– ½

R - S

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	3½	Racon .20a	3	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	– ⅛
18⅝	7⅝	Ranchrs Ex	8	13	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	10½	RangrO Can	32	47	13⅝	11⅝	13⅛	+ 1½
14½	9⅝	Ranshrg .80	9	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	– ⅛
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2⅝	Rath Pack		6	3	3	3	
5⅝	2⅝	RB Indust	5	2	4	4	4	
18⅛	12⅝	RealEsl 1.40	11	3	15⅝	15½	15½	
13⅝	9	RltRef 1.75e	7	39	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Reeves Telc		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Refrig Trns		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
15-16	7-16	Ret Grp wt		27	½	7-16	7-16	
13⅝	7⅝	Rem Ar .80a	7	24	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	– ⅛
2⅝	1	Rep Housng		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9-16	⅛	RepMtln wt		11	⅛	⅛	⅛	
25½	4⅛	ReschCtl .08		45	14⅝	14⅛	14½	– ⅛
17½	5⅝	Reslstlx .40	6	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	– ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Resrtslnt A	8	31	2	1⅞	2	
2⅛	1¼	Rest Assoc		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2¼	⅞	RET Inc Fd		34	1⅛	1	1	– ⅛
37	29⅝	RET pf4.38		1	35	35	35	
2	½	Rbx Noreco		28	⅝	11-16	⅝	+ 1-16
3⅝	1⅝	Riblet Prod		16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	– ⅛
3⅞	⅞	Richton Int	2	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	8⅛	Riley Co	6	6	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
33½	19½	RioAlgm 1	13	1	30	30	30	+ ⅛
14⅛	4⅝	RisdonM .36	31	6	6⅝	6½	6½	– ⅛
5⅝	2⅞	RLC Corp		3	5⅛	5	5⅛	
35⅞	19½	Robintech	5	19	22½	21⅝	21⅝	– ⅛
4	2	Roblin Ind	4	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10	6⅞	Rockway .88	6	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Rocor .05p	15	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	– ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Rogers Corp	44	8	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
1⅞	9-16	Ronco Telep	4	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	– ⅛
5½	2⅝	Rossmor Cp		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
37⅝	21⅝	Rowan .14b	4	33	24	23⅝	23⅝	– ⅛
15-16	½	RoyBusn Fd		3	½	½	½	
3⅝	1⅝	RPS Prod	20	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	RSC Indust	8	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	½	Rusco Ind		3	15-16	15-16	15-16	
14⅝	7⅛	Russell .72	4	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	– ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	RustCft .40	6	2	6⅝	6½	6½	– ⅛
22⅝	11¼	RyanH .20a	2	23	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
12½	3⅛	Salem .24t	6	28	12½	12	12⅝	– ⅛
20¼	7⅝	Sambos .15e	13	127	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
103½	83¼	SDgo pf9.84		z100	98	98	98	
11⅝	9⅛	SDieG pt 1		1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	– ⅛
33½	27½	San JW 2.40	7	1	31½	31½	31½	– ⅛
3⅛	1½	Sargent Ind	7	28	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6	4⅛	Saturn Airw	3	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3	Saundr L .20	8	2	6	6	6	
7½	5⅛	Schenut .40a	5	1	6½	6½	6½	
7⅝	1⅝	Schiller Ind	8	22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝	– ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Sci Mgt .09e		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	– ⅛
14½	13⅛	Sci Atlanta	4	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	– ⅛
22⅝	13⅝	Scopeln .25e	3	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	– ⅛
15⅝	12	Scurry Rain		2	12¼	12¼	12¼	– ⅛
5	2	Sealectr Cp	4	1	2	2	2	
⅞	7-16	Seaport Cp		1	½	½	½	
4⅝	2½	Sears Ind	12	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2	⅜	Sec Mtg Inv		8	11-16	11-16	11-16	– 1-16
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
8	3⅞	SelasCo .22p		8	4⅛	4	4⅛	– ⅛
1⅞	½	Seligm Asso		10	9-16	9-16	9-16	+ 1-16
16	7⅝	SeligLatz 1b	6	6	14	14	14	– ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Servisco .30	22	11	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	– ⅛
2⅝	1	Servotr .10r		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	SGL In .11r	5	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	– ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Shawin .50b	9	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅝	2	ShearH .10e	3	32	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	1-16	ShelfRes .06		21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	– ⅛
28⅝	14⅝	Shnandh Oil	16	15	20⅝	20	20	– ⅛
18⅝	8½	Sherwd Med	8	6	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	+ ½
2⅝	1⅛	Shopwell In		23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅛	7⅝	Showbot .80	5	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
6	3⅛	Sigmal .05e	6	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅞	2⅝	SimcoS .22b	0	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Simplex Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Sky City .28t	6	8	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
6	⅞	Solitron .06		18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅛	4	Sonder Brdc	4	9	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	– ⅛
14⅛	4⅝	Soundsn .40	65	22	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
8⅛	6⅛	SoestCap .80	11	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
25⅝	23½	SC 9.2pf 2.30		5	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	– ⅛
16⅛	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
14⅛	10⅝	SC 4.3pf 1.08		3	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅝	SC 4.2pf 1.06		5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
61⅞	40	SouRoy .88b	17	23	49	48⅝	48⅝	– ⅛
9⅝	8	Sowest Airl	8	15	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
9	4⅝	Spector .10e	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	– ⅛
3⅝	1½	Spectro .12t	2	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	– ⅛
4	15-16	Spencer Cos		19	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	– ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	SSP Ind .24	5	10	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	– ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	StdAllianc 1	3	1	12½	12½	12½	
5⅝	2⅛	StdCont .03e	3	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅞	3	Std Metl .50t	5	18	3	2⅞	2⅞	– ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	StdMotA .42	7	46	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
5⅛	1½	StdPac Corp	5	13	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅝	Std Prod 1	6	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
27	10¼	StdShrs .40r		8	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	5-16	Stardust Inc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅝	8⅛	StarSup .68a	4	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	9⅛	StarrtHo .30	10	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	– ⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Steelml .27e	2	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
16½	10⅝	Stepn Ch .52	5	5	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	– ⅛
2	⅝	Sterl Electr		3	1	1	1	+ ⅛
3⅛	1¼	Stevcoknit	53	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	5⅝	StrutW .05e	15	5	8⅛	8	8	– ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	SunClyll .25	8	26	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
27	9	Sun Elec .60	9	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
5½	3⅛	Sunair .27e	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
12	4⅝	Sunsh.Jr .20	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Supercr .10e	3	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	– ⅛
4⅛	1½	Supindl .12b	7	9	4	4	4	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	Supronics		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	5-16	Susquhana		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
7	2⅝	Susquhan pf		7	6⅝	6½	6½	– ⅛
20⅝	9¼	SW Ind .80	4	x1	15¼	15⅛	15¼	– ⅛
7¼	2⅝	Synaloy .05r	5	21	5½	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	28½	Syntex .40	5	225	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅛
4½	15-16	System Eng		284	3⅝	3¼	3½	+ ¼

T

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18¾	9¼	Tasty 1.08a	7	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	– ¼
6¼	2⅝	Techcl Oper	5	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	– ⅛
3	¾	Techcl Tape	4	15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3½	1¼	Techtrl .05e	6	4	3	2⅞	3	
4	2⅝	TeleCom Cp	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	Teleflex .32t	4	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
1¼	5-16	Telex Cp wt		10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅛	1	Tenna Corp	15	6	2½	2⅜	2½	
7	3⅛	Tenneco wt		57	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
8⅞	3½	TennFS .40e		32	3⅝	3½	3½	– ⅛
2	⅞	Tenney Eng	4	10	1	1	1	– ⅛
16	5⅝	Teradyn Inc	83	7	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	– ⅛
16⅝	9½	TerraC .40e	3	38	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	2⅞	TesoroPt wt		49	3⅝	3½	3½	
58¼	48	TxPL pf4.56		z100	57	56	57	+ 2
3⅝	2	Texstar .15t	4	2	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
16	7¾	Textron wt		12	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	TFI Co Inc	13	14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4½	2¼	Thorol Mkt		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4½	¾	Tidwell Ind		8	1⅛	1½	1½	– ⅛
10¼	3⅝	Tiffanyl .20	4	5	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	– ⅛
2⅛	⅛	Tigerlntl wt		22	⅛	⅛	⅛	– 1-32
4⅞	2½	Timple Ind	2	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅞	4⅛	Tokheim .40	7	7	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	– ⅛
100	93	TolEd pf 10		z30	100	100	100	+ 1½
46⅝	40	TolEd pf4.25		z350	44	44	44	+ ⅛
9	4⅝	ToppsGu .20	7	6	7⅝	7½	7½	– ⅛
16	8⅝	Total pf.70		14	11	10⅝	10⅝	– ⅛
4	1⅛	Town Cntry	12	1⅝	1½	1½	1½	– ⅛
7⅛	1⅝	Tracor Inc	7	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Trans Lux		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Treadw 2.3t		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
12	7¾	TriStMtr .80	5	10	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	4	Trico Ind	10	18	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅝	Tubos Mex	4	6	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	– 3-16
4	1½	Tufico .10e	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	– ⅛
8⅞	2⅝	Turbodyne	16	25	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	TwinFair In	11	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

U

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅞	12¾	U&I 1.20a	6	40	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	– 1⅛
4⅛	1⅝	UIP Cp 12.	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	2	UNA .10a	5	17	2	1⅞	2	
4⅛	1⅛	Unimax Grp		1	4	4	4	
9⅛	6⅛	UnGas A .64	7	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	– ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	UnA Pr 40.a	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Un Asbestos	107	11	4 3-16	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
15-16	⅜	UnBrand wt		22	7-16	⅜	7-16	+ 1-16
2⅝	1⅛	Unit Foods	4	28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	– ⅛
2	½	UnNat Corp		45	9-16	9-16	9-16	
⅜	⅛	Un Nat wt n		12	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6⅞	1⅝	U Nat Cp pf		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	– ⅛
6	2⅝	U PDye .07p		17	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	UnRlIT .52e		49	5	4⅞	4⅞	– ⅛
5-16	1-16	UnRlIT wt		1	1-16	1-16	1-16	
9	4⅛	US Ben Trst		22	4⅝	4⅝	4½	– ⅛
14⅛	3⅛	US Flltr .20	7	107	9⅝	8¾	8¾	– ⅛
8⅝	3⅛	US LsgRl E		24	3½	3⅛	3⅛	– ⅛
⅝	⅜	US LsgR wt		3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅝	1½	USNat Rsrc	3	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	US Radium		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22	14¼	US Redu .60	4	26	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ¼
9⅝	6⅛	USRbR .68a	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	– ⅛
18	5⅝	Unity Buy S	8	15	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Univ Contnr		3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6⅝	3⅝	UnivRs 8.5e	7	8	4½	4½	4½	
7	3	UnivRun .28	7	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	
6⅝	3⅛	Univ Sav .40	7	12	6	6	6	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	URS Corp	7	20	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
6½	3⅛	UV Ind wt		10	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛

V

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9¼	4	VallesSt .62t	7	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
15⅞	6⅝	Valmac .75	4	4	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	Valspar .24	13	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	– ⅛
7	4½	VanDorn .36	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	– ⅛
16¼	5⅝	VermlA .40b	7	6	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ½
4½	1⅝	Vernitron	6	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	Viatech Inc		2	2	2	2	– ⅛
2⅛	⅞	Viking Genl	8	4	1	1	1	
2⅝	⅝	Vikoa Inc		28	1⅛	1	1	– ⅛
8	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	3	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	– ⅛

W

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5¼	2⅝	WabMg .10a	8	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	– ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Wacknt .26a	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	
2⅛	1⅛	WadelEq .10	10	3	1½	1½	1½	
10⅞	5	WagnrEl .48	9	5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅛	1½	Wainoco Oil	10	13	2⅛	2 7-16	2⅛	+ ⅛
4	2	WallacS .14e	4	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	– ⅛
5⅝	1⅞	WarC pfC.85		22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
38	16⅛	WasPstB .50	8	6	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Welman Co		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	2½	Wellco .10e	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	WestCyP .40	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	– ⅛
11	3⅝	Westats Pll	9	31	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	– ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Wstn Fin .10	4	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1⅛	9-16	WstPac I wt		3	⅝	9-16	⅝	+ 1-16
8	6⅛	Whippny .60	16	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝	– ⅛
3⅛	1½	Whitehal Cp	4	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅝	13⅝	WhitingCp 1	5	17	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	– ⅝
⅞	⅛	Whittakr wt		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅞	1½	Wichita Ind	5	22	2	1⅞	2	
3⅛	1⅝	WillcxG .03p		9	2	2	2	
8⅛	5⅛	Wmhous .30	5	13	6½	6½	6½	
3½	2½	WilsonBr .30	8	5	3	3	3	
10⅝	5⅝	Winklmn .50	5	6	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	– ⅛
4⅛	11-16	Winston Mil		1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
5	2¼	Wood Ind		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	– ⅛
12⅞	7⅝	Worcest Ctl	4	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	– ⅛
8¼	5	Work Wr .60	16	31	6⅝	6¼	6¼	– ⅛
5⅞	1½	Wrather Cp		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
1 13-16	⅞	Wright Har	87	45	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3½	2⅛	WTC Air .10	21	48	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	7½	WUI Inc .60	7	28	17⅞	17½	17⅝	– ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	WyleLab .24	5	10	3⅝	3½	3½	
11⅞	5	Wynnin .10e	4	26	7	6⅝	6⅝	– ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	WymBn .58	10	15	11½	10½	11½	

X - Y - Z

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
22⅞	12⅝	Xonics Inc	48	9	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	YooHoo 05.e	9	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7¾	4½	ZeroMfg .24	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4½	1¾	Zimmr Hom		7	4⅛	4	4	– ⅛

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Issue	Bid	Asked
r France 9½-82	101¼	102¼
abl 10¼-80	102½	103½
EA 8½-86	89¾	90¾
nland 8-87	90	91
ut.I.D. 10⅛-81	103¾	104¾
ss-Swiss 8-87	90	91
Tokyo 7⅝-76	99	100
FCE 9-82	100½	101½
N.P. 9½-81	101½	102½
rregaard 8¼-8x	92¾	93¾
roken Hill 10-90	99¾	100¾
roken Hill 9½-81	101¼	102¼
risberg 8⅝-86	98	99
rrier 8-87	88½	89½
IE 9¼-85	99	100
I Rhone 10-80/8.	102¼	103¼
ws Food 7½-91	86¾	87¾
noco 8-86	95	96
nt Tel 8¼-86	94½	95½
pen Coun 7¾-8.	84¾	85¾
pen Tel 8½-86	98	99
rning 8½-86	98¼	99¼
ut Ham 8-87	91½	92½
ana 8-87	90¼	91¼
enmark 9-82	97½	100½
enmark 7½-90	82	83
ow Cor 8½-86	99½	100½
upont 7½-78	101¼	102¼
B 9½-85	100½	101½
ricsson 9¼-8.	99	100
sso 7½-78	100	101
sso 8-86 Nov	98	99
irst Chic 7-80	94½	95½
an Cable 8¼-87	88½	89½
en Mills 8-86	95	96
en Mot 8¼-76	101	102
en Mot 8¾-86	101¼	102¼
.H.H. 7¾-88	83	84
TE 8¾-86	95	96
ias 8-78	102	103
ias 8½-86	99¼	100¼
D.B.J. 9¼-82	99¾	100¾
tl Utll 8½-82	96¼	97¼
imberley 8½-86	99¾	100¾
arubenl 9⅝-82	101	102
ichelin 7½-82	82½	83½
les 9⅝-80	101	102
onsanto 8¼-85	102¼	104
otorola 8-87	93	94
rgKomBk 7½-87	86¼	87¼
Norsk Hyd. 9⅝-85	101	102
NorthAMR 7⅝-79	98	99
Ontario 8¼-86	96½	97½
Oslo 8½-86	96	97
Otis-Elev 8⅝-85	101¾	102¾
Owens Corn 9-86	101¼	102¼
Pac.Light 9⅝-81	102½	103½
Pac.Light 8-88	89	90
Papua 9½-83	98¾	99¾
Pemex 10¼-82	100	101
Pennwalt 8-87	92¼	93¼
Philimorris 8½-86	100¼	101¼
QuebecHyd 8½-86	98½	99½
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	94	95
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	88	89
Queensld 8½-86	88½	89½
Ralston 7½-87	91½	92½
Richardson 8⅝-85	99¾	100¾
S.A.S. 8-85	86	87
Scanraff 8⅝-88	96¾	97¾
Scott 8¼-86	99½	100½
Shell 8-86	94¾	95¾
Shell 7½-87	91¾	92¾
Singer 11-77	98	100
Skandin. 10¼-81	103½	104½
SNCF 9¼-81	101¼	102¼
St. Ind 8½-80	101	102
St. Ind. 8½-88	98¾	99¾
Sumitomo 9¼-80.	100½	101½
Swed. Exp. 9-82	99¼	100¼
Sybron 8-87	90¼	91¼
Tenneco 7½-79	98	99
Tenneco 7⅝-87	86½	87½
Textron 7⅝-87	86¼	87¼
Tokyo Cur.10¼-81	102	103
TokyoCur 8⅝-88	87½	89½
Transocean 8-86	94¾	95¾
Transocean 7½-87	91¾	92¾
Union Oil 7-79	98¼	99¼
Union Oil 7½-87	91¾	92¾
Utah 8-87	91	92
Volvo 9½-83	99¾	100¾
Volvo 8-87	86¾	87¾
Beatrice 4½-92	97	99
Borden 6⅝-91	105	107
Borden 5-92	95½	97½
BroadHale 4⅝-87	76½	78½
Carnation 4-88	84½	86½
Chevron 5-88	100½	102½
Chrysler 4¾-88	47	49
Chrysler 5-88	52	54
Cont Tel 5½-88	74	76
Cumm In 6¼-86	77½	79½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	82	84
EastKodak 4½-88	120½	122½
Econ Lab 4¼-87	81	83
Firestone 5-88	89	91
Ford 6-86	88	90
Ford 5-88	76½	78½
Gen Elec 4¼-85	73½	75½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	84	86
Gen Food 4½-87	85	87
Gillette 4¾-82	80½	82½
Gillette 4¾-87	77	79
Gould 5-87	89½	91½
Gulf West. 5-88	85½	87½
Honeywell 6-86	78	80
I.S.E. 6¼-89	81½	83½
ITT 4½-87	67½	69½
Komatsu 7¼-90	100½	102½
McDerm 4¾-87	115	117
Morgan JP 4¼-87	104	106
Nabisco 5¼-88	93	95
Owens Ill 4½-87	88½	90½
Penney JC 4½-87	78½	80½
Phil Lamp 4¼-83	89½	91½
R.C.A. 5-88	76½	78½
Revlon 4⅝-83	112½	114½
Revlon 4⅝-87	100	102
Sperry 4¼-88	96	98
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	84	86
Texaco 4½-88	74	76
UnCarb 4⅝-82	101	103
WarnLam 4½-87	95	97
WarnLam 4⅝-88	80½	82½
Xerox 5-88	74	76

Convertible Bonds

Issue	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4¼-8.	80	82
Am Tob 5¼-88	98	100
Ashland 5-88	80	82
Beatrice 6¼-91	110	112

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	98.65	87.94	98.74
Previous	98.67	88.02	98.65

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	39.40
Albert Heijn	93.20
Algembank	324.50
Amrobank	73.40
A'dam	126
Fokker	36.50
Heineken	151.30
H.V.A.	54.30
Holl-Am-H	67
Hoogovens	53.50
K.L.M.	62
Pakhoed	137
Philips new	27.88
Robeco	182.50
Rolinco	130.30
Royal Dutch	98.10
Unilever	112.50
Van Ommer	239
VerMach	167

Brussels

Arbed	2,800
Brux-Lamb	1,855
Cock Ougree	934
Electrobel	6,190
GB-Inno-BM	1,710
Hoboken	3,630
Pétrofina	4,870
Ph Gevaert	1,074
Soc Générale	2,600
Solvay	2,370
Un Minière	1,174

Frankfurt

AEG	88.20
BASF	147.60
Bayer	128.30
Commerzbk	217.20
Cont Gummi	88.70
Daimler	351.20
Demag	192
DeutBank	332
DresdeBk	253
Hoechst	143.50
Gels Aktien	74.90
Hoesch	53.80
Karstdt	442
Kaufhof	272
KHD	177
Lufthansa	61.50
Mannesmann	287.70
Metallgesell	237
Neckermann	103.10
Rheinstahl	70.50
RWE new	139.60
Schering	393.50
Siemens	281.70
Thyssen	95
Veba	110
Volkswagen	135.70

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.70
Anglo-Am	£31.50
Barclay Bk	2.13
Beecham Gr	3.25
BICC	1.28
Boots	1.39
Bowater	1.70
Brit-Am Tob	3.35
Brit Oxyg	0.58
Brit Pet	5.93
Burmah	0.32½
CadburySc	0.53
Chartered	1.73
Courtaulds	1.40
Daggafont	£.10
DeBeer D	3.00
Decca Rec	2.40
Distillers	1.26
Dunlop	0.70
E Musttine	2.26
GEC	1.44
FreeStGed	£20⅝
GKN	1.44
Glaxo Gr	2.52
Gold Fields	2.15
Gt Un St	3.48
Guinness	1.37
Hawker-Sidd	3.38
Hudson Bay	£12.50
Imp Chem	2.19
Imps	0.82½
Mar & Spen	1.07
MetalBox	2.70
Nichols	0.40
Plessey	0.79
Rand Mines	2.53
Rank Org	1.72
Royal Dutch	£29⅛
R.T.Z.	1.86
Shell	3.86
Thorn (A)	2.16
Tube Invest	2.94
Union Carb	3.85
Vickers	1.48
War L3½	£23⅝
West Deep	£14⅝
West Drief	£35.75
West Hold	£25⅝
West Min	1.44
Woolworth	0.65½
ZCI	0.36

Milan

Bastogi	1,132
Erba	2,501
Eroie Marelli	500
Fiat	1,143
Finsider	250.25
Generali	41,500
IFI	2,435
Italgas	557
Italsider	368
LaRinas	75
Montedis	492
Olivetti	1,115
Pirelli	757
Snia Visco	1,464
Terni	12

Paris

Air Liquide	348
Allmentaire	69
BSN	585
Carrefour	1,799
Cim Lafarge	182.10
Citroën	47
Cie Bancaire	461
CFP	114.60
CGE	293
CCF	174.50
Ferodo	364
Imétal	76.40
L'Oréal	985
Mach Bull	29.30
Michelin	1,365
Moët-Henn	588
Moulinex	286
Paribas	185
PUK	98
Penarroya	50
Perrier	101
Peugeot	295.10
Rh Poulenc	108
Sacilor	63.10
St Gobain	135.70
Suez	254.90
Télémécan	838
Thomson	243
Usinor	70

Zurich

Alusuisse	875
Buehrle	1,295
B Boveri	1,480
Ciba-Geigy	1,575
Cr Suisse	2,990
Fischer	530
HofRocheN	10,350
Nestlé	3,325
Sandoz	4,425
Sté B Suisse	463
Sulzer	2,475
U.B. Suisse	3,250

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 18, 1975

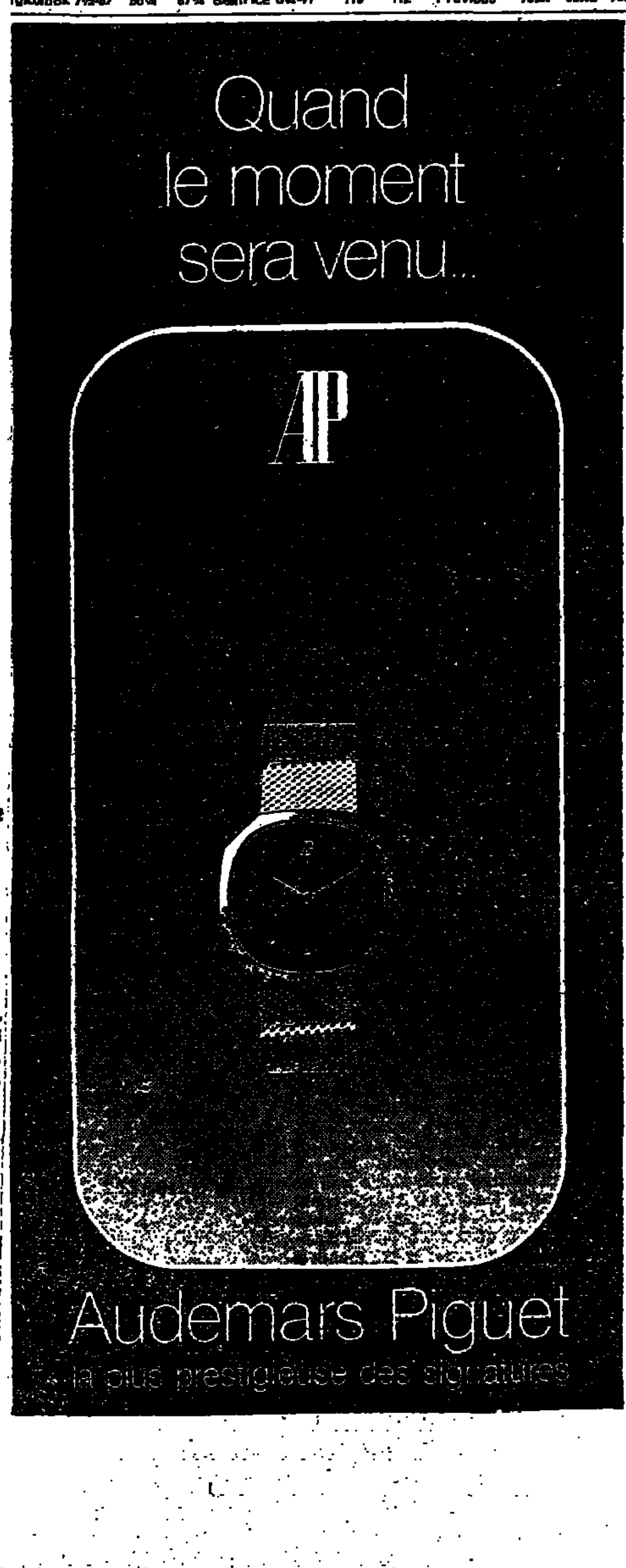
	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	280	Matsu E. Wks.	620
Canon	240	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	133
Dai Nip. Print.	471	Mitsubi Corp.	434
Fuji Bank	317	Mitsui Co.	465
Fuji Photo	373	Mitsukoshi	444
Hitachi	165	Nippon Elec.	181
Honda Motor	593	Sharp	292
C. Itoh	382	Shiseido	1,070
Japan Air L.	1,490	Sony Corp.	2,470
Kansai El. Pwr.	675	Sumitomo Bank	326
Kao Soap	641	Taisho Marine	313
Kirin Brewery	329	Takeda	214
Komatsu	370	Teijin	174
Kubota	319	Tokyo Marine	570
Matsu Ind.	564	Toray	147
		Toyoat	640

*Ex-dividend. Ex-rights.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	89.30	88.10	97.20	77.00
Brussels	119.86	119.86	137.37	106.48
Frankfurt	147.41	147.18	147.41	110.58
London 30	376.60	375.1u	376.60	146.00
London 500	167.07	165.1b	167.07	64.49
Milan	79.83	79.56	108.86	75.41
Paris	129.00	129.30	137.70	99.70
Sydney	403.89	405.80	422.40	289.88
Tokyo (n)	315.88	315.59	333.11	268.24
Tokyo (o)	4,318.36	4,312.07	4,564.53	3,537.84
Zurich	276.70	275.30	291.80	208.30

(n) new. (o) old.



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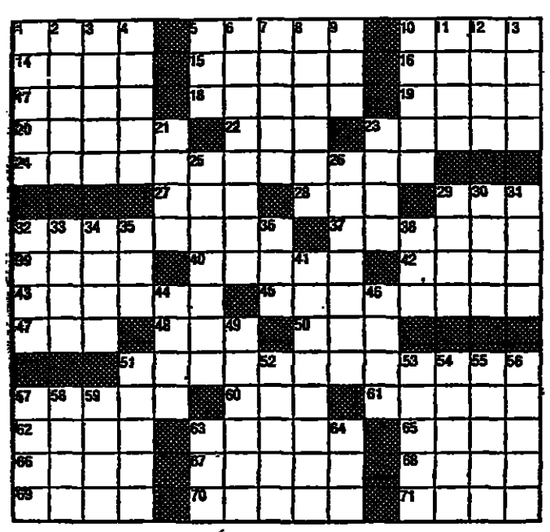
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 — cry
5 Astronauts' area
10 Ernie or Glenn
14 Holding device
15 Sage of old Ireland
16 Girl friend, in Paris
17 N.T. book
18 Film-director Frank
19 Franklin's lightning rod
20 Valentino role
22 Latin-dance syllable
23 Wined and dined
24 Pay no heed
27 Piper's son
28 Call it a day
29 Child's game
32 Counterpart of "out the other"
37 Man's hat
39 Minor taboo
40 Office worker
42 Light metal: Abbr.
43 Roscoe Arbuckle, for one
45 Parts of the head
47 Exclamation
48 Seagoing diary
50 Winter hazard
51 Deeply involved
57 High style
60 Newspaper revenue sources
61 Play a banjo
62 Atmosphere
63 Condescend
65 Old pulpit
66 Lose vigor
67 Flying prefixes
68 Tennyson, for one
69 Otherwise
70 *Office items*
71 Gaelic

DOWN

1 Nautical command
2 Lady's scarf
3 Fall flower
4 Varnish base
5 Assn.
6 Table-setting piece
7 Greek letter
8 Decanter
9 Stowe heroine
10 Swindler
11 Neglect
12 Formality
13 Legal document
21 "Kiss Me, ——"
23 Move back to pass
25 "He —— choose to run"
26 Compel compliance
29 Balsam tree
30 Cuckoopint
31 Rita and family
32 Lowdown
33 Webster
34 Aware of
35 —— de plume
36 Dakota Indian
38 —— es Salaam
41 Curtain fabric
44 Vista from Zermatt
46 Stack, in England
49 Beard
51 Established custom
52 Scents
53 Military stopover
54 Suit of ——
55 Hicks
56 Struck
57 Dining spot
58 Soothe
59 Macaws
63 Deplorable
64 Afterthoughts: Abbr.



WEATHER

	C	F		C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Cloudy	MADRID	9	48	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Cloudy	MILAN	8	46	Overcast
ANKARA	14	57	Cloudy	MONTREAL	8	46	Sunny
ATHENS	22	72	Cloudy	MOSCOW	−3	27	Clear
BEIRUT	22	72	Clear	MUNICH	3	27	Rain
BELGRADE	15	59	Overcast	NEW YORK	21	70	Sunny
BERLIN	4	39	Rain	NICE	10	50	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	7	45	Rain	OSLO	4	39	Clear
BUDAPEST	9	48	Rain	PARIS	9	48	Overcast
CAIRO	30	86	Clear	PRAGUE	7	45	Overcast
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy	ROME	15	59	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	7	45	Cloudy	SOFIA	14	57	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Clear	STOCKHOLM	4	39	Rain
DUBLIN	5	41	Rain	TEHRAN	16	61	Variable
EDINBURGH	5	41	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	24	75	Clear
FLORENCE	12	54	Cloudy	TUNIS	16	61	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	5	41	Cloudy	VENICE	10	50	Cloudy
GENEVA	5	41	Rain	VIENNA	8	46	Rain
HELSINKI	1	34	Snow	WARSAW	6	43	Rain
ISTANBUL	20	68	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	20	68	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Clear	ZURICH	4	39	Showers
LISBON	12	55	Clear				
LONDON	7	45	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	15	55	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

November 18, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$6.30
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd	$7.63
Austral Select	$2.80
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Bazbond	SF793.39
— (d) Combar	$740
— (d) Grobar	SF539
— (d) Stockbar	SF854
(w) Browninvest	$13.12
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	$11.10
(d) Can. Secur Growth Fd	$4.53
(d) A.G.F Japan Fd	$6.73
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.45
— (w) Capital Italia S.A	$8.39
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1.050
(d) Gerbico Open-End	$85.50
(d) Citadel Fund	$3.91
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$674.09
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs.	$7.37
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$11.18
(d) Convert. Bond Fd ** V	$8.36
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF557
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF74.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF69.75
— (d) Energievalor	SF79.50
— (d) Ussec	SF652
— (d) Europavalor	SF125
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.14
C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:	
— (w) C.S. Income Fd	$7.88
(w) D.G.O.	$38.77
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.14
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$11.26
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd	$10.99
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,017
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM22.00
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond	DM73.40
FIDELITY:	
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Svgs. Tr.	$56.44
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$6.51
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$14.39
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$22.62
— (d) Fidelity World Fd	$9.64
(d) Fiducem	BF926
(w) First Intern'l Fd	$116.19
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec	$14.32
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$27.93
(d) First Security Co. - Fd	$24.85
(w) Fleming Fund S.A	$50.76
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$23.05
(d) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF1,784
(d) Fonmulx Selection Fd	SF75.31
(d) Fonditalia	$10.08
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.00
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$0.57
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus.$7.68
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$10.77
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd	$25.47
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$5.69
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l	$7.18
(d) Hansmann Holdgs NV	$5.542
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$24.61
(d) Icofund	$9.31
(d) Interfix	SF293.29
(d) Interfund S.A	$2.46
(w) Intermarket Fund	$(60).24
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey)	$23.40
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.90
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A.	$37.70
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$56.65
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$6.80
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$7.74
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$14.44
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$45.38
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$12.56
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$43.89
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$29.93
— (d) Jardine Selection NV	$12.77
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1.544
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$10.02
(w) Kleinwort Benz. Jap. F.	$18.60
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$26.12
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:	
+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd	SF278
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF371.50
(w) Luxfund	$18.19
(d) Mediolanum Int. Fund	$10.58
(d) Meuwrith Int'l Fund	$1.59
(d) Meuwrith Inv. Fund	$2.27
(w) N.A.M.F.	$64.92
(w) Nippon Fund	$37.26
(w) Nor. Amer Inv. Fund	$5.78
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd	$5.42
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$7.14
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$20.49
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,952
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF1,943
(d) Rentinvest	LF831
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.48
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.56
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF57.35
Share Realty N.V.	$14.23
Share International N.V.	$4.56
SEPEO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$11.92
S.M.O. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF24.10
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.65
— (d) I.T.F Fund N.V.	$7.06
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM93.70
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw R. Est	SF1.533
— (r) Securswiss	SF873
(d) Soros Fund	$167.92
(w) Star Fund	$4.57
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF454.0
— (d) Intervalor	SF94.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF278
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF196.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF92.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF90
(w) Talent Global Fund	$7.84
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$22.77
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$21.22
(w) Transpacific Fund	$17.71
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF35.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF72.25
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF77.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF119.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF92.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF65.50
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF72
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF536.50
— (d) Saint South Am. Sh	SF228
— (d) Siwe Swiss Fr Unit	SF181
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantictonds	DM15.30
— (d) Europafonds	DM32.05
— (d) Unifonds	DM19.30
— (d) Unirenta	DM39.10
— (d) Unispecial I	DM87.65
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd	$2.65
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd	$12.05
(w) Western Growth Fd	$5.60
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,236.41
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,288.08
(d) World Equity Grth Fd	$[illegible].01
(w) Worldwide Securities	$35.55
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,425.44

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

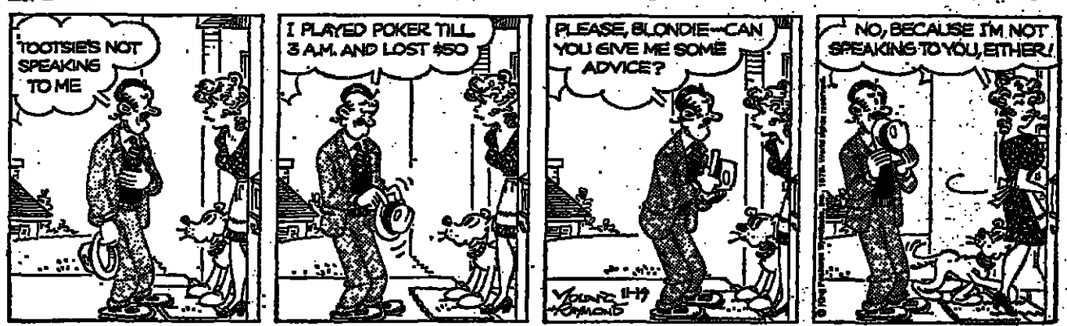
PEANUTS



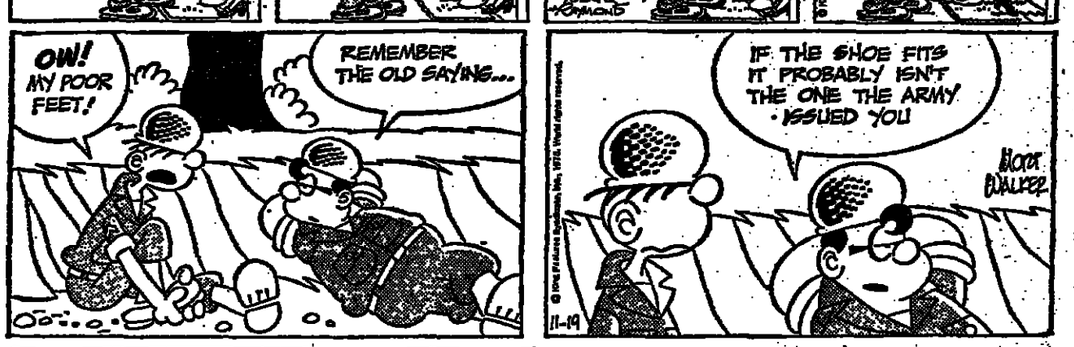
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BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



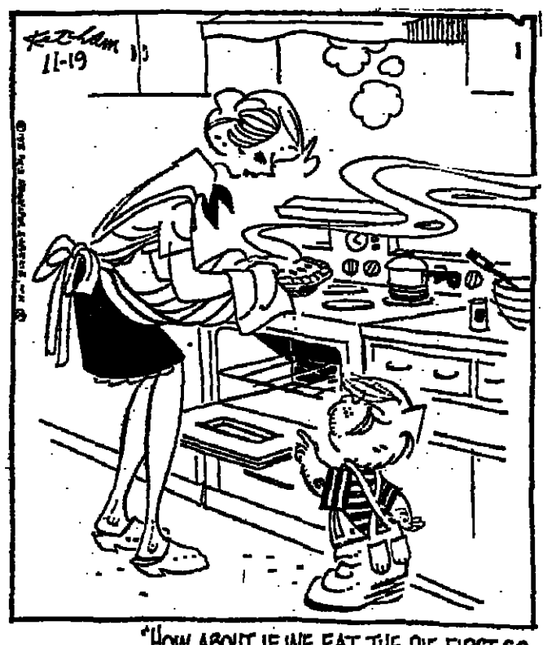
REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD AND BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PAMCH

EDGUF

QUILOR

RUVESS



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: UNITY EATEN FLURRY CORRAL

Answer: *It's not legal to make money this way* — COUNTERFEIT

BOOKS

VANISHING FRANCE

By John Hess. Photographs by Harold Chapman. Quadrangle. 166 pp. $12.

Reviewed by Waverley Root

IT is tempting for a newspaperman to get more mileage (meaning more money) out of work already done by pasting up pieces from past articles and putting them on the pages of a book; I have been tempted that way myself. Unfortunately the result usually turns out to be dull. How does it happen, then, that John Hess has escaped this curse in "Vanishing France," a selection from the stories he wrote during a decade or so as a New York Times correspondent in France, a book which, unlike most similarly composed collections, can be read with interest and fascination?

I suspect one reason is that this book possesses continuity. Most newspapermen's paste-and-scissors jobs do not. This is a result of the maddening nature of a reporter's work: It never goes anywhere. The newspaper reporter is like the Red Queen in "Through the Looking Glass," who has to run madly to stay in the same place. One day he writes about inflation, the next about a volcanic eruption. He is not progressing towards a goal, perceived or unperceived, he is not constructing anything, he is not making progress, except perhaps in the perfection of technique—his work, in short, is discontinuous. When he assembles his unrelated artifacts between covers, it may look like a book, but it isn't a book, it is a scrapbook—a convenient form of repository for his memories of the past, usually interesting only to himself.

John Hess, exceptionally, has succeeded in achieving continuity, and has thus produced a book with a raison d'être, whose disparate parts have been bound together by unity of subject. He must have written thousands of stories while he was covering France for The New York Times, but he has wisely limited himself to reprinting only about 50 of them, all revolving around the same core—his affection for France ("my new mistress," he felt when he discovered that country) and today his distress at seeing "my new mistress changing before my eyes"—as, alas, mistresses have a way of doing. Mr. Hess is not reconciled to the change—in, for instance, even so ephemeral a form as the physical evolution of Paris. "In every direction," he writes, "the great vistas of Paris are now despoiled by skyscrapers, topped by the hideous Tour Montparnasse." Mr. Hess is, I fear, an old fogey, unappreciative of progress. So am I.

If it is any consolation to Mr. Hess, I can inform him that the degeneration he bewails in Paris and in France since he began observing it in 1963 has been going on at least since I started observing it myself in 1927, when our common mistress seemed to me all soft and satiny, gay and carefree, without the deep wrinkles, the wasted flesh, the sharp bony knees and elbows and the villainous temper she has today.

Continuity is granted to Mr. Hess's book too by the consistency of the point of view which lies behind it—by its philosophy, if I may be permitted so big a word. Mr. Hess is not only an interested observer of phenomena (and a connoisseur of curious phenomena, like the Association of the Patronymically Handicapped, a group of persons with ridiculous names, or the surreptitious techniques of truffle merchants) he sees those phenomena in the complete context of the society which surrounds them. They are not isolated reports, they are parts of the whole picture, and that picture he knows intimately, he demonstrates when he writes.

Mr. Hess has a gift for the well-turned phrase. Objecting to the cutting down of the tall poplars which so satisfactorily line, or used to line, French roads, because automobiles sometimes run into the trees, he disputes "the assumption that when an automobile hits a tree it's the tree's fault." He would no doubt place the blame on the French motorists, for whom, he says, "normal driving is an athletic exploit that calls for the reflexes of a toreador." He writes dryly of "a trade war in the funeral business," and with a touch of understatement observes that "the police are not well popular in any country." Of little honest electoral fraud built into the Corsican system he informs us, and gladdens the heart by remarking of the bicycle race known as the Tour de France that "I don't suppose any other sporting event is less followed by more spectators." The personal appeal to me of this book ultimate derives from the fact that in a decade of reporting of [illegible] own for The Washington [illegible] the only time I ever received [illegible] was a 20-gallon indignant mail from Frenchmen in a row readers in the United States [illegible] starting when I ventured to suggest [illegible] to Texas. the Tour de France is the most [illegible] in 1975 boring of all sports events.

I find myself in agreement with Mr. Hess again on the decline of the quality of [illegible] (we have stopped drinking it in a spot since my home), on the menace of the saw a good the introduction into France of a designated the mass manufacture of bread by "bread mills" and on the sadness of the disappearance of the open-platform bus—a small symptom of the great change from an individualistic society to a regimented one.

About the only fault I can find with this book is to be laid at the door of the publisher, not the author. Mr. Hess's text is accompanied (not illustrated) with photographs by Harold Chapman. They are very fine photographs but they have no business in this book. Once in a while, fortuitously, photos and text deal with the same subject—Mr. Hess writes of the Paris Halles, Mr. Chapman has photographed them—and a momentary relationship is established between words and images, but for the most part we have here two different books, a book to read and a book to look at (I suspect, though, that Mr. Chapman shares with Mr. Hess a fondness for the France which is vanishing). The pictures are unexplained, and many of them do not require explaining; but some do, and precisely because they are so good, one would like to know what they represent.

What the publisher should have done, in my opinion, was to have found pertinent pictures to illustrate Mr. Hess's text—it would not have been difficult—and to have published Mr. Chapman's photographs in a volume of their own, accompanied by extended captions written by someone familiar with it, and sensitive enough to provide words worthy of the pictures—Mr. Hess, perhaps?

Waverley Root is a regular contributor to the International Herald Tribune.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	R	O	W	■	A	N	N	E	■	F	O	P	S	
L	A	W	N	■	S	T	A	G	E	■	A	D	A	H
A	T	T	I	C	■	S	T	E	M	■	T	E	T	U
W	O	R	S	E	■	E	N	T	■	S	E	E	■	■
■	■	■	E	R	A	S	E	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
A	S	A	P	■	P	A	S	■	S	A	G	E	■	■
E	A	L	■	S	O	R	E	■	E	L	A	N	D	■
A	S	E	A	■	S	I	T	U	P	■	L	U	D	U
G	U	R	S	■	M	U	S	E	D	■	Z	E	N	■
■	S	T	O	P	G	A	P	■	R	O	B	E	D	E
■	■	■	V	E	I	P	■	L	I	T	L	A	■	■
A	P	P	E	A	R	■	C	A	L	L	■	O	F	F
C	L	E	A	R	A	W	A	Y	■	A	S	T	O	R
H	E	A	L	■	L	O	V	E	■	R	E	T	I	D
E	A	B	L	E	■	D	E	E	R	■	S	T	O	K	E

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

By one of the freaks that abound in the game, preemptive action by East-West forced North-South into the wrong contract, thereby giving them a big profit. When West opened three clubs, North made a take-out double. In view of his lack of heart support, he might well have tried three no-trump, a contract that would have succeeded easily if left undisturbed.

Over the take-out double, East stirred the pot a little by bidding four clubs. This venturesome contract could have been defeated by at least three tricks, but South was naturally not inclined to double. Expecting North to have support for both major suits, he tried four hearts.

Pleased with himself for having maneuvered the opponents into the wrong contract, East misjudged badly by doubling. There was a distinct danger of scaring the opponents into a better contract, and there was no assurance that four hearts could be defeated. In practice, South made light of the problem of playing a shaky four-two fit facing a five-two break, and scored an overtrick.

The opening club lead was won in dummy with the ace, and a low trump was led. East ducked, an error, and the nine was played for a successful finesse. A low spade was played, and another finesse succeeded when the [illegible] was played on West's ten. [illegible] spade ace collected the king [illegible] the heart ace was cashed, [illegible] ing West's remaining trump.

A spade was led to the [illegible] and West could not ruff. Dummy was entered with a diamond [illegible] to the jack, and the spade [illegible] was cashed.

A club was ruffed and dummy was entered with a diamond [illegible] to the ace. When the last [illegible] was led from dummy, South discarded his heart queen on [illegible] making an overtrick for a satisfying score of 690 points.

	NORTH	
	♠ A 10 4	
	♡ A 5	
	◇ A J 7 2	
	♣ A 4 3	
WEST (D)		EAST
♠ K 10		♠ 8 7 5 2
♡ 7 4		♡ K J 8 6 3
◇ 10 6		◇ 9 4
♣ Q J 10 8 7 6 2		♣ 7 5
	SOUTH	
	♠ Q 6 3	
	♡ Q 10 9 2	
	◇ K Q 8 5 3	
	♣ 5	

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
3 ♣	Dbl.	4 ♣	4 ♡
Pass	Pass	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club queen.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الاصل

Reds' Morgan Is Easiest MVP Winner

Takes 21½ of 24 First-Place Votes



Joe Morgan
. . . shows his value.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP).—Joe Morgan, sparkplug second baseman of Cincinnati's world champions, was voted the National League's Most Valuable Player by the Baseball Writers' Association of America today, winning by the largest margin in history.

Morgan received 21 1/2 of the 24 first-place votes cast by a special BBWA committee and totaled 321 1/2 points, beating runner-up Greg Luzinski of the Philadelphia Phillies by 167 1 2 points. It was the largest plurality for any MVP in either league since the writers began handing out the awards in 1931.

The two other full first-place votes went to Morgan's teammate, Pete Rose, winner of the 1973 MVP award; one voter split his ballot between the two Reds stars.

Luzinski had 154 points, with Pittsburgh's Dave Parker third with 120. Cincinnati's Johnny Bench, the winner of this award in 1970 and 1972, and Rose finished fourth and fifth, respectively. They were followed by catcher Ted Simmons of St. Louis and first baseman Willie Stargell of Pittsburgh, as hitters swept the first seven spots in the voting.

The next three places belonged to pitchers. Reliever Al Hrabosky of St. Louis finished eighth, followed by Cy Young Award winner Tom Seaver of the New York Mets and Randy Jones of San Diego, the Cy Young runner-up.

Morgan was the only player listed on all 24 ballots. His point total was the second highest in history, trailing only the 326 that Bench had in 1970. Morgan became the fourth Cincinnati player to take the MVP title in the last six years.

Last year's winner, first baseman Steve Garvey of the Los Angeles Dodgers, finished 11th in the balloting.

Morgan's 167 1/2-point margin of victory broke the plurality record of 160 points set by Stan Musial when he won the 1946 award over Dixie Walker.

The Reds' second baseman earned his MVP title with a .327 batting average, fourth highest in the National League. He also led the league in walks, with 132, and was on base with hits and walks 295 times. He scored 107 runs and also led all second basemen in fielding, making only 11 errors.

Morgan capped off his big year by delivering the winning hit in two of the Reds' four World Series victories over Boston. He won the third game with a tenth-inning single and it was his two-out, ninth-inning single in the seventh game that delivered the Series-deciding run for Cincinnati.

Morgan, only 5 feet 7 inches and 155 pounds, came to Cincinnati from Houston for the 1972 season. The following year he was fourth in the MVP balloting, behind Rose.

Nolan Honored

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 18 (AP).—Gary Nolan, who won 15 games for the world champion Cincinnati Reds after being sidelined 2 1/2 seasons with a shoulder problem, is the 1975 winner of baseball's Hutch Award.

Nolan is the 11th recipient of the award, presented in memory of Fred Hutchinson, the major league pitcher and manager who died of cancer in 1964. The award goes to a player who overcomes adversity and best exemplifies the spirit, competiveness and character of Hutchinson.

Red Sox Acquire Rangers' Jenkins

BOSTON, Nov. 18 (UPI).—The American League champion Boston Red Sox announced yesterday the acquisition of seven-time 20-game winner Ferguson Jenkins, former Cy Young Award-winner from the Texas Rangers for two players and cash.

Red Sox general manager Dick Connell said the Red Sox gave outfielder Juan Beniquez, a major league pitcher Steve Barr and another minor leaguer to be named later.

Connell said a "communications mixup" had delayed confirmation of the deal, which has been rumored for some time.

Jenkins, a right-hander who will be 32 next month, had a 14-16 record with 22 complete games and a 3.93 earned-run average for the Rangers last season, his second year in the American League.

Jenkins was a 20-game winner in seven seasons in a row with the Chicago Cubs starting in 1967. He was traded to Texas after slipping to 14-16 in 1973. In 1974, his first year in the AL, he compiled a 25-12 record, with a 2.83 earned-run average and 29 complete games.

Beniquez, a spot starter in the outfield who saw a good deal of action as a designated hitter, batted .291 last year. He came to Boston as an infielder, but after tryouts at shortstop and third base, where he showed an erratic throwing arm, he was moved to the outfield.

Barr, 24, had a 6-12 record this year, but an earned-run average of 2.93 with the Red Sox's Pawtucket farm club. Rangers owner Brad Corbett said, "In Barr we're getting an excellent prospect who'll get a shot as a starter."

Corbett said he had offered Jenkins "all around the league and you wouldn't believe the offers we got. This was the best."

Jenkins is expected to join veteran right-handers Luis Tiant and Rick Wise in the Red Sox's starting rotation, leaving Bill Lee as the only starting left-hander.

Jenkins's best season with the Cubs was 1971 when he led the NL in victories with a 24-13 record, had a 2.77 earned-run average and 263 strikeouts while working a league-leading 304 innings. He won the Cy Young Award as the league's outstanding pitcher that year.

Jenkins and Bob Lemon are the only right-handers in the modern era—since 1920—to win 20 games in seven different seasons.



Ferguson Jenkins

College Poll

The United Press International Board Coaches top 20 football teams with last records and first-place votes (parentheses.)

	Points
Ohio St. (10-0) (13)	382
Nebraska (10-0) (8)	322
Texas A-M (9-0)	295
Alabama (9-1)	243
Michigan (8-0-2)	242
Oklahoma (8-1)	209
Texas (8-1)	201
Arizona St. (10-0)	86
Colorado (8-2)	49
Penn St. (8-2)	33
Arizona (8-1)	28
Florida (8-2)	25
Georgia (8-2)	13
California (7-3)	12
UCLA (7-3-1)	9
San Jose St. (8-1)	9
Pittsburgh (7-3)	6
Arkansas (7-3)	6
West Virginia (8-2)	5
Tulsa (7-3)	5

Note: By agreement with the American Football Coaches, teams on probation by the NCAA are ineligible for top 20 and national championship consideration by the UPI Board of Coaches. The teams on probation for 1975 are: Mississippi State, SMU, Long Beach State and Southwestern Louisiana.)

Dodgers Trade Wynn For Baker of Braves

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 18 (UPI).—In a trade to land themselves a centerfielder, the Los Angeles Dodgers acquired Dusty Baker from the Atlanta Braves last night for Jimmy Wynn, Tom Paciorek, Lee Lacy and Jerry Royster.

Baker, 26, led Atlanta with 19 home runs and 72 runs batted in this season, hitting .261. He had a .990 fielding percentage as the Braves' centerfielder.

He had his best season in 1973 when he hit 21 homers, drove in 99 runs, stole 24 bases and hit .288 for the Braves.

Wynn, 33, was the Dodgers' regular centerfielder two seasons ago when the Dodgers won the National League pennant but an ailing elbow reduced his effectiveness in the field last season and he split the position with John Hale.

Also in the trade, the Braves threw in Ed Goodson, 27, who hit .208 in 86 games at Atlanta and San Francisco last season. Goodson plays first and third.

Lacy, 27, started last season as Davey Lopes's backup man at second base but later was used in the outfield. He hit .314 with seven home runs and 40 rbi.

Wynn fell from a batting average of .271 in 1973 to .248 last season. He hit 18 homers and drove in 58 runs.

Paciorek, 29, has been a part-time player with the Dodgers the past three years. He hit .193 with one homer and five rbi last season. Royster, 23, won the Pacific Coast League batting title with a .333 average at Albuquerque last season before being called up to Los Angeles, where he played in 13 games and hit .250.



Jim Wynn

"Our scouting reports on Baker have been good through the years," said Al Campanis, the Dodger vice-president in charge of player personnel. "We feel he'll be a big asset in our bid to win the National League pennant next season.

"Goodson has value at first base, third base and as a left-handed pinch-hitter."

Nolan Honored

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 18 (AP).—Gary Nolan, who won 15 games for the world champion Cincinnati Reds after being sidelined 2 1/2 seasons with a shoulder problem, is the 1975 winner of baseball's Hutch Award.

Nolan is the 11th recipient of the award, presented in memory of Fred Hutchinson, the major league pitcher and manager who died of cancer in 1964. The award goes to a player who overcomes adversity and best exemplifies the spirit, competiveness and character of Hutchinson.

Ashe Top Seed As Vilas Ails

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Wimbledon champion Arthur Ashe yesterday was named first seed in the South African Open tennis championships which began here today.

Organizers said Argentine Guillermo Vilas, 23-year-old winner this year of the Commercial Union Grand Prix, has withdrawn from the South African event on "medical grounds."

Ashe said he has cabled Vilas asking him to make the journey here from Buenos Aires. Ashe, an American, made the plea in his capacity as president of the Association of Tennis Players.

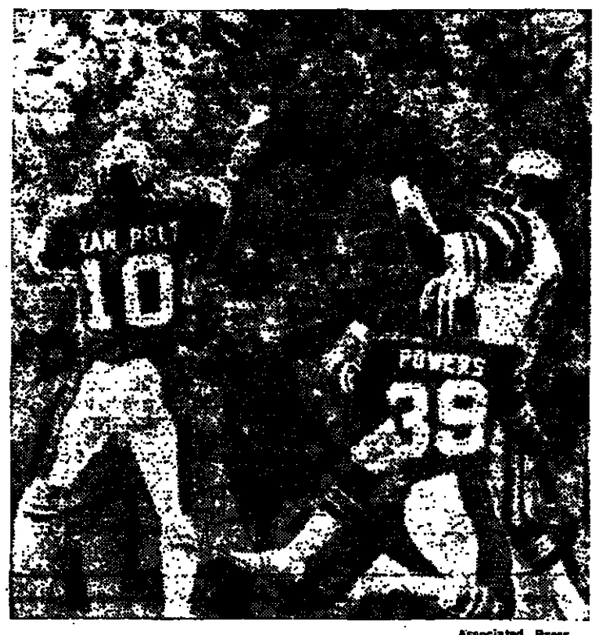
In Buenos Aires, Vilas was examined by his doctor after defeating Italy's Adriano Panatta in the final of the Argentine Open here Sunday.

On Friday, Vilas plans to start light workouts before departing for Stockholm to defend his Grand Prix Master title against the other top seven finishers in the Grand Prix standings.



Associated Press.

ON THE BALL—Atlanta's John Zook, in upper photo, blocks a pass thrown by Los Angeles' James Harris as the Rams' Charlie Cowan does the blocking on the play while in lower photo the Giants' Brad Van Pelt taps the ball away from Eagles' receiver John Young. The blocks were not enough as both the Giants and Falcons bowed.



Associated Press.

Defeat Bills, 33-24

Bengals Go Long Way On Anderson's Passing

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Ken Anderson passed for a team record 447 yards to spark the Cincinnati Bengals to a 33-24 victory over the Buffalo Bills in a National Football League game last night.

Anderson completed 30 of 46 passes for two touchdowns as the Bengals won their eighth game in nine starts and remained tied with Pittsburgh for first place in the American Conference Central Division.

Anderson's brilliant passing overshadowed the brilliant running of Buffalo's O.J. Simpson, who scrambled for 197 yards on just 17 carries. Simpson had 154 yards in the first half.

The previous Bengals record for passing yardage was 352 set by Anderson last year against Houston. Cincinnati, which never punted in the game, led throughout but Buffalo stayed within striking distance most of the way.

Placekicker Dave Green, who earlier had booted a 28-yard field goal clinched Cincinnati's triumph with an 18-yard field goal with just 1:57 remaining.

Rookie Stan Fritts scored two Cincinnati touchdowns on one-yard runs. Lenvil Elliott caught a six-yard pass and Charlie Joiner tallied on a 20-yard reception.

Buffalo, now 5-4, scored on runs of two and one yards by Simpson, a 10-yard pass from Joe Ferguson to J.D. Hill and a 28-yard field goal by John Leypoldt.

Cincinnati's game plan was to test Buffalo's inexperienced defensive secondary. Pass interference penalties against the outmaneuvered Buffalo defenders were key factors in three Cincinnati touchdown drives.

The Bengals set another team record by pounding out 547 total yards.

The Bengals opened the offensive show by going 90 yards in 15 plays their first time with the ball, Anderson throwing a five-yard pass to Elliott for a 6-0 lead. Green's extra point attempt was wide.

Leypoldt kicked a 28-yard field goal later in the first quarter but the Bengals seized a 13-3 advantage midway through the second period on another long march—70 yards in seven plays—capped by Fritts's one-yard TD run.

Buffalo bounced back four minutes later on a two-yard TD scramble by Simpson to pull to within 13-10 but Anderson hit Joiner with just 1:13 left in the half for a 20-10 Cincinnati halftime lead.

Early in the third period, Buffalo's Tony Greene grabbed an Isaac Curtis fumble out of the air and ran it back 30 yards to set up Simpson's second score, making the score 20-17.

Elliott returned the ensuing kickoff 101 yards for an apparent touchdown, but the run was wiped out by a Bengal clipping penalty.

Green, who had a 37-yard field goal attempt hit the upright and bounce back midway through the third period, connected on a 28-yarder with 2:50 left in the quarter for a 23-17 Bengal lead.

Cincinnati raced to its biggest lead, 30-17, early in the final period with Fritts climaxing an 80-yard drive by diving one yard for a touchdown.

ABA Stars Deny Financial Woes

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 18 (UPI).—General manager Bill Orwig denied yesterday reports that the American Basketball Association Utah Stars would not meet their payroll.

"There has never been a problem meeting the payroll and there wasn't a problem meeting this one," said Orwig. "I don't know where the rumor got started but today's payroll was met."

Orwig said the Stars were watching developments in Virginia with great interest as stockholders of the financially-troubled Squires were scheduled to meet today to decide the fate of the ABA club.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Miami	7	2	0	.778	268	138
Buffalo	5	4	0	.556	275	230
Baltimore	5	4	0	.556	270	210
New England	3	6	0	.333	157	195
N.Y. Jets	2	7	0	.222	178	283
Central						
Pittsburgh	8	1	0	.889	257	105
Cincinnati	8	1	0	.889	202	140
Houston	7	2	0	.778	190	122
Cleveland	0	9	0	.000	99	267
West						
Oakland	7	2	0	.778	241	141
Kansas City	4	5	0	.444	190	196
Denver	4	5	0	.444	172	221
San Diego	0	9	0	.000	97	221

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
St. Louis	7	2	0	.778	216	188
Washington	6	3	0	.667	228	136
Dallas	6	3	0	.667	230	186
N.Y. Giants	3	6	0	.333	145	194
Philadelphia	2	7	0	.222	145	199
Central						
Minnesota	9	0	0	1.000	250	103
Detroit	6	3	0	.667	173	150
Chicago	2	7	0	.222	87	241
Green Bay	1	8	0	.111	128	205
West						
Los Angeles	7	2	0	.778	208	110
San Francisco	4	5	0	.444	177	169
Atlanta	2	7	0	.222	100	170
New Orleans	2	7	0	.222	105	243

Monday's Result
Cincinnati 33, Buffalo 24.
Sunday's Games
Baltimore at Miami.
New England at Buffalo.
Cincinnati at Cleveland.
Denver at Atlanta.
Detroit at Kansas City.
St. Louis at N.Y. Jets.
Oakland at Washington.
San Diego at Minnesota.
Chicago at Los Angeles.
Philadelphia at Dallas.
N.Y. Giants at Green Bay.
San Francisco at New Orleans.
Next Monday's Game
Pittsburgh at Houston.

England Has Last Chance to Gain in Nations Cup Soccer

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Nov. 18 (IHT).—A hectic and decisive day in the European Nations Cup tomorrow. England, playing in Lisbon, has an insubstantial but mathematical chance of getting through, at the expense of their Portuguese opponents and the Czechoslovaks who beat them. Wales is at home in Wrexham to Austria and needs only one point to get to the quarter-finals. Northern Ireland plays in Yugoslavia but only a victory with the margin and dimensions of a miracle can do it any good, having squandered its substance this season in a limp home defeat in Belfast against the Swedes.

In Lisbon, Don Revie, England's controversial manager, is still looking for the kind of success he had in his halcyon days at Leeds. He has called into the party Stan Bowles of Queens Park Rangers, one of the most brilliantly gifted forwards in Europe, but one who has so far failed twice at international level and is something of a byword for inconsistency. Bowles has miraculous ball control, great flair, a beautiful left foot, qualities which I have been admiring this season; though recently at Coventry City he was alarmingly conspicuous by his virtual absence.

It is hardly the best moment to put him back in international soccer, but he must surely do better than the likes of Malcolm MacDonald, still in the party after so many failures in an England jersey, one of them in Lisbon last year. There is a chance Revie will play the burly Manchester United center-forward Stuart Pearson, new to and successful in the First Division this season, but Pearson seems to me essentially a good, strong straightforward player who has hardly the class of an international. In any case, the time to have given him a trial was earlier in the season.

Lisbon was where West United's elegant and inventive midfield left-sided player Trevor Brooking made his debut, also in April 1974. I hope he will come back this time. Meanwhile, the Portuguese, whose team is just about as easy to predict as the political situation in that harassed country, have a fine midfield player in the little Octavio, who makes such deadly through passes. The Portuguese have fine sprinters, such as the Benfica men, Jordao and Nene, to chase them.

Wales should, on the face of it, come through without much pain in Wrexham, but it may be somewhat burdened by the absence of two strong men in the air, John Roberts in the middle of the back four, John Toshack of Liverpool up at the front. Roberts is injured, Toshack is suspended, and it is a little ominous that Austria's most dangerous weapon is the head of Hans Krankl, the young Rapid Vienna center-forward. Mike England may counter that.

England, 33, has been recalled to the Welsh party, having played well for the Seattle club last summer, and subsequently joined Third Division Cardiff City. By contest, Wales fields a debutant goalkeeper in Wrexham's Brian Lloyd.

Toshack has always been a great menace against European teams with his tremendous height and ability not only to head goals but to knock the ball on for others to score. The lack of him means that there will be considerable pressure on Wales' splendid winger, Leighton James of Burnley, to carry the attack.

Austria, however, is in a pretty demoralized state, its manager Leopod Stastny having recently resigned, and not yet been replaced. Austria did beat Wales in Vienna, but since then the excellent young Wales manager, Mike Smith, an Englishman who never played professional soccer and never managed a professional club, has worked wonders. The players love him. David Smallman, the former Wrexham and present Everton center-forward, could get a goal or two, and Arfon Griffiths, veteran captain and inside-forward of that extraordinary Wrexham team which has reached the quarterfinals of the European Cupwinners' Cup from the obscurity of the Third Division, will link with clever John Mahoney in midfield.

On Saturday in Rome, the Netherlands Cruyff and Neeskens take on the somewhat regenerated Italian team, with Giancarlo Antognoni at last displaying his true excellence in midfield. But the Dutch need only to avoid a heavy defeat to qualify. The presence of Krol and Suurbier on defense, their quick Ajax colleague Geels in attack, should see to that.

NBA Scoring

	G	Fg	Ft	Pts	Avg.
McAdoo, Buff.	10	125	67	317	31.7
Abdul-Jabbar, La.	14	157	79	393	28.9
Lanier, Detroit	10	105	48	258	25.8
Murphy, Houston	9	76	65	217	24.1
Archibald, K.C.	9	80	54	214	23.8
Maravich, N.O.	11	91	72	254	23.1
Collins, Phila.	11	105	42	252	22.9
F. Brown, Seattle	14	127	44	318	22.7
Hayes, Wash.	10	86	50	222	22.2
McGinnis, Phila.	9	74	44	192	21.4

ABA Scoring

	G	Fg	FT	Pts	Avg.
Erving, N.Y.	11	140	68	350	31.8
Knight, Indiana	10	111	61	283	28.3
Boone, Utah	10	105	47	258	25.8
Burden, Va.	13	120	74	317	24.4
Thompson, Denver	10	98	45	243	24.3
Issel, Denver	10	84	60	228	22.8
Gilmore, Kent.	9	88	64	200	22.2
Silas, San Antonio	11	82	79	243	22.1
Wise, Va.	13	107	62	276	21.3
Gervin, SanAntonio	11	88	33	231	21.0

NHL Scoring

	Gp	G	A	Pts
Lafleur, Mont.	19	15	20	35
Clarke, Phila.	20	13	20	33
Mahovlich, Mont.	19	11	19	30
Perreault, Buff.	17	13	17	30
Potvin, Islanders	17	9	18	27
Unger, St. L.	71	12	14	26
Dionne, L.A.	19	11	15	26
Trottier, Islanders	17	9	15	24
Gilbert, Rangers	19	8	16	24
Barber, Phila.	20	12	11	23
Provonost, Pitts.	16	10	13	23
Vickers, Rangers	19	9	14	23

WHA Scoring

	Gp	G	A	Pts
Bordeleau, Que.	18	5	23	28
Tardif, Que.	18	13	14	27
Bernier, Que.	18	8	19	27
Houle, Que.	18	14	12	26
Nilsson, Winn.	16	9	17	26
Hull, Winn.	17	7	17	24
Nedomansky	15	15	8	23
Ullman, Edm.	18	5	18	23
Hedberg, Winn.	16	13	8	21
Lawson, Calgary	15	9	12	21

Pre-Olympic Fights

MONTREAL, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Seventeen countries, including the Soviet Union, the United States and Cuba, have agreed to take part in a pre-Olympic amateur boxing tournament here from Nov. 27 to Dec. 1, the organizers announced.

Maryland Beats Russia in Overtime

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (WP). ...ohn Lucas scored six of Maryland's 12 overtime points last night to lead the Terrapins to a 100-96 basketball victory over touring Soviet national team after a game delayed 20 minutes for a demonstration.

The game was less than two minutes old when a plastic cup containing baby oil was hurled onto the Cole Field house court. Jewish Defense League later phoned The Washington Post to take credit for the incident.

The baby oil made a mess of the area around one of the free-throw areas. Officials and workers, including Maryland coach Bob Driesell, scrubbed and mopped for more than 15 minutes to clean up.

Jim Fox, an American official working with the Russians, said the incident was the first in nine games on the Russians' 14-game American tour. The loss left them with a 4-5 record.

Maryland, which trailed by nine points in the second half before Driesell gave up on his team's newly installed full-court man-to-man press defense, came back with 10 straight points by Lucas to ultimately won the game because of superior quickness.

The Terrapins were in foul trouble most of the second half and could not equal the Soviets' height. Three Soviet players fouled out, including Alex Belov, the best known member of the Soviet team. Maryland center Tommy Gibson and guard Mo Howard had four fouls in the last nine minutes of the second half.

The Russians had a chance to win the game in regulation when Sergei Belov, whose 36 points was the Soviet high for the tour, stole the ball from Gibson with 15 seconds left. But time expired with the Soviets still trying to work for a shot.

Lucas led Maryland with 24 points. Howard and Sheppard each hit 22, with the 6-foot-5 Sheppard also getting 15 rebounds.

Yugoslavs Win

GREENVILLE, S.C., Nov. 18 (AP).—Drazen Dalipagic scored 32 points as the Yugoslav national basketball team trounced Furman University, 109-73, in an exhibition game last night.

The Yugoslavs, the European champions, are on an eight-game tour of the United States.

Furman, last year's Southern Conference champion, was led by Steve Whittington and Craig Lynch with 20 and 18 points, respectively.

The Yugoslavs used their 6-foot-11 forward, Kresmir Cosic, a former star at Brigham Young University, only in the first half as they built a 54-30 half-time lead.

Two Banned Italian Skiers Threaten To Expose Team as Professionals

MILAN Nov. 18.—The Italian Ski Federation has expelled two downhill specialists who threatened to go to court and show that the whole Italian team, including four-time World Cup champion Gustavo Thoeni, broke Olympic amateur rules. The pair claim their action could lead to the team's expulsion from the World Cup and Olympics.

The skiers, Stefano Anzi and Giuliano Besson, said today that they would continue their case, which they started when they were dropped from the A squad, and not even listed on the B team. The federation said the duo were dropped because of poor results last season.

After learning of the ban, Anzi said: "I can only declare myself more of a rebel than ever, and thus I will warm up the legal action as soon as possible. Certainly this case will carry great risks for the federation and the vaunted amateurism of our skiing and the national team."

Besson said he thought that, following their threat of legal action, the federation "would have been reasonable."

Moser Stays Retired

VIENNA, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Five-time World Cup ski champion Annemarie Proell-Moser repeated yesterday that she would definitely not compete in the 1976 Innsbruck Winter Olympics.

In a television interview, the Austrian champion said: "I was skiing for eight years—it was a tough time and I've really had enough now."

Moser gained a reputation for invincibility in the downhill discipline by the early 1970s but still leaves the sport without an Olympic gold medal. She won silver medals in the downhill and the giant slalom in the 1972 Olympics in Sapporo, Japan.

She said yesterday that she found no joy in skiing anymore but would consider offers to compete professionally.

"If I were offered the chance to compete against Jean-Claude Killy I would accept," she said. The former French champion is the only man to have won the World Cup and three Olympic medals the same year.

The Austrian skiing star said she had no special plans ahead but was working on a novel about the life of a successful girl skiing champion.

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Observer

Dinner for One

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—As chance would have it, the very evening Craig Claiborne ate his historic $4,000 dinner for two with 31 dishes and nine wines in Paris, a Lucullan repast for one was prepared and consumed in New York by this correspondent, no slouch himself when it comes to titillating the palate.



Baker

Claiborne won his meal in a television fund-raising auction and had it professionally prepared. Mine was created from spur-of-the-moment inspiration, necessitated when I discovered a note on the stove saying, "Am eating out with Dora and Imogene—make dinner for yourself." It was from the person who regularly does the cooking at my house and, though disconcerted at first, I quickly rose to the challenge.

The meal opened with a 1975 diet Pepsi served in a disposable bottle. Although its bouquet was negligible, its distinct metallic aftertaste evoked memories of tin cans one had licked experimentally in the first flush of childhood's curiosity.

To create the balance of tastes so cherished by the Epicurean palate, I followed with a *pâté de fruits de nuts of Georgia* prepared according to my own recipe. A half-inch layer of creamy-style peanut butter is troweled onto a Graham cracker, then half a banana is crudely diced and pressed firmly into the peanut butter and cemented in place as it were by a second Graham cracker.

The accompanying drink was cold milk served in a wide-brimmed jelly glass. This is essential to proper consumption of the *pâté*, since the entire confection must be dipped into the milk to soften it for eating.

* * *

At this point in the meal, the stomach was ready for serious eating and I prepared beans with bacon grease, a dish I perfected in 1937 while developing my *cuisine de la dépression*.

The dish is started by placing a pan over a very high flame until it becomes dangerously hot. A can of Heinz's pork and beans is then emptied into the pan and allowed to char until they reach the consistency of hardening concrete. Three strips of bacon are fried to crisps, and when the beans have formed huge dense clots firmly welded to the pan, the bacon grease is poured in and stirred vigorously with a large screwdriver.

This not only adds flavor but also loosens some of the beans from the side of the pan. Leaving the flame high, I stirred in a three-day-old spaghetti sauce found in the refrigerator, added a sprinkle of chili powder, a large dollop of Major Grey's chutney and a tablespoon of bicarbonate of soda to make the whole dish rise.

Beans with bacon grease is always eaten from the pan with a tablespoon while standing over the kitchen sink. The pan must be thrown away immediately. The correct drink with this dish is a straight shot of room-temperature gin. I had a Gilbey's 1975, which was superb.

For the meat course, I had fried bologna *à la Nutley, Nouveau Jersey*. Six slices of A&P bologna were placed in an ungreased frying pan over maximum heat and held down by a long fork until the entire house filled with smoke. The bologna was turned, fried the same length of time on the other side, then served on air-filled white bread with thick lashings of mayonnaise.

The correct drink for fried bologna *à la Nutley, Nouveau Jersey*, is a 1927 Nehi Cola, but since my cellar, alas, had none, I had to make do with a second shot of Gilbey's 1975.

The cheese course was deliciously simple—a single slice of Kraft's individually wrapped yellow sandwich cheese, which was flavored by vigorous rubbing over the bottom of the frying pan to soak up the rich bologna juices. Wine being absolutely *de rigueur* with cheese, I chose a 1974 muscatel, flavored with a maraschino cherry.

It was time for the fruit. I chose a Del Monte tinned pear, which, regrettably, slipped from the spoon and fell on the floor, necessitating its being blotted with a paper towel to remove cat hairs. To compensate for the resulting loss of pear syrup, I dipped it lightly in hot-dog relish, which created a unique flavor.

With the pear, I drank two shots of Gilbey's 1975 and one shot of Wolfschmidt vodka (non-vintage), the Gilbey's having been exhausted.

At last it was time for the dish the entire meal had been building toward—dessert. With a paring knife, I ripped into a fresh package of Oreos, produced a bowl of My-T-Fine chocolate pudding which had been coagulating in the refrigerator for days and, using a potato masher, crushed a dozen Oreos into the pudding. It was immense.

Between mouthfuls, I sipped a tall, bubbling tumbler of cool Bromo-Seltzer and finished with six ounces of Maalox. It couldn't have been better.

In its early days, the Menninger Clinic was not welcome. The first patients were smuggled in under the guise of being medically, not mentally, ill.

Starting With Freud and Friendliness

By Bayard Webster

TOPEKA, Kan. (NYT).—In 1908, a 46-year-old Kansas country doctor journeyed from Topeka to Rochester, Minn., to observe the then-revolutionary practice of group medicine at a place known as the Mayo Clinic.

Upon his return, he is reported to have said, "I have been to the Mayos, and I have seen a great thing."

And then, addressing his sons, Karl, 15, and William, 9, he said: "You boys are going to be doctors, and we are going to have a clinic like that in Topeka."

The speaker was Dr. Charles F. Menninger.

In 1935 the Menningers bought a farmhouse and 20 acres of land on the outskirts of Topeka and established the Menninger Clinic for the treatment of the mentally ill.

The clinic, with 13 beds in the converted farmhouse, was not the first psychiatric hospital in the nation. But its treatment method—a "total environment" approach that called for a family atmosphere, physical exercise, a team of multi-discipline doctors for each patient, plus what a visiting doctor called "a mixture of Freud and friendliness"—was revolutionary in its day.

Today, 50 years after its founding, the Menninger Foundation and Clinic is regarded as one of the major psychiatric treatment and teaching facilities in the world.

Early Days

In its early days, the clinic was not welcomed by Topekans. It had not been long before that that the mentally ill had been called "lunatics," "madmen" or "maniacs" and had often been incarcerated and shackled in the local jail or poorhouse.

The first clinic patients were smuggled in under the guise of being medically, not mentally, ill. But slowly, under the influence of the Menningers and their humane treatment, the stigma began to wear off.

As the clinic grew in stature and size to its current 39 buildings on two campuses totaling 430 acres, with a staff of 900 and a $17-million annual budget, the Menningers became famous as individuals.

"C. F.," as the father was known, spent most of his time in the general practice of medicine at the clinic constantly preaching the "no-patient-is-untreatable" doctrine for the mentally ill. As the result of his sons' consuming interest in psychiatry, he became more interested in the discipline.

By the time C.F. died in 1955, he had firmly established the clinic's no-patient-is-untreatable precept in the minds of hundreds of American psychiatrists. His two sons, meanwhile, were also rapidly becoming world famous.

Karl, six years older than Will, was recognized as brilliant and became universally known for his books. His first major book, "The Human Mind," published in 1930, was written for medical students but unexpectedly became a best-seller.

It explained how psychiatry was a legitimate and relatively uncomplicated source of help for mentally disturbed persons and succeeded in popularizing a previously arcane subject.

Will, who died in 1966, was a born organizer and teacher. He became president of the foundation shortly before his father's death.

In addition to his speeches and 400 published papers, he was known for his popular book, "You and Psychiatry," written in collaboration with the cartoonist Munro Leaf, and also for his more scientific work, "A Psychiatrist in a Troubled World."

His theory on the need for having annual mental checkups the way people have physical workups led to the pioneering of programs of preventive mental health for industrial workers and executives.

The two brothers were different in temperament and personality. Will was calm and thoughtful, Karl fiery, forgetful and, often, unwittingly rude. They often found it convenient for one of them to be off on a lecture tour while the other was working at the clinic.

In 1965, Karl moved to Chicago. But shortly after Will's death, the following year, he returned to Topeka and the clinic.

Now 82, he is still officially the chairman of the board of the foundation, but takes little part in its day-to-day activities, devoting himself almost entirely to the preparation of books and articles.

Institutional Umbrella

The foundation, formed in 1941 primarily as a fund-raising organization, is the institutional umbrella for all of the clinic's activities. It is headed by Dr. Roy Menninger, the 49-year-old son of Will.

Other living Menningers include Roy's brother, 47, a lay administrator in the clinic's development office.

Another brother, Walter, 44, a psychiatrist, is on leave from the clinic while acting as clinical director of the Topeka State Hospital.

Karl's son, Robert, 53, is a staff psychiatrist at the clinic.

The clinic is still rated at, or close to, the top in its field by psychiatrists and psychologists.

Dr. Geoffrey Osler, a member of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology with practices in New York and Massachusetts, said that there were several other clinics that were equally active and investigative, but added:

"The thing that impresses me about the Menningers is that they carry the work they do on their patients out into the community—they were doing this before anyone else. They also have developed unique screening processes for servicemen and potential psychiatrists. I don't know of any other groups that have done the sort of thing they have."

Although no official comparative figures have been published in the past five years, Menningers is believed to have one of the highest doctor-patient ratios (2 to 1) among major psychiatric hospitals. In this group are such institutions as the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital in Baltimore, the Institute of Living in Hartford, Conn., and McLean Hospital in Boston.

High Cost

Such clinics are of necessity expensive and the higher the quality of the clinic, the higher the cost.

"It's an expensive process, no doubt about it," said Roy Menninger. "The very deeply troubled people come to us, and therapy is often long and intensive—we're very often the court of last resort."

The basic hospitalization cost at Menningers is $120 a day. But the initial clinical exam, psychological testing and neurological laboratory work add $800 to $1,000. Additional psychotherapy, group or individual, is required in most cases, and costs $40 an hour. There are further charges for miscellaneous medical services and personnel expenditures.

For long-term patients—those with psychoses or serious personality disorders—the average stay is nine months. But for short-term patients—alcoholics and those less seriously disturbed—the average stay is 42 days.

"We think the costs are justified," Roy Menninger said.

He listed among the foundation's facilities almost a score of buildings for individual therapy programs in the fields of horticulture, music, painting, sculpture and physical conditioning, in addition to research headquarters in such areas as alcoholism, headaches and the psychological problems of youths.

It is possible that in the future, though still peopled with Menningers, the Menninger Clinic will be a somewhat different organization, according to some members of the staff.

"The trend is away from a family organization, and there'd be no hesitation to get a non-Menninger as head," said one staff member. He said that it had traditionally been a physician-oriented organization, with physicians "calling the shots." But as the clinic becomes more diversified, it will have to have a different approach, he added.

PEOPLE: *Nixon Sees Americans As a Cynical People*

Americans have become so cynical that it might take the shock of an invasion in a country where American lives would be threatened to restore a sense of belief in the United States. That's what former President Richard Nixon said in an interview conducted last May and published Monday. Nixon also was quoted in the interview, in the December issue of the Ladies Home Journal, as expressing satisfaction with President Ford's performance except that he thought he was too accessible and thus subject to "absurdities" that might come from members of Congress or others. The interview was conducted in the Nixon home in San Clemente, Calif., by William Fine, a New York textile executive and writer who was described as an acquaintance of Nixon and a close friend of Ronald Ziegler, Nixon's former press secretary. "We have very little leadership in our country today," Fine quoted Nixon as saying. "Can you name any strong religious leader? The media has abdicated its fact-gathering to nonbelieving young people, who seem to want to break down our values."

* * *



Betty Ford ... acting debut

Betty Ford made her debut as a television actress Monday playing *herself in an episode of* a comedy show about a female television journalist and her colleagues. Mrs. Ford received $172.50 in pay for her two-minute telephone conversation with Mary Tyler Moore, star of "The Mary Tyler Moore Show." Mrs. Ford was supposedly speaking from inside the White House but actually was filmed in a hotel suite in Washington. "My first attempt was to get the President," the show's co-producer Ed Weinberger said. Television network lawyers objected, citing the equal time rule, and perhaps imagining a string of guest appearances by Ronald Reagan, Morris Udall, Eugene McCarthy and the dozen or so other presidential candidates.

* * *

As part of a transcontinental American visit, Golda Meir will arrive in New York City Dec. 8 and will be back again Dec. 21 for an Israeli bond organization dinner honoring the 65th birthday of its chairman, Sam Rothberg. The 77-year-old former Israeli prime minister, plagued with health problems for much of the past year, will also visit Chicago, Miami, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Her recently published "My Life" is a December Book-of-the-Month Club selection.

* * *

Already up to his neck in ponderous matters—if not money—New York Mayor Abraham Beame wore 15 pounds of gold worth $100,000 on his shoulders for about 60 seconds Monday. Lord Mayor Patrick Dunne of Dublin, paying a call at City Hall, presented a bronze plaque bearing the Dublin coat of arms and then draped his host briefly with his chain of office. To how much the gold links were insured for, Beame looked at his guest and said, "Don't let him out of here."

* * *

A decision to honor Robert Guccione, publisher of Penthouse magazine, as Brandeis University's "publisher of the year," at a fund-raising dinner in New York Monday night has come under student attack at the Waltham, Mass., school. Members of the student government and two women's groups at Brandeis protested the magazine's "demeaning image of women." A petition demanding that "an alternative honoree be found" was circulated by the women's groups, signed by 450 persons and presented to Brandeis president Marver Bernstein.

* * *

Olaf Larson of Seattle says that he has been "98 per cent law abiding all his life," but one day last month, faced with mounting bills, the 71-year-old Larson went out, bought a squirt gun and let the other 2 per cent take over. He robbed a bank. Then, six days later, after a grocery store laughed off his second robbery effort, he got caught. "I took a chance and lost," Larson, a retired Navy refrigeration unit repairman, said. "I wasn't very smart. I thought I could get away with it. I had seen so many movies on TV where it looked so easy that it became a fixation," he said. "Oh, I suppose I could have borrowed the money from my sister and her husband, but you know relatives. I'd never hear the end of it," he said. Larson, who got a little over $300 in his bank robbery, has been freed without bail.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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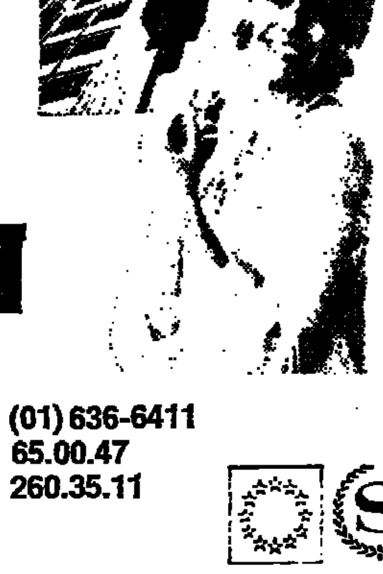
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No. 28,871 ** PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1975 Established 1887

Wilson Proposes Some Home Rule For Scots, Welsh

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LONDON, Nov. 19 (NYT).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labor government formally announced today its intention to provide Scotland and Wales with some form of home rule—a move that would represent the most profound constitutional change in the United Kingdom in many years.

The government's intentions were disclosed in a single paragraph in Queen Elizabeth's traditional speech opening the new session of Parliament: "My government," the Queen said, "will bring forward legislative proposals for the establishment of Scottish and Welsh assemblies to exercise wide governmental responsibilities within the framework of the United Kingdom."

But as Mr. Wilson himself admitted to Parliament late this afternoon, the generalities in the Queen's speech—which is written for her by the government in power and is intended to be merely a general outline of the legislative business before a new Parliament—marked only the beginning of what will be an emotional and lengthy national debate.

The government, Mr. Wilson said, plans to introduce a white paper on the subject of devolution—meaning the "devolving" of powers to other parts of the United Kingdom—on Nov. 27. But unlike most white papers, this one will not represent the government's final views on the subject. Mr. Wilson said he wanted "an extended debate" in Parliament and throughout the United Kingdom, after which he would submit a detailed bill.

North Sea Oil

The government's proposal to at least present the issue to Parliament is in response to a pledge in last fall's election as well as to the growing sentiments in both Scotland and Wales for some form of autonomy. The independence movement in Scotland has become more intense because the new North Sea oil fields lie off the Scottish coast.

Other major sections of the Queen's speech said the government would:

- Ask for a new anti-terrorist law to help combat the continuing wave of bombings in London and elsewhere. Informed sources say the law, if approved, will reinforce existing powers to detain, question and expel suspects.
- Give "highest priority" to the attack on unemployment and inflation. One key ingredient of this attack, the limit of £6 ($12.50) a week on wage increases, is already in operation. What remains to be carried out is Mr. Wilson's recently announced program to shift public resources to industrial investment, even at the expense of cherished social programs, to improve Britain's competitive position.
- Persist—despite great opposition in the medical profession—to phase out "pay beds" in the nation's public hospitals, which is another way of saying that doctors engaged part-time in private practice cannot use hospitals supported by the government to treat their private, fee-paying patients.

The speech included many other proposals. These included Mr. Wilson's intention to further reform the country's educational system, as well as the announcement—forecast some time ago by Energy Minister Anthony Wedgwood Benn—that the government plans to auction off more areas around the British seacoast for oil and gas exploration.

The Queen's statement that her government would continue "to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



United Press International.
CONFERENCE ROOM—Doctors and newsmen assemble in an auditorium at Madrid's La Paz Hospital for news of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's deteriorating condition.

Soares Asks Four-Nation Leftist Talks

Socialists, Reds Invited to Lisbon

By Jim Hoagland

LISBON, Nov. 19 (WP).—The Communist and Socialist party leaders of France, Italy and Spain have agreed to attend a joint conference called by Portugal's embattled Socialists, Portuguese Socialist leader Mario Soares has disclosed.

Only Portugal's Communist party, locked in struggle for power with the Socialists, has refused to answer the invitation Mr. Soares sent out last month, the Socialist leader said in an interview last night.

The conference, which Mr. Soares hopes to hold next month in Lisbon, could be an important international boost for Mr. Soares and a political embarrassment for Portuguese Communist party leader Alvaro Cunhal.

In his office here, Mr. Soares displayed copies of answers received from the six invited European leftist leaders, all of whom in one way or another have been affected by the open political warfare between Mr. Soares and Mr. Cunhal.

Direct, Friendly

In the responses, all agreed in principle to the meeting, but the replies ranged from a direct and friendly acceptance by the exiled Spanish Communist leader, Santiago Carrillo, to a three-page conditional acceptance by French Communist leader Georges Marchais.

The general acceptance occurs at a crucial moment for Mr. Soares, who acknowledged in the interview that the "happy revolution" of red carnations and the unity of the left that followed the April, 1974, military overthrow of the Salazar regime here have evaporated.

"The illusion of an easy revolution, a revolution of flowers, is being destroyed by violence" and by political confrontation that could plunge Portugal "into a cruel civil war," Mr. Soares conceded.

As Mr. Soares spoke, events across Lisbon underscored his point. A bomb shattered a pro-Communist newspaper distribution office a few blocks away, senior officers on the military council that launched the revolution attempted to oust a dissident general and radical soldiers went on an unauthorized alert to back the general.

Daily Fare

Small explosions and the ransacking of political offices, inconclusive showdowns inside the military and the trading of charges by the Communists and Socialists that each is preparing a coup d'état have become daily occurrences in Portugal in recent months.

The image of Mr. Soares, a former political exile acclaimed by the international left, running a virulent anti-Communist campaign is not the smallest irony of the Portuguese political situation.

Mr. Soares asserts that he has been forced into this stance by the Communists' refusal to abide by democratic rules and their continuing efforts "to push the country into chaos" so they can "impose their dictatorship."

The Socialist party won 38 per cent—more than any other party

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Guatemala Airliner Falls in Jungle; 15 Die

GUATEMALA CITY, Nov. 19 (AP). — An Aviateca airliner crashed yesterday in the mountainous northern Guatemala state of Peten, killing 15 of the 20 persons aboard, airline officials said.

The twin-engine DC-3 was on a flight from Flores Peten to Uaxactun when it crashed into the mountainous jungle a short distance from a town called Caoba. Spokesmen for the airline blamed the crash on "bad weather and poor visibility."

'Unauthorized Use' Feared

U.S. Rejects IBM Application To Sell a Computer to Russia

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP-DJ). The Commerce Department has rejected the International Business Machines Corp.'s application to supply a computerized reservation system, valued at more than $11 million, to the Soviet travel agency, Intourist, IBM has disclosed.

"The U.S. government concluded the system could not be adequately safeguarded from unauthorized use," an IBM spokesman said in response to questions. He declined to discuss further the reasons for the refusal to grant IBM an export license, but said, "We certainly understand and accept the decision that has resulted from an appropriate government review process."

In Washington, an official of the Commerce Department's Office of Export Control would not explain the rejection. The official said his office is prohibited by law from explaining export-license decisions unless the affected company permits such disclosure.

License for Sperry Rand

In June, the Commerce Department issued a license to the Sperry Rand Corp. to sell a $10-million Univac reservation system to the Soviet airline, Aeroflot.

IBM declined to comment on why its system was disapproved by the U.S. government while the Sperry Univac system was acceptable. Some observers have speculated that the IBM system would have more data-storage capacity than the Univac system and might be used for police surveillance of travelers within the Soviet sphere.

Intourist ordered the system from IBM in March, 1973, and IBM applied for the export license the following November. Sales of such strategic technological equipment to the Soviet bloc are subject to the approval of the U.S. government and of a committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Equipment Replanned

Before applying for the license, the IBM spokesman said, IBM officials discussed "the probability" of approval with the Departments of Commerce and Defense. Over the following two years, the discussions continued, and IBM replanned the "hardware configuration," or combination of equipment, "to lessen any exposure for unauthorized use."

Originally, IBM proposed to ship a system comprising two System-370 Model-158 central processors, two units of one of its most powerful computer models. Later, the system was redesigned to include only a single Model-158, a single medium-scale Model-145 processor, a number of advanced Model-3330 disk data-storage units and a number of terminals for use by reservation clerks. The latter system was the one rejected.

IBM received approval last July to sell a computer system valued at more than $10 million for the Soviet Union's Kama River truck-plant foundry. The equipment, which is being shipped, includes a large System-370 Model-158 computer, 11 small System-7 computers and associated terminals and spare parts.

Doctors Bar New Attempts To Save Franco

MADRID, Nov. 19 (UPI).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco's critical condition deteriorated uncontrollably today and his doctors gave up further attempts to save him. A government official said he was in agony, his death a matter of hours.

Poisons seeping into his abdomen, a fluctuating heartbeat, acute kidney failure and further lung congestion prompted Gen. Franco's 32-man medical team to announce the deterioration and its intention to do nothing new to prolong his 33-day ordeal.

The doctors noted that Gen. Franco, 82, still showed signs of brain activity—an important indication in determining whether he was clinically dead. His body temperature was being kept low in hibernation treatment to slow his system and delay the ultimate end.

Ford Asks State to Move First on N.Y.C. Aid

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (IHT). —President Ford stood firm on New York City's fiscal problems today, saying that he would await state legislative action to raise taxes before deciding whether he would approve any bill to help avoid the city's bankruptcy.

Mr. Ford's statement, which declared unequivocally that he would veto an aid measure now in the House, said that he would "review the situation early next week to see if any legislation is appropriate at the federal level."

In the meantime, the President insisted, it was up to New York's leaders to take further steps toward "fiscal responsibility." He said that he was "impressed with the seriousness of their intentions" as described by Gov. Hugh Carey and added that continued progress by New York leaders could bring "a satisfactory resolution despite the current obstacles."

Gov. Carey called it "unfortunate indeed another step has been added" to New York's effort at fiscal reform. He was referring to Mr. Ford's decision to await further moves by the state. He noted that he had pledged to the President that action would be taken, however.

On Capitol Hill, Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., chairman of the House Banking Committee, called the President's statement a "bombshell" and abruptly canceled floor action on his bill to provide loan guarantees of $3 billion over seven years to New York City.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen told reporters that the President's statement was read to both Gov. Carey and to Mayor Abraham Beame over the telephone just before noon.

Asked what advice the President could offer the state legislature on how to raise taxes for the city, Mr. Nessen responded:

"The President has nothing specific and concrete in mind. It is for them to say how they want to save themselves."

An administration source reportedly said that the President was in effect telling New York's lawmakers that if they passed a $200-million income tax bill in the next few days he might consider supporting federal help for New York City. He said that Mr. Ford might be receptive to a plan to aid the city with cash-flow problems over a three-year period. This presumably would be through loan guarantees as provided in the Reuss bill.

No Alternative

Rep. Reuss said he felt that Mr. Ford's veto threat and promise to review the matter again next week—when Congress will be in recess over the Thanksgiving holiday—gave his committee "no alternative but to ask the leadership to withdraw" his bill. The House recess begins tomorrow and continues until Dec. 1.

Rep. Reuss held up current copies of Time and Newsweek magazines bearing cover pictures of former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, a possible conservative contender for the Republican presidential nomination. He told reporters: "Here's the real reason for his [Mr. Ford's] statement. How would you like to get home from Europe and see these?"

House Republican leader John Rhodes of Arizona, who supported federal aid to the city, said that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

At Least 8 Slain

Heavy Fighting Erupts In Outskirts of Beirut

BEIRUT, Nov. 19 (UPI). — Fierce fighting with rockets, mortars and machine guns broke out in eastern Beirut today, only hours after a French envoy arrived to try to restore peace between Lebanon's warring Christian and Moslem militias.

The police said at least eight persons were killed, including a British businessman who was machine-gunned to death at a traffic circle near the Palestinian refugee camp of Tal Zaatar, on Beirut's outskirts.

Witnesses said heavy exchanges of rockets and mortars broke out between Moslem Chiah and Christian Ain Rummaneh in eastern Beirut shortly after 5 p.m. Tension in the capital had been running high since the morning, when a series of kidnappings and widespread sniper fire emptied streets.

Scattered shooting was also heard around the uptown Kantari sector, the scene of heavy fighting earlier this month that resulted in the exodus of thousands of foreigners from Beirut, as the fashionable coastal hotels and high-rise apartments came under rocket and mortar attacks.

Security officials met in emergency session to try to keep the 18-day-old cease-fire in the capital from total collapse as the clashes spread.

Couve Arrives

The new crisis coincided with the arrival of the former French premier and foreign minister Maurice Couve de Murville on an "exploratory" mission to see if France can succeed where Syrian and Vatican efforts to restore peace to Lebanon have failed.

This morning, Israeli warplanes zoomed over Palestinian refugee camps, drawing fire from Lebanese and Palestinian anti-aircraft units. They flew away without making an attack or being hit.

The four planes passed by the presidential palace at Baabda outside Beirut. Some Cabinet ministers came onto the balconies to watch two aircraft make a lower run over the Tal Zaatar refugee camp.

About two hours later, three aircraft appeared over Tripoli, in northern Lebanon, and flew around the Badawi and Nahr al-Bared refugee camps—drawing fire but flying away without making any attack.

In Tel Aviv, the military command would neither confirm nor deny the reports of Israeli warplanes entering Lebanese air space.

In an arrival statement, Mr. Couve de Murville tried to allay Moslem misgivings over his visit by labelling it purely exploratory and aimed only at "promoting a spirit of détente" between Lebanon's rival militia factions.

"There is no question of French intervention in the affairs of Lebanon. It is up to the Lebanese alone to work out the solutions to the crisis... but it is also necessary to promote a spirit of détente here," the French envoy said.

"We have come on a mission of friendship... we hope it will not be in vain," he said.

The dead Briton was identified as Edwin Burbidge, 55, of Croydon, a public relations officer for an oil consulting firm, Middle East Industrial Relations Counsellors. He was machine-gunned to death while driving to his home in suburban Beit Meri with his wife, Margaret.

Mrs. Burbidge, who was driving and escaped injury, told officials that about 15 gunmen wearing commando uniforms stopped their car and began kicking it, pointing at her husband and shouting "Amerikani Amerikani," (American). Then one of them walked around to the passenger side and sprayed Mr. Burbidge with bullets.

Security in the area around the Tal Zaatar camp had been stepped up after the four Israeli warplanes swept low over the camp in the morning.



Keystone.
Maurice Couve de Murville

Told They Won a Victory

Moroccan Marchers Ordered To Prepare to Return Home

RABAT, Nov. 19 (AP).—Morocco's 350,000 invaders of the Spanish Sahara were ordered to break camp today and prepare to return home following the Spanish parliament's approval of legislation paving the way for transfer of the territory to Morocco and Mauritania.

Military sources said the first convoys of the civilian volunteers, who began arriving in the southern desert four weeks ago, would leave Tarfaya, their base just north of the border, today or tomorrow.

King Hassan II, in a broadcast Monday, said the march had ended in triumph.

The Cortes, Spain's parliament, voted 345-4 yesterday to approve a decolonization law ending Spanish rule in the Sahara on Feb. 28, 1976. Spain's ambassador to the United Nations, Jaime de Pinies, said in New York that his government had agreed to set up an interim administration in the colony with auxiliary governors from Morocco and Mauritania.

Mr. de Pinies indicated that Spain had agreed to cede the territory to Morocco and Mauritania after the UN Security Council failed to stop King Hassan's march. He said the wishes of the 80,000 people of the territory concerning their political future would be determined through the Jemaa, the territorial assembly of tribal leaders.

Morocco will get the northern part of the territory, which includes vast phosphate deposits, and Mauritania will get the southern part, adjoining its border. The agreement worked out in Madrid also guarantees Spain's $625-million investment in the phosphate mines and provides for joint Spanish-Moroccan operation of the industry.

The agreement left Algeria and the Saharan independence movement it backed, the Polisario Front, out in the cold. The UN representative of the front, Amin Bashir, predicted "a bloody war which would have disastrous consequences on our region."

Referendum Proposal

Spain originally proposed a self-determination referendum for the territory, a proposal Algeria supported, because it believed the people would vote for independence and Algeria could dominate the new nation through the Polisario Front. But after the International Court of Justice rejected Moroccan and Mauritanian assertions of sovereignty over the area, Hassan summoned his people to march across the border to establish Morocco's claim.

The vast throng crossed the frontier on Nov. 6 but stopped short of a minefield which the Spanish said they had sowed eight miles south of the border. With Generalissimo Francisco Franco, the Spanish dictator, dying and Spain threatened by crisis, the Spanish government hurried into negotiations with Hassan, and the King ordered th marchers back to Tarfaya on Nov. 9.

Since then, the marchers have been camped around Tarfaya to strengthen the Moroccan hand in bargaining with Spain.

Soyuz-20 Docks With Salyut-4

MOSCOW, Nov. 19 (UPI).—An unmanned Soviet spacecraft docked automatically today with the orbiting Salyut-4 space station, Tass said.

It said the Soyuz-20 craft, launched Monday, linked up with Salyut-4 under a program to test "unit construction and on-board systems of both space vehicles." Salyut-4 was launched Dec. 26, 1974, and has served has home to two different sets of cosmonauts.

There has been speculation in the West since the Soyuz launching that the craft might be used to resupply the Salyut in advance of a manned mission later this year.

Rome Floods Prompt 'Pre-Emergency' Call

ROME, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—Italian Navy detachments stood by today as the authorities in Rome declared a state of "pre-emergency" with flooding threatening the capital.

Three days of torrential rains have swollen the Tiber River to near danger point, and hundreds of square kilometers of farmland around the city as well as some low-lying suburbs have been flooded.

Nearly Ubiquitous Soviet TV Is Bearer of Kremlin Message

Flawed Tool of Power Is Used to Shape Country in Communist Mold

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Nov. 19 (WP).—On the icy tundra far north of the Arctic Circle, in remote mountain settlements of the Caucasus and on the vast and barren Siberian plain, the once distant world of Russian civilization as we know it is now as close as the turn of a television knob.

In ways Lenin could never even have guessed, television has brought the ideas, doctrines and accomplishments of his Bolshevik Revolution into countless homes, toppling ancient barriers of language and geography. Today, television may well be the state's single most effective means of promoting itself—an essential instrument for shaping this giant land in the Kremlin's image.

There are an estimated 90 million television sets in the Soviet Union, more than in any other country except the United States. And some viewers, according to a recent study, spend as much as 35 hours a week in front of their sets, which is almost as much time as their U.S. counterparts.

In major cities, there are at least two channels operating in the evening—Moscow has four—and with the aid of satellites and other communications devices, officials say that programming now reaches all but the most out-of-the-way places. Complete saturation of the country will be achieved by the end of the decade.

That is a technical feat of some significance, considering the problems that had to be overcome. But it is a political fact of even greater meaning, because the fundamental purpose of television in the Soviet Union—as a report of the State Committee on Radio and Television put it—is to mobilize the population to meet economic, social and cultural standards set by the Communist party.

"Television is an unexcelled means of mass communication," Vladimir Trysov, deputy director for national programming said in an interview. "There is no better method for presenting the Soviet way of life to our people and to explain the program of our party."

So great is the importance of television to the Communist leadership that it has outstripped development in other areas of daily life. In many villages, where families still live in little wooden dachas, with pot-bellied stoves and water brought from wells outside, televisions of the latest model and highest quality are common.

As consumer goods go here, televisions are relatively low priced. The cheapest set costs about 180 rubles (around $220 at the official rate of exchange) and a large console color television—more than half of all programs are now in color—costs $780.

More important, televisions are almost never in short supply, a serious problem with every other popular appliance. In a state-controlled economy like this one, such accessibility for a nonessential item is no accident.

There is little doubt either that television has the impact that the authorities evidently think it has. Figures compiled last spring showed that last year more than 1.3 million letters were received by television stations here complaining of various local problems or commenting on programs. That is about twice the number of letters sent to the three leading national newspapers combined.

According to Mr. Trysov, only about 20 per cent of television time is devoted to what is formally classified as "information"—or what is frankly called propaganda—programs. The balance is given over to sports, children shows, plays, old movies, travelogues, concerts and vaudeville. (There is a separate channel of purely educational instruction.)

For all programs, however, content is closely monitored to assure ideological propriety.

Moreover, officials say—and ordinary Russians confirm—that the most widely watched program is a nightly half-hour called "Vremya" (Time) which looks like a U.S. news show, with two readers, attractive graphics, film clips, even weather and sports. It is the Kremlin's most direct access to the people.

The program appears at 9 p.m. and virtually all important state announcements are read, speeches excerpted and changes disclosed. There are also subtler messages. For instance, last winter after Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev had been out of sight for 51 days and speculation was rife about his health and political standing, "Vremya" showed his reappearance in a lengthy film clip expertly handled to emphasize his vitality and position.

No photograph in Pravda, the official party newspaper could have made the point so well.

Russians recognize that to know the latest policies of the state—in the Middle East, say, toward the United States or on domestic subjects—they should watch "Vremya." And for most people, the variety and pace of a television show is easier to take than long, gray newspaper columns.

Aside from "Vremya," there are four other news broadcasts every day on the main channel transmitted from Moscow. For the most part, these have little in common with Western news programs. Indeed, the whole conception is different. Purchasing grain from the United States is not news; a hero farm worker in the Ukraine, on the other hand, is big news.

Despite the supervision of censors and the narrow confines of orthodoxy, Soviet television does try to provide something more than these predictable and essentially polemical political programs.

As the novelty wears off, Russians are beginning to complain that programs are dull, or at least not as lively as they might be. Many Moscow intellectuals, in particular, say that they rarely

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Hanoi Influence Hinted

Thai Planes Strafe Laos Posts In Effort to Recover Gunboat

BANGKOK, Nov. 19 (AP).—Thai planes strafed Laotian positions and Thai and Laotian artillery dueled across the Mekong River, the border, as Thai forces tried to recover a grounded patrol boat, officials said today.

Foreign Minister Chatichai Choonhavan accused a third country—an apparent reference to North Vietnam—of pushing Laos into the confrontation Monday and yesterday. Laos accused Thailand of a violation of its territory. Laos officially came under the control of the pro-Communist, North Vietnamese-backed Pathet Lao in August.

A Thai naval officer was killed and several navy men wounded when the patrol boat was hit by gunfire and grounded on a Mekong River island.

Mr. Chatichai admitted at a news conference that Thai planes struck into Laotian territory, but he denied Pathet Lao charges that the gunboat had violated Laotian territorial waters. He said he sent a strong protest note to the Laotian government.

"Certainly, a third country compelled the Pathet Lao leaders to act this way," Mr. Chatichai said. "This third country wants to destroy relationships between the Thais and Laos."

Reliable reports from the scene said two propeller-driven T-28 aircraft strafed the Laotian side of the Mekong River yesterday during an effort to recover the body and the vessel. Mr. Chatichai said the planes were called in to provide cover for the rescue operation.

Mr. Chatichai said Thailand was proposing a high-level conference between the two countries to find measures to prevent further incidents. He said Thailand did not want to use military *means to protect its sovereignty* in the future and wished to maintain friendly relations with its neighbor.

He said Thailand would continue aerial reconnaissance over its side of the Mekong River to detect refugee movement and smugglers as well as Pathet Lao troop movements.

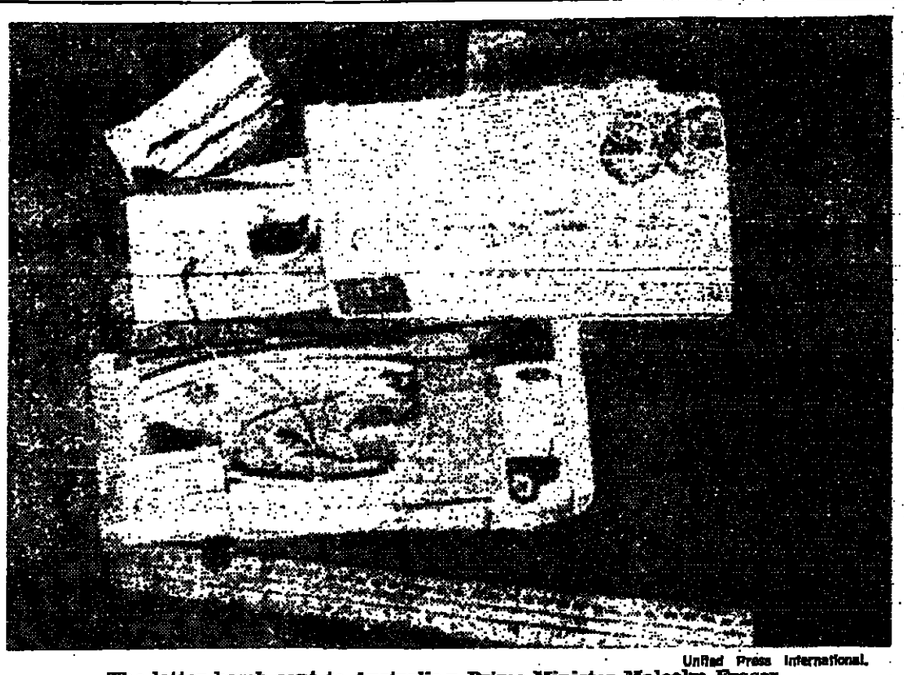
Strong Ties

Some Western observers here agree with Mr. Chatichai's indirect reference to North Vietnamese involvement. The North Vietnamese are known to have strong ties with the Pathet Lao leadership and, according to most Western and Thai accounts, still maintain troops in southern Laos.

The Pathet Lao radio accused Thailand of a violation of Laotian sovereignty intended to create tension along the Laotian-Thai border. The broadcast said Pathet Lao and local militia forces forced the Thais to abandon two patrol boats and sank another.

The broadcast said three Thai planes struck against Laotian positions and that Thai 105-mm howitzers fired on two areas of Laos. The only casualties were three water buffaloes, it said.

Exchanges of gunfire across the river have occurred periodically in the last four months, since the Pathet Lao took over the government in Vientiane. But this was the first reported death in the clashes.



United Press International.

The letter bomb sent to Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser.

Australian Prime Minister, 2d Official, Get Letter Bombs

SYDNEY, Nov. 19 (AP).—Letter bombs sent to Australia's caretaker Prime Minister and another conservative leader today brought violence to the nation's acute political crisis.

Federal police found and defused a letter bomb addressed to Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser in Canberra shortly after a letter bomb addressed to the premier of Queensland state went off in a Brisbane mail room and injured two clerks.

Mr. Fraser's political maneuvering resulted in the unprecedented ouster last week of Labor Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, and there was speculation that the bombs were mailed by an embittered Labor party supporter.

Mr. Whitlam condemned the violence, saying: "Decent Australians will have no part in these methods. They are totally foreign to our way of life."

Bob Hawke, the head of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, urged the people to avoid violence in the campaign for the general election Dec. 13.

"The worst has happened," an editorial in the Sydney Sun said. "Violent words can breed violent actions . . . the political tough talk has to stop. Now."

Called Election

Governor-General Sir John Kerr dismissed Mr. Whitlam and called an election to name a new Parliament after the conservative majority refused to approve the government's budget unless the Labor party agreed to an election. Mr. Whitlam refused, saying he still had a majority in the lower house, and only the lower house could drive a government from office.

He charged that both the blocking of his budget and his removal were unconstitutional.

Officials said the Brisbane letter bomb was addressed to Premier Johannes Bjelke-Petersen and exploded in a mail room on the 14th floor of the state executive office building. The premier was campaigning in northern Queensland.

The explosion prompted an immediate search of other officials' mail. Federal police searching through the office of the Prime Minister's departmental staff in Canberra found the other letter bomb.

The police said the bombs were both made of a plastic explosive available commercially and a detonator wired to go off when opened. Both were mailed from Sydney.

Waldheim Trip To Mideast Set For Tomorrow

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 19 (UPI).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will delay his departure for a six-day working visit to the Middle East by one day, a UN spokesman said today.

Instead of leaving tomorrow for a trip through Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Israel and Egypt, he now plans to leave on Friday, the spokesman said.

Mr. Waldheim's new schedule calls for him to return to New York on Nov. 27.

British Trawlers Off Iceland Press for Armed Protection

LONDON, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—The British government tried to calm worried British trawler skippers off Iceland tonight, as some of them pressed for navy protection against Icelandic gunboats.

Messages from London told the skippers that four civilian patrol ships were steaming there to try to head off Icelandic attempts to cut trawl wires, British sources said.

Three trawlers have lost their nets through gunboat action since Iceland began applying its new 200-mile fishing limit Friday after the expiration of an interim two-year agreement.

A full-scale "cod war," similar to the 1972-73 conflict, is now looming following the collapse of negotiations between the two governments in Reykjavik Monday.

Some of the trawler skippers operating within Iceland's 200-mile limit today asked the government here to give them navy protection within three days or they would leave the fishing grounds en masse.

But the government answered that the four civilian patrol ships should be given a chance to show whether they could provide adequate protection by acting as buffers between trawlers and gunboats, sources said.

If the situation deteriorated, however, the government would consider sending in the navy, the sources said.

They emphasized that the Labor government was anxious not to escalate the present tense situation, nor to get into a position where it could be accused of bullying a small country like Iceland.

Bonn, Reykjavik Talks

BONN, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—West German and Icelandic negotiators today optimistically took up final problems on an accord to end their three-year dispute over fishing rights.

Canada, Norway Pact

SAINT JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—Canada and Norway will soon sign a treaty to include Norwegian recognition of a 200-mile fishing limit around Canada, Fisheries Minister Romeo Leblanc announced.

Mr. Leblanc told a news conference that the pact would be signed in a few weeks in Ottawa. Negotiations would begin in February on a similar agreement with the Soviet Union, he added.

But L.J. Legault, Canada's chief fisheries negotiator at the UN Law of the Sea Conference, told newsmen that Canada's proposal to the Soviet Union deliberately omitted mention of a 200-mile limit.

UN Assembly Votes Rival Korean Bids

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 19 (NYT).—The General Assembly adopted two conflicting resolutions on Korea yesterday and victory was promptly claimed by both North Korea and South Korea.

Both resolutions favored dissolution of the United Nations Command, set up in 1950 to repel the North Koreans after their invasion of the South.

The resolution, backed by the United States and many other Western countries, called for negotiations to find alternate arrangement for preserving the present Korean armistice by the nations directly concerned, North and South Korea, China and the United States. It was approved, 59 to 51, with 29 abstentions.

North Korea has said that it will not participate in negotiations with South Korea and pushed its rival resolution with the support of China, the Soviet bloc and Third World countries.

The resolution, which called for negotiations between the United States and North Korea alone, was approved, 54 to 43, with 42 abstentions.

Bilateral Accord

It also asked the withdrawal of all foreign troops under the UN flag in South Korea, meaning the 40,000 Americans stationed there. The United States maintains that these are covered by a 1954 bilateral security agreement and will not be pulled out in any case.

Tapley Bennett, the U.S. delegate, told the assembly that acquiescing to the Communist demands would "jeopardize the future stability of the Korean Peninsula and increase tension and uncertainty."

Other Western delegates argued that dissolving the United Nations Command without setting up machinery to maintain the armistice arrangements would leave a military vacuum. Some have privately expressed concern that North Korea would use assembly approval of the Communist resolution as justification for withdrawing from the Military Armistice Commission that seeks to prevent border violations.

French Sending Military Workers To Aid Saudis

PARIS, Nov. 19 (AP).—France is to send 400 military technicians to Saudi Arabia to set up maintenance facilities to keep French-built Saudi tanks and other equipment running, the newspaper Le Monde reported yesterday.

Some of the technicians, who will include officers and noncoms, will be given Arabic language training and other instruction to permit them to function more efficiently in Saudi Arabia, the newspaper said.

Le Monde also said the two countries had reached this agreement during the visit here last week of Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan Ben Abdel Aziz.

Saudi Arabia has more than 300 French tanks "whose running condition is suffering in this geographic region," the newspaper said. Pakistani technicians in the past have helped maintain French equipment bought by Saudi Arabia, but the new deal simplifies the procedure, it said.

Kenyan Minister Ousted as an MP

NAIROBI, Nov. 19 (UPI).—Paul Joseph Ngei, the minister for local government, lost his seat in Parliament today in a high court ruling finding him guilty of election offenses.

The ruling, which cannot be appealed, means Ngei, an associate of President Jomo Kenyatta, also will lose his Cabinet post. He is banned from Parliament for five years.

The court, in ruling on a petition by Raphael Kithika Mbondo, Ngei's rival in the parliamentary election last November, said Ngei "blatantly coerced and threatened Mbondo into withdrawing his candidacy on nomination day" and "took part in threatening the petitioner with either death, or at least injury, unless he retired from the contest."

12 Die in Mine Blast

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—Twelve miners were killed and four injured in an underground methane-gas explosion at the Kloof Gold Mine near here, a mine spokesman said today.

A-Plant Worker Killed in Bavaria

GRUNDREMMINGEN, West Germany, Nov. 19 (AP).—A pipe fitter was burned to death and another seriously injured today when they were engulfed by steam during repair work in a nuclear power plant near Ulm in Bavaria, a company spokesman said.

The steam contained radioactive particles from the nuclear reactor's cooling unit, located on the Danube, but no appreciable amount escaped into the outside environment and the radioactive count in the eight-year-old plant rose only minimally at the time of the accident, the spokesman said.

The men were working on a pipe connected to a 250-megawatt reactor, which was shut down for repairs, when a barrier was loosened in the pipe and the steam shot out and scalded them.

Survivors of Sinking Reach French Port

BREST, France, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—The last seven survivors of the West German cargo ship Rudolph S., which sank in the Bay of Biscay Monday, were brought ashore today after being picked up yesterday by another West German vessel, the Pelindaba.

Two other survivors were rescued 12 hours earlier. The other three members of the crew died.

Wilson Plans Home Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

strive for a constitutional solution to the problems of Northern Ireland" and would "maintain determined efforts to eliminate terrorism" fell on attentive ears.

This city has been made nervous by the recent bombings at hotels and restaurants in the fashionable West End, the most recent coming at Walton's restaurant in the Knightsbridge section *last night, and the importance of* today's events did not diminish the police's growing sense of insecurity.

There were, for example, strict checks of all visitors at the House of Lords, where the speech was delivered. Before the Queen arrived to deliver her speech, the Lords' chamber and adjoining rooms had been thoroughly searched by police dogs trained to detect explosives.

The subject of terrorism is so much on people's minds that debate on it may go well beyond the government's recommendations. What the government wants is a thorough airing of the subject, to capture public opinion that has not been captured already, followed by approval of a measure that would replace the temporary anti-terrorist law now in existence.

That law gives the police powers to question and detain suspects not normally provided for under common law, and authorizes the government to deport persons it feels to be dangerous. The new bill will ask for much the same powers, but it is the government's view that a major parliamentary debate will lead to widespread public approval of regulations that still rankle civil libertarians.

Police Have Bombing Clues

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP).—Scotland Yard said today that it had various descriptions of the terrorists who hurled a bomb into a restaurant last night, killing 2 persons and injuring 18.

"We have various descriptions to help us, and there is no doubt that the public is becoming more aware and that their help is going to be invaluable," said Detective Chief Superintendent James Nevill of the bomb squad.

The police said the descriptions of the bombers, believed to be three men and a blonde girl, came from people in and around Walton's restaurant, one of London's most fashionable, when the bomb was hurled through the front window.

All four were seen speeding away in an old blue British made Singer car after the attack, the police said.

Meanwhile, police forensic scientists were examining fragments of the bomb that exploded among 70 diners.

North-South Conference

French Encounter Difficulty Organizing Parley on Energy

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 19 (IHT).—French diplomats are having nothing but trouble organizing the 27-nation North-South conference of developed and developing nations scheduled to begin here next month.

The deadline has now passed for designating the 27 nations to be present for the important talks, which are supposed to lay down rules governing oil, raw materials, financing and development for the world's rich and poor nations.

The conference is scheduled to begin Dec. 16 with foreign ministers present from 19 developing and 8 developed countries. There are difficulties from three different sides for the French.

The British problem will not go away. Britain refuses to be represented by the European Economic Community and wants a separate seat. The British position has confused everybody, including British diplomats, who are privately expressing displeasure with government policy.

North Sea Interest

Britain feels that because of its own energy interests, which include the North Sea oil fields, it cannot allow its voice to be muffled inside a single EEC delegation.

The French have been discreetly asking the United States if Washington somehow is behind the British stubbornness. Although the French expect the British eventually to give in, British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan so far has not budged.

The British problem is not the only problem for the industrialized nations. A dispute has arisen over who is to be the chairman for the eight industrialised nations. The United States has said in quite clear terms that it wants the chairmanship, while the French would prefer Canada.

The French feel that the conference chairmen, one from the 19 and one from the 8, will play a key role in getting the conference off to a good start. Although they have great respect for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, they believe that having him in the chair might be slightly provocative for some of the more militant developing countries.

Gesture to Canadians

France also would like to make a gesture to the Canadians after refusing to admit them to last weekend's economic summit meeting at Rambouillet, near here.

The difficulties are not on the side of the industrial countries alone. The developing countries, which agreed they would have 19 representatives, cannot agree who they should be. Negotiations have been going on at the UN among the Third World Group of 77 (which now includes 102 developing countries), with the Africans and Asians in dispute.

The Africans and Asians now insist they want equal representation. Since they cannot agree, then have asked to increase their total seats to 20. One seat also would go to Yugoslavia, which would be the only Communist country at the conference.

Communism Held Biggest Swiss Fear

GENEVA, Nov. 19 (UPI).—Communism scares the Swiss more than anything else, according to a survey published today.

Commissioned by the Zurich newspaper Weltwoche, the survey showed that 62 per cent of Swiss consider Communism the greatest threat.

Extremists were the second choice, with the Soviet Union third.

Other threats in order of diminishing importance according to the 1,018 persons polled are Arabs, China, multinational companies, foreigners, "progressive organizations" and—named by 13 per cent as the ninth biggest threat—the United States.

Miki's Success at Rambouillet Seen as Helping Him at Home

By John Saar

TOKYO, Nov. 19 (WP).—Home from the Rambouillet economic summit meeting near Paris, Japanese Premier Takeo Miki today reported a successful outcome that appeared to consolidate his shaky political leadership.

As the leader of the only Asian nation represented in the six-nation economic conference, Mr. Miki asserted that Japan's presence brought "new blood" to the Western industrial nations.

Pledging Japan's commitment to an international effort to overcome the recession, Mr. Miki warned, "I want the Japanese people to understand that isolation would mean the end of Japan."

Prospects for worldwide economic recovery were good, he said, if the plans of the six industrially advanced nations represented at Rambouillet—the United States, Japan, France, Britain, Italy and West Germany—could be translated into action. He said Japan bore a responsibility to other nations to deal with its own inflation and so aid the recovery of others.

TV News Conference

Mr. Miki's remarks were made during a televised news conference that allowed him to bask in the glory of a joint declaration by the six leaders regarded here as generally favorable to Japanese interests.

There is no doubt that Mr. Miki's trip to the economic summit is a strong plus in his dogged struggle to maintain the premiership and his precarious leadership of the ruling Liberal Democratic party.

In particular, the joint declaration statements on the need for liberalization of world trade and guarding against the growth of protectionism made welcome reading for the Japanese.

Since the summit meeting, Mr. Miki has hinted that Japan's economic recovery takes precedence over politics and that there will be no election until next spring.

Today he indicated that he wants to give precedence to the foreign-aid issue. Japan, he said, "has a mission to promote the cooperation [of] industrialized countries in rectifying the growing gap in incomes between developed and developing nations."

Giscard Reports to Cabinet

PARIS, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said here today that last weekend's six-nation economic summit had appreciably increased the chances of Western economies' recovering their stability.

He told his weekly Cabinet meeting, "The Rambouillet meeting reached the objectives set at the time when the initiative to call the meeting was first taken.

"The results of this meeting appreciably increased the chances of the West's economy recovering its stability and starting regular growth again."

U.S. Study Finds No Cancer Link To Fluoridation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP).—The National Cancer Institute said yesterday that there is no evidence that fluoridated water causes cancer and there is some suggestion that high levels of natural fluoride may reduce the possibility of cancer of the brain and nervous system.

The institute said its new study, prompted by allegations by the National Health Federation in California, "provides no support for recent claims that fluoridation of water supplies in the United States has increased the risk of cancer."

"No significant excess mortality from cancer could be detected up to 15 years after fluoridation in areas where 95 per cent of the population had been abruptly and continuously exposed," the report said.

Government researchers last August began studying the effects of naturally fluoridated water in counties in Texas and also studied communities elsewhere in the country that began adding fluoride to their water between 1950 and 1969. They compared the findings with the cancer death rate during that 20-year period.

"We found no trends attributable to the consumption of water that is artificially or naturally fluoridated," the institute said.

Bedouin Woman Killed

TEL AVIV, Nov. 19 (UPI).—A 20-year-old bedouin woman was killed and a 15-year-old girl was wounded by an explosion yesterday when they herded their flock of sheep into a military training ground at Mehoula in the Jordan Valley, the military command said today.

African Officials See Threat in Angolan Crisis

LIBREVILLE, Gabon, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—Foreign ministers from central African states declared today that the Angolan crisis threatened the peace and security of the African continent.

In a final communiqué issued after consultations here, the ministers called for an end to foreign interference in the newly independent state "so that the Angolan people can solve their problems."

The final communiqué was not unanimously approved by the ministers—from Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe, the Central African Republic, Chad and Zaire.

The Congo did not approve the communiqué because it regarded the condemnation of foreign interference in Angola as not explicit enough, it said.

The communiqué said the ministers believed that a meeting of central African heads of state should be convened here as soon as possible to review the situation in Angola.

Ford Firm On N.Y.C. Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

Rep. Reuss was correct in delaying action on the bill. Without Mr. Ford's endorsement, he said, "we'd be clobbered."

Gov. Carey, here for meetings with congressional leaders, said that Mr. Ford's statement left him "disappointed... but not dejected." Gov. Carey called legislation before the House "so close to the President's plan it could be called 'The Ford Bill.'"

Orderly Default

Mr. Ford, in his statement, asked Congress as a precaution to pass "special amendments to the federal bankruptcy laws which would ensure that such a default, if it occurs, would be orderly." The President already has recommended that in the event the city defaults on its bonds, city financial affairs be turned over to a federal court for orderly handling and to preserve essential services.

House Judiciary Committee chairman Peter Rodino Jr. D-N.J., whose committee is considering a bankruptcy bill, said yesterday that he would not bring his measure to the floor until after the Thanksgiving recess. He said no default is expected before Dec. 11 and that would allow time for Congress to act on changes in the bankruptcy law if that were necessary.

U.S. Jury Cites Man In German Drug Case

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19 (UPI).—A federal grand jury yesterday indicted James Wilkins of Kaiserslautern, West Germany, for conspiracy to import heroin into the United States, U.S. Attorney Jervis Finney said.

Named as unindicted co-conspirators were Sgt. 1st Clo Larry Brown and Sgt. Clarence Fields, both assigned to the U.S. Army post at Kaiserslautern. Mr. Finney said Mr. Wilkins, 51, was arrested Nov. 7 by West German customs police and that the United States and West Germany were beginning extradition proceedings to bring Mr. Wilkins here for trial.

Soares Seeks 4-Nation Red-Socialist Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

—of the vote in last April's elections for a Constituent Assembly. The Communists gained only 12 per cent.

The Communists fought to keep a party sympathizer, Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, in power as premier after the elections and have called for the ouster of Gen. Gonçalves's more moderate successor, Adm. Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo, even though they accepted a portfolio in Premier Azevedo's 15-man coalition Cabinet.

They have also demanded that Mr. Soares break his alliance with the centrist Popular Democratic party and join the Communists in a two-party front.

Mr. Soares refuses, although he manifests some unease over recent hard-line statements from the Popular Democratic group, which got 38 per cent of the votes in April. "We are familiar with the salami slicing tactics of the Communist party," he said. "They are still plotting to divide and rule, and we do not have any trust in them."

He pointed to this month's joint declaration by the French and Italian Communist parties that endorsed a broad leftist front. "Here, the Communist party does exactly the opposite," he said.

Mr. Soares evidently hopes to embarrass Mr. Cunhal by bringing out at the conference the more conciliatory positions of other European Communist parties.

Political Impact

An implicit move by the French, Italian and Spanish Communist parties to side with Mr. Soares could have major political impact in those countries. Those three Communist parties are trying to convince the larger Socialist groups in their countries that they would be responsible members of leftist coalitions.

The participation at the conference of the six other parties would also undercut Portuguese Communist attempts to portray Mr. Soares as "a reactionary." He is mildly optimistic that his domestic strategy of closely allying himself with the more moderate military officers who brought about Gen. Gonçalves's ouster in August is also paying off.

Mr. Soares said: "There are many people who say that the Armed Forces Movement doesn't exist . . . but I feel that the revolutionary legitimacy of the Armed Forces Movement is contained in the persons of Adm. Azevedo and the group of nine. They are the Armed Forces Movement."

The group of nine is a term applied to nine moderate officers, led by Foreign Minister Ernesto Melo Antunes, who now dominate the High Council of the Revolution.

The upheaval of recent months, Mr. Soares asserted strongly, is due entirely to desperate attempts by the Communists to reverse the trend toward the center after "the pro-Communist deviation of the revolution by Gonçalves."

Nearly Ubiquitous Soviet TV Is Bearer of Kremlin Message

(Continued from Page 1)

watch because they find the constantly repeated underlying political messages boring.

Long-time Western residents have been struck by the sobriety and earnestness of programs, even some that are ostensibly light.

An entire philharmonic concert honoring the national police, which was televised in prime time recently, probably did not draw an enormous audience. Long performances by amateur groups from the provinces or a late-night recital of a Bulgarian singer do not seem to stir much excitement either. And movies made 25 years ago about young love on a collective farm do not wear well.

But dramas and serials (shown on successive nights) often appear also. Certainly, nothing like them has ever been available to Soviet country people. Most Monday evenings, a full-length drama filmed from stage productions in Moscow is shown. Some are Russian classics like Babel or Chekhov and others are contemporary plays.

Serials can be made on such themes as dramatizations of contemporary novels and adaptations of foreign works like Robert Penn Warren's "All the King's Men."

Among the most popular programs is "Animal World." It is devoted to exotic beasts, flora and fauna. One segment of this show is usually given over to replays of the old "Flipper" series from U.S. television (a rare instance of Western participation) with the soundtrack in Russian.

There are similar shows on science.

Importance of Sports

Sports is as much part of life here as anywhere else in the world and an important soccer match can empty the streets. The Muhammad Ali-Joe Frazier fight in Manila this fall was shown, apparently the first time the Russians have ever bought that kind of event from a commercial distributor.

The most venturesome show on the air a few years was called "13 Chairs," a musical-comedy series starring actors from Moscow's satire theater in sketches and blackouts that poked fun at bureaucrats, hypocrites and the petty corruptions of Soviet society. Sadly, the program has gotten very stale and nothing has been devised to take its place. Inertia is the inevitable consequence of caution.

Where Soviet television is weakest, officials acknowledge, is in technical skills and direction. Camera shots are frequently awkward, voice synchronization is clumsy, sets are artificial and action tends to be stiff. To a foreigner, the actors prancing around on "13 Chairs" mouthing the words of songs being played on records in Polish, look very primitive.

The problems, however, are widely recognized and slow progress is being made.

In broadcasting, as in all major aspects of Soviet life, Moscow dominates. That is Lenin's "democratic centralism." So at television headquarters, a spacious, modern building a few miles from the Kremlin, the tone and style of all programming for the country is fixed.

Yet, some imaginative work is done in the provinces and a certain amount of time is set aside for each of the lesser languages of the Soviet Union to broadcast in their areas. But it is Russian that really covers the land from Tallinn in the west to Khabarovsk in the east. No czar ever had it so good.

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Anonymous Letter, Tape Recording

FBI Accused of Having Tried To Drive Dr. King to Suicide

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (NYT). —The FBI sent a letter and tape recording to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King jr. in late 1964 that the black leader believed was an effort to drive him to suicide, according to testimony and documents presented yesterday to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities.

In November, 1964, some 34 days before Dr. King was to receive the Nobel Peace Prize, the material showed, he received a letter and a tape recording from an anonymous sender. The tape recording was allegedly of unsavory activities engaged in by Dr. King, according to committee sources.

It was accompanied by an unsigned note that read: "King there is only one thing left for you to do. You know what it is. You have just 34 days in which to do it. (This exact number has been selected for a specific reason). It has definite practical significance. You are done. There is but one way out for you."

The committee staff has established that the tape recording was obtained from an electronic surveillance device placed by the FBI and then sent to Dr. King by FBI officials. The material presented by the committee staff also showed that FBI officials wrote the letter.

It was part of a six-year effort to discredit the leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, according to testimony. A month after this tape was mailed, the bureau secretly sent another tape, also of unsavory matters and possibly of the same incident, to Mrs. Coretta King, the committee staff confirmed. The New York Times [and the International Herald Tribune] reported on this mailing in early March.

Mrs. King told The Times that she and her husband had listened to that tape and concluded that it had nothing on it that would discredit Dr. King.

The report on Dr. King and other facets of the FBI's 50-year-long domestic intelligence operations were presented to the committee verbally by its counsel F. A. O. Schwarz 3d, and minority counsel, Kurt Smothers, in a five-hour session.

Mr. Schwarz told the committee that the staff had discovered a memorandum to the late director, Edgar Hoover, from William Sullivan, then chief of counter-intelligence, that suggested the bureau discredit Dr. King by "knocking him off his pedestal." This plan went forward, Mr. Schwarz said.

The bureau instituted some 16 separate wiretaps and eight room bugs in order to trace Dr. King's movements and activities that produced literally "thousands of hours" of tapes in the effort to "discredit or destroy" him.

Yet, Mr. Schwarz said, there is no evidence that the FBI ever established that Dr. King was a national security threat, posed the danger of public violence or was a criminal suspect.

Moreover, the committee staff testimony showed, Mr. Hoover ordered other officials to rewrite reports that said Dr King was apparently not a threat to this country. The officials changed their reports, the staff members testified, in fear of their jobs.

Explanation by FBI

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP). —James Adams, FBI associate deputy director, said today there was no justification for the campaign against Dr. King.

However, Mr. Adams defended the bureau's investigation of possible Communist influences on Dr. King and said that the late Attorney General, Robert Kennedy, had requested and approved wiretaps on him.

Mr. Adams testified that a total of 25 schemes were concocted to discredit Dr. King for which there was "no statutory basis or justification." He said the motive "was known to Hoover and one top official," but he refused to reveal it.

Draft Evaders May Gain by Ruling in U.S.

By Sara E. Hansard

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (IHT). —In a decision that could affect as many as 1,000 U.S. draft evaders who have become foreign citizens, a federal judge in Newark, N.J., has ruled that charges of draft evasion must be dropped against all men whose names did not appear on a Jan. 25 list of 4,400 names prepared by the Justice Department.

U.S. District Court Judge Curtis Meanor Monday dismissed a draft evasion indictment against David Zimmerman, who left Cranford, N.J., for Canada in 1966 and was indicted in February, 1967. He became a Canadian citizen in December, 1973, and was arrested last June 9, when he came back to the United States. He has been free on bail.

The precedent-setting decision is not yet binding outside the Third U.S. Court District—New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania—and the Justice Department may file an appeal within 30 days. A spokesman for the department said that no decision had been made on the matter.

Kennedy Request

The Justice Department list was drawn up at the request of Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who serves on the Senate Judiciary Committee. Witnesses had testified before the committee last year that the Justice Department had dropped charges against some draft evaders without notifying them.

Sen. Kennedy asked that a final list be made up of all "nonconvicted Selective Service violators who registered for the draft," according to an aide. The Justice Department sent him a list of 4,400 men in that status who were eligible for President Ford's clemency program.

Apparently because of imprecise directives on the Justice Department's part, however, some U.S. attorneys, in compiling the lists for their districts, omitted men who had become foreign citizens because they were ineligible for the clemency program.

'Final' List

Mr. Zimmerman's name did not appear on the list. Judge Meanor, in his ruling, said: "It is clear that the Kennedy list should have included the names of potentially excludable draft offenders whose cases were deemed meritorious . . . It is equally clear that the government represented the list to be final in such a way that those in the defendant's position could safely assume that their cases lacked prosecutive merit."

A Justice Department spokesman said "there had been an opposite ruling on the same subject in South Carolina last year," an aide to Sen. Kennedy said.

Senate Unit Approves 3 Envoy Nominations

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (UPI). —The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has approved the nominations of U.S. ambassadors to Zaire, Tanzania and Switzerland.

Approved by voice vote yesterday were Walter Cutler, Zaire; James Spain, Tanzania; and Nathaniel Davis, Switzerland. The Senate is expected to routinely approve the nominations before the end of the week.

Senate Passes Defense Bill of $112.6 Billion

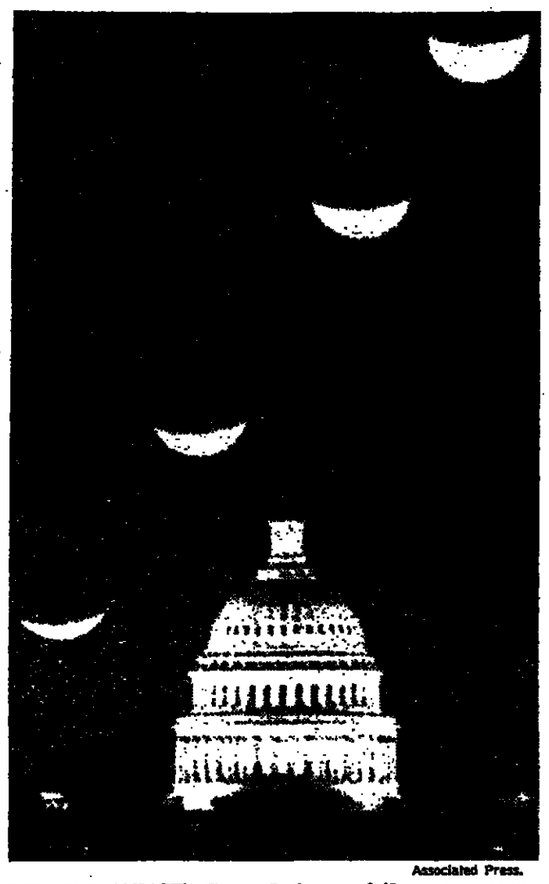
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP). —After voting to shut down the nation's only anti-ballistic-missile system, the Senate passed a defense appropriation bill yesterday that is $8.3 billion below what President Ford requested.

The bill would appropriate $112.6 billion for national defense during the 15 months that began on July 1. The House voted $111.8 billion.

The bill now goes to a Senate-House conference, which will work out a compromise between the two versions, which differ on more than 200 points.

Before passing the bill on an 87-7 vote, the Senate refused, 55 to 38, to cut $568 million from the spending bill, and agreed by voice vote to phase out the federal subsidy to military commissaries —the food stores available to military personnel and retirees where costs average 23 per cent less than those available to civilians.

The bill was passed in virtually the same form as it emerged from the Armed Services Committee. Except for the $69-million cut in the subsidy for commissaries, the only spending cut was removal of $5.6 million the committee had included for flight testing of the Enforcer aircraft.



Associated Press.

LUNAR FANTASY—Several stages of the moon passing over the Capitol during Tuesday's partial eclipse that could be seen in the Eastern United States.

Hidden Intelligence Budget In U.S. Said to Be $4 Billion

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (NYT). —The developing debate over the national intelligence community has forced disclosure for the first time of total appropriations for the "national intelligence program." This year's figure, knowledgeable officials said, is $4 billion, hidden away in the $80-billion Pentagon spending bill approved by the Senate yesterday.

These officials said that it is covered by such specific budget titles as "Other Procurement, Air Force," "Contingencies, Defense," and "Procurement, Defense Agencies."

Last September, Rep. Robert Giaimo, D-Conn., made the first move toward forcing disclosure of the real size and nature of these items. Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., pressed the issue again in a Senate speech last Friday.

The knowledgeable officials who disclosed the overall intelligence total for the first time said they did so in the hope of forcing closer congressional scrutiny of vaguely worded multi-million-dollar budget titles and to bring about an open debate on the secret intelligence budget.

Tactical Spending

The $4-billion figure, covering the "national intelligence program" and known only to a few dozen legislators, does not include $3 billion more for what is referred to as tactical intelligence spending by the Army, Navy and Air Force.

It has long been known that the national intelligence program —estimated in the past as running as high as $8 billion— has been mixed in with the Pentagon budget without indentification, but the specific hiding places have never been disclosed authoritatively.

The program, according to officials in Congress and the administration, includes $75 million for the Central Intelligence Agency tucked inside a $2.1-billion budget item identified only as "Other Procurement, Air Force."

Other agencies in this program and the funds designated are as follow:

• The National Security Agency, a semi-autonomous communications and cryptological agency under the Pentagon's umbrella, budgeted for about $1.2 billion.

• The National Reconnaissance Office, another semi-autonomous unit under the Air Force that runs the satellite photography program, set to spend under $2 billion.

• The Defense Intelligence Agency, which pulls together intelligence for the armed services and the secretary of defense, is scheduled to spend about $100 million.

Since 1947, most congressmen have been voting billions for intelligence each year, knowing only that they were approving military hardware described no more precisely than "electronic control equipment," "communications equipment" or "erection of structures and acquisition of land."

Now, however, some officials are so convinced that the intelligence budget should be subject to a debate on national priorities, that they are providing this information to the press. Others are using various legislative techniques to get these expenditures into the open without technically violating congressional rules on secrecy.

The administration has opposed any budget disclosures on the ground that other nations, then, would be more able to counteract U.S. programs.

Those pressing for disclosure know that the sentiment is against them. In September, the House Appropriations Committee voted 30 to 19 not even to receive intelligence budget figures from its own subcommittees, and the whole House voted 367 to 147 not to make the budget public.

Bid for Dismissal Rejected by Court In Fromme Case

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 19 (AP). —A court refused today to dismiss charges that Lynette Fromme attempted to kill President Ford.

U.S. District Court Judge Thomas MacBride said that although the prosecutors' conduct was "incredible" and "not a model of prosecutorial conduct," the prosecutors had not prejudiced the defense case.

"Maybe I'm wrong when I state there has not been a showing of sufficient prejudice," Judge MacBride said of the case, in which Miss Fromme is charged with trying to kill Mr. Ford on Sept. 5.

The defense had sought a dismissal of the charge on the ground that the prosecution had improperly withheld testimony of a key witness.

Judge MacBride said he believed legal precedent "comes to the rescue of the government, nevertheless."

The judge said that precedents allow the government to withhold testimony of a prospective government witness until the prosecution's case is concluded.

Miss Fromme's lawyer had argued that the prosecutors had so confused the key witness that "he doesn't know what he had seen or heard."

Refuses to List Offending Nations

State Dept. Rejects Arms Aid-Rights Link

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (NYT). —The Ford administration has refused to comply with a mandate of Congress that it specify which nations receiving U.S. military assistance have engaged in repeated "gross violations" of human rights.

So many nations engage in such violations, the State Department said in an unpublicized report to Congress, that there was "no adequately objective way" to distinguish which countries were more reprehensible than others. Thus, no nations were cited.

Administration officials insisted yesterday that the refusal to cite particular countries for human-rights violations in the report did not mean the administration was not interested in human rights.

They mentioned that the United States had taken steps behind the scenes to press Chile for compliance on the question and that because of Chile's activities in restraint of human rights, Chile was not listed as a country for which military aid was being sought.

Sense of Congress

Last year's Foreign Assistance Act included a "sense of Congress" amendment that called on the President, "except in extraordinary circumstances," to reduce significantly, or terminate, security assistance to "any government which engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights."

The amendment further stated that whenever military assistance was proposed for any government in "gross violations," the President "shall advise the Congress of the extraordinary circumstances necessitating the assistance."

Apparently recognizing that the policies of such regular military aid recipients as South Korea, the Philippines, Indonesia and Brazil had been sharply criticized as repressive, the State Department had originally planned to meet the requirements of the amendment by submitting a country-by-country analysis of how would-be aid recipients handled human-rights problems and why security requirements dictated continued aid.

State Department officials said yesterday that a digest of one or two pages had been drafted for Congress at the time, earlier this month, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger began his defense of the $4.7 billion request. But according to several aides, Mr. Kissinger rejected the country-by-country draft on the ground that since all but a relative handful of countries committed human-rights violations, it served no useful purpose to specify for criticism U.S. allies and friends.

An aide said that Mr. Kissinger, in ordering a more general report, had argued that there was a kind of international "original sin" in which the United States should not try to pass judgment on others.

Last weekend, the revised report was sent to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House International Relations Committee. It produced some critical comments from liberals most concerned with the human-rights issues.

"I found the report to be primarily a defense of the State Department's apparent intention not to comply with the law," said Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., who is chairman of the International Organizations subcommittee.

Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., said that the report "amounts to a cover-up of information that American taxpayers and legislators are entitled to."

Sen. Cranston said that he and Rep. Fraser planned to introduce amendments that would toughen the human-rights provisions to give Congress a voice in declaring which countries were in "gross violation" of human rights and make it mandatory for the President to reduce or end aid to such countries unless he justified the continuance.

The State Department report was made available to The New York Times yesterday by a member of Congress.

Its main conclusions were that when the State Department asked its embassies to report on the human-rights situation in each country, it was found that "many states appear to be in violation of various rights and freedoms."

"Some countries, of course, present more serious evidence than others," it said.

"Repressive laws and actions, arbitrary arrest and prolonged detention, torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, unfair trials or other flagrant denials of the rights of life, liberty and the security of the person are not extraordinary events in the world community," the report said.

"Human-rights abuses follow no pattern," the report said. "They are not limited to types of political regimes or political philosophies. Abuses take place in both the Western and Eastern hemispheres. They are carried out by and against persons of virtually all races and major religions of the world."

It concluded by asserting that "quiet but forceful diplomacy" continues to be the best way to improve security and human-rights matters.

Kissinger Not Asked

When Mr. Kissinger appeared in defense of the $4.7-billion aid request, of which $3.3 billion is for the Middle East, he was not asked in either of the two appearances before House committees anything about human rights.

But Carlyle Maw, the under secretary for security assistance, was asked and he said that it was difficult and perhaps wrong for any country to accuse another of "gross violations" of human rights and none of the would-be aid recipients had been so declared by President Ford.

The administration has asked security assistance for 35 nations. Of these, Sen. Cranston had previously cited the following as illustrative of committing human-rights violations: Zaire, Brazil, Paraguay, Peru, Taiwan, Indonesia, South Korea, the Philippines and Morocco.

Cleaver Flown to San Diego To Face California Charges

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 19 (UPI).— Former Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver, returning voluntarily from seven years as a fugitive abroad, was flown to California in federal custody today to face attempted murder charges.

A district attorney said that he plans to reinstitute the attempted murder charges against Cleaver, 40, in connection with an April 6, 1968, shootout with police in which a Panther member, Bobby Hutton, 17, was killed and an officer was wounded.

On his arrival in New York City from Paris yesterday, Cleaver said that he thinks the United States has changed so "I can have my day in court." Arraigned on federal fugitive charges, he left New York for San Diego. U.S. authorities were expected to turn him over to California authorities.

In Oakland, Calif., Alameda County District Attorney Lowell Jensen said today that he plans to reinstitute the attempted murder charges against Cleaver.

Other Charges

Cleaver also faces charges of assault with a deadly weapon in connection with the shootout, as well as a state parole violation for fleeing while on bail. He lived as an exile in Cuba, Guinea, Algeria, North Korea and France and said on his arrival in New York that he no longer has contact with the Panthers.

The Panthers, who now run clinics, ambulance services and breakfast programs for blacks, "don't want the work of the party to be associated with Eldridge Cleaver," said the editor of the party's weekly newspaper, David Du Bois.

In Washington, it was learned that an attorney for Cleaver sent word to the White House that the former Panther leader is afraid to be placed in a California penitentiary because of the many imprisoned black activists who dislike his renunciation of his former beliefs.

Cleaver, who in 1968 was a candidate for president on the Peace and Freedom party ticket, said today:

"With all its faults, the American political system is the freest and most democratic in the world. I wanted to come back. Anyone who hasn't changed their views since 1968 is in trouble."



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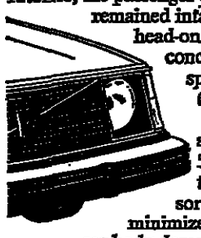
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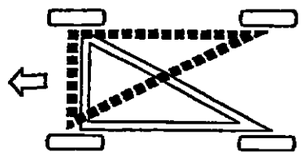


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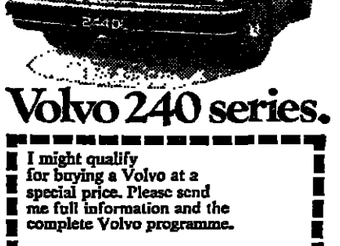
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U.S. Election Panel Clears Corporations' Funding Role

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (NYT). —The Federal Election Commission cleared the way yesterday for corporations to invest millions of dollars in contributions from their stockholders and employees in the political campaigns of candidates regarded as friendly to business.

In a ruling that is expected to inject huge amounts of money from relatively conservative sources into next year's presidential and congressional elections, the commission split, 4 to 2, in deciding that operating expenses of these new political action programs could be financed from corporation treasuries.

The commission's advisory opinion specifically authorized the Sun Oil Co. to collect voluntary contributions from its shareholders and employees and distribute the money among candidates as it saw fit, and it also gave a green light to hundreds of other corporations and business associations to do likewise.

With the new campaign law imposing limits of $1,000 for individuals and $5,000 for committees on political contributions next year, the proliferation of corporate political action committees should ease fund-raising for many Republicans and help counter the powerful organized labor support of many Democrats.

Democrats Dissent

Neil Staebler, a Democrat, joined all three Republican commission members—chairman Thomas Curtis, Vernon Thomson and Joan Aikens—in support of the ruling. The dissenters were both Democrats, former Rep. Robert Tiernan of Rhode Island and Thomas Harris, a former associate general counsel of the AFL-CIO.

The AFL-CIO and the United Auto Workers both had urged the commission to restrict the solicitation of political contributions by corporate committees to stockholders.

Labor unions have a comparable legal right, upheld by the Supreme Court, to set up segregated campaign funds, solicit voluntary contributions from members and then pass along the proceeds to candidates with the unions paying the expenses of the program from their treasuries.

Under the 1971 campaign law, only corporations without government contracts—a relatively small number—could operate political action committees. Under last year's law, all corporations became eligible, and the resulting activity, aimed at next year's election, has been considerable. There has been no court test of the law.

Overriding the same two-member minority and its general counsel, John Murphy jr., the commission also voted approval of another Sun Oil program, under which contributions earmarked for a candidate, committee or party would be collected by a political committee and simply passed along to the beneficiary.

The operating expenses of such a committee also would come from corporate funds.

Narayan, 74, Hospitalized

Freed Gandhi Foe to Resume His Opposition

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19 (AP).—Jayaprakash Narayan, an ailing Indian opposition leader released from prison last week, said today he has told the government he intends to resume active opposition to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Speaking from a hospital bed here, Mr. Narayan, 74, said he met with P.N. Dhar, Mrs. Gandhi's executive assistant, and told him on Monday that until he was well he would stay out of India's continuing political crisis.

But he knew that "After I feel better I will continue to work for politics based on moral principles. This is what has been so eroded under Mrs. Gandhi," Mr. Narayan said.

Mr. Narayan, who said on Sunday that he had come to New Delhi because the government wanted to talk with him about ways to end the political crisis, described his hour-long meeting with Mr. Dhar as mostly a courtesy call.

But sources close to Mr. Narayan indicated the meeting had been arranged through an intermediary and apparently the talks were more substantive.

Mr. Narayan, a disciple of independence leader Mohandas Gandhi and his nonviolent ways, was arrested with other non-Communist opposition leaders



UPI.

Jayaprakash Narayan

shortly after Mrs. Gandhi proclaimed a national emergency on June 26 to meet what she described as a grave threat to India's internal security.

He spent five months in detention before being released on a 30-day parole last week when doctors found him very weak with a kidney infection.

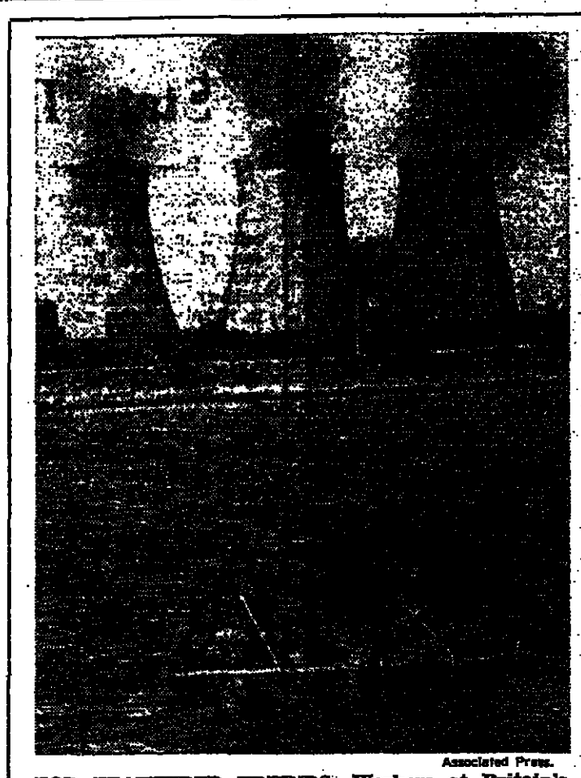
Mr. Narayan told newsmen on his arrival here Sunday that he would urge the government to lift the emergency, free all political prisoners, end press censorship and hold national elections.

But today he gave the first indication of the role he intends to play in India's current difficulties—if the government agrees to extend his 30-day parole.

"If Mrs. Gandhi decides to go ahead with elections early next year I would not stand as a candidate," Mr. Narayan said. "But I will do what I can to help the opposition, make speeches, whatever I can to help unite the forces opposed to Mrs. Gandhi."

Mr. Narayan, whose parole was noted in one sentence in the censored Indian press, did not say if he thought he would be sent to jail again if he resumed political activity. He has said that the terms of his 30-day release were unconditional.

He has always insisted he was not interested in holding office *himself, even though* last year he emerged as the leader of the splintered opposition parties after he came out of a 20-year retirement to challenge the ruling Congress party in his native Bihar state.



Associated Press.

FOR FEATHERED FRIENDS—Workers at Britain's Rugeley power station pole a man-made island 60 feet off the shore of the eight-acre artificial lake holding the station's water reserve. The island is intended as a home for water birds who find it impossible to build nests on the sheer sides of the lake.

OPEC Decides To Run Its Aid Fund by Itself

VIENNA, Nov. 19 (UPI).—Officials of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries say the international oil cartel will itself administer the $1-billion aid fund it is establishing to help developing nations.

OPEC had thought of turning the fund over to an agency such as the World Bank or International Monetary Fund. But it finally decided to run the fund itself and create an OPEC body to do it.

OPEC finance ministers at a two-day meeting at the organization's headquarters here, which ended last night, agreed unanimously to aid Third World nations, who have been complaining along with industrialized nations about the 500-per-cent increase in oil prices in little more than two years.

The ministers voted to establish the fund of a billion dollars to make interest-free long-term loans to developing nations next year, in order to help them meet balance-of-payment deficits caused by huge oil bills. Similar loans also will be granted for development projects and programs.

A communiqué said the ministers decided to recommend the aid plan to their governments. OPEC officials said the ministers had been empowered to act, and governmental approval is taken for granted.

U.S. Officials Say Tie to Chile Is Weakened by Rights Issues

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (NYT).—Ford administration officials say that U.S. relations with Chile have deteriorated in recent weeks, mainly because of disputes over human-rights issues.

Last Thursday, the government of President Augusto Pinochet handed Ambassador David Popper a note protesting the affirmative U.S. vote in the United Nations Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Committee on a resolution calling for protection of human rights in Chile.

The note expressed "surprise and disappointment" over the vote, the officials said.

According to the U.S. officials, it was only the latest in a series of incidents marking a deterioration of relations.

Previously, the United States expressed sharp displeasure with Chile for voting in a UN committee in favor of an anti-Zionist resolution. In the UN General Assembly, on instructions from Gen. Pinochet, Chile abstained in the anti-Zionist vote.

The officials remarked that Chile so far has failed to cooperate this year with investigations planned by the UN and the Organization of American States on alleged human-rights violations.

Last summer, Deputy Secretary of State Robert Ingersoll chided a high-ranking Chilean Foreign Ministry official for Gen. Pinochet's last-minute decision to refuse entry to an investigatory team of the UN Human Rights Commission.

The administration's position on the human-rights question was underlined last month when President Ford sent his annual security-assistance request to Congress. For the first time, Chile was excluded from the *military-assistance* proposal.

Balance of Forces

Previous U.S. military aid to Chile was accorded primarily to help maintain a balance of forces between Chile and Peru. The two countries have disputed a large and strategically vital coastal area.

In the U.S. administration view, the military leadership that seized power under Gen. Pinochet in September, 1973, has been insensitive to world opinion regarding allegations of torture and indiscriminate killing of political prisoners. According to *administration estimates, Chile* still holds about 5,000 political prisoners.

Asked to characterize the current state of affairs between the United States and Chile, a high-ranking State Department official said, " They are strained relations."

Russia to Build 2 Power Plants For Indonesians

JAKARTA, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union is to build two electric power stations in Indonesia—the first sign of an improvement of relations between the two countries.

A Cabinet spokesman said the government agreed yesterday to the Soviet offer, the first since the abortive Communist coup here in 1965 which froze relations between the two countries.

Several Russian projects were abandoned half-finished, including the Cilegon steel plant near here.

The offer, made by Soviet Ambassador Pavel Kuznetsov to Foreign Minister Adam Malik recently, is for a plant with a capacity of between 400 and 600 megawatts at Saguling, West Java, and the other, with a capacity of 180 megawatts, in central Java.

A Cabinet spokesman said the cost could exceed $100 million.

Mrs. Papadopoulos, Three Others Indicted

ATHENS, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—Despina Papadopoulos, wife of former President George Papadopoulos, and three officials of the ousted military junta were indicted yesterday on charges of fraud against the state.

They were committed to trial before a high civil court. The date of the trial has not been set. The indictment follows an investigation into allegations that Mrs. Papadopoulos illegally received a salary from the Greek Central Intelligence Service from *April, 1967, to November, 1973.*

Air Fares to Rise On Three Routes

CANNES, Nov. 19 (AP).—Airline fares in Asia and the southwest Pacific area will increase an average of 5 per cent next year and will be hiked by 3 per cent on south Atlantic routes, the International Air Transport Association said today.

The two decisions, and a 20-per-cent surcharge for Concorde flights over the south Atlantic, were announced at the end of a six-week IATA conference.

Tentative fare arrangements on other routes remain to be finalized before the new fares are applied next April, an announcement said.

Peron Ex-Aide Is Sought in Fraud Case

Arrest Order Linked To Welfare Scandal

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 19 (AP).—A federal judge investigating charges of corruption and fraud in President Isabel Peron's government ordered the arrest of former Social Welfare Minister Carlos Villones in connection with the case, officials announced today. Mr. Villones, however, was reported at large.

Another former social welfare minister, Rodolfo Roballos, was jailed earlier in the month as part of the investigation.

Mr. Villones and Mr. Roballos were both appointed to their posts by Mrs. Peron last July after her former top adviser, Jose Lopez Rega, was fired as social welfare minister. Mr. Lopez Rega, accused by his critics of mishandling public funds as social welfare minister and of ties to rightist terrorists, is now in Spain.

Two minor ministry officials and a businessman also have been arrested and jailed in the case and Mr. Lopez Rega's former private secretary, Demetrio Vazquez, has been sought by police for three weeks.

Heavily Criticized

Mrs. Peron, 44, assumed power 16 1/2 months ago when her husband Juan Peron died of a heart attack. She has been heavily criticized in the past five months and urged to resign or take a leave of absence. Her critics say she has been unable to cope with deepening economic and political calamities, rising terrorism and a series of scandals in her administration.

Some opposition lawmakers have demanded her impeachment in Congress on grounds of inefficiency in office. Mrs. Peron decided on Monday to move the next presidential election forward to the last quarter of 1976 instead of in 1977 as scheduled. The opposition had demanded this action as a means to defuse the crisis.

4 More Slain

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 19 (UPI).—Four more persons were killed yesterday in Argentina's political violence as about 5,000 army, police, coast guard and border police in six major cities intensified their anti-guerrilla campaign.

In continuing political violence, a man was shot to death in La Plata. In the metropolitan area, police killed one man and arrested another who fled in a truck that tried to evade a checkpoint.

A guerrilla died in a gunfight with police and army forces in another Buenos Aires suburb. Police in Rosario, 195 miles northwest of Buenos Aires, were trying to identify a fourth victim, a man found blindfolded and shot many times. He apparently was killed by a right-wing death squad, police said.

Rhodesia Blacks See Way Clear for Substantive Talks

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 19 (AP).—The African National Council announced today that its discussions with the white minority government had cleared the way for substantive constitutional talks, possibly before Christmas.

But the council and the prime minister's office denied a report that an outline for a constitutional agreement had been reached.

Both issued statements saying that recent discussions between Prime Minister Ian Smith and Joshua Nkomo, leader of a moderate faction of the council, were concerned only with procedures to hold a conference.

A report published in Tanzania said Mr. Nkomo would become Rhodesia's foreign minister in a government with greatly enlarged African representation. A spokesman for Mr. Smith's office said the report was without any foundation whatever, while a council spokesman called it "utter rubbish."

The council spokesman, William Musarurwa, who joined Mr. Nkomo in recent discussions with Mr. Smith, said the talks centered mostly on the question of immunities for exiled council leaders who would attend the talks. Constitutional talks at Victoria Falls Aug. 25 broke down over Mr. Smith's refusal to allow exiled black militants to participate in talks inside Rhodesia.

PEN Condemns Czechoslovakia

VIENNA, Nov. 19 (UPI).—The executive committee of the International PEN club adopted today a resolution condemning the repression and harassment of intellectuals in Czechoslovakia and demanding the release of all those still in prison for their beliefs.

The resolution, submitted by Czechoslovak writers in exile, was passed by 19-9 votes with five abstentions, PEN said.

The six-day congress that opened here Monday under the motto "Thirty Years of Peace for European Authors" is the first since the 1971 meeting in Dublin to have both East and West delegates present. But Russia and Czechoslovakia refused to take part in protest against the presence of exiled writers from the two countries.

Doctor Recounts on British TV How She Pulled Plug to End Life

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP).—A woman doctor, married to English playwright Tom Stoppard, admitted on British television last night that she once unplugged life-saving equipment to allow a brain-damaged patient to die.

Dr. Miriam Stoppard, 37, made the revelation in an independent television network program, "The Right to Live, the Right to Die," which focused on the case of Karen Quinlan, the 21-year-old American girl whose parents seek court permission to allow her to die.

"I shook for a long time afterwards," said Dr. Stoppard, a former hospital doctor and now medical director of a drug firm.

She told how a 27-year-old woman suffered cardiac arrest while having a tooth extracted under general anesthetic. He was a patient in her ward at the Royal Victoria Infirmary in Newcastle with machinery supporting his heart and other vital organs.

"The consensus of the many experts was that he was clinically dead, but nobody was prepared to turn the machinery off," she said.

"One morning after giving it a lot of thought, I got up and *turned the machines off. I was not killing the patient.* I was simply turning off the mechanism that was keeping him alive. I decided it was unnecessary and undignified."

She said it was something doctors did "every day of the week."

Election Campaign Starts

West German Parties Trying To End Their Internal Feuds

By Murray Seeger

BONN, Nov. 19.—The four major West German political parties, in a series of conferences and compromises, have attempted to end the internal personal and ideological differences that have threatened their election strategies.

The parties have already started campaigning for next October's parliamentary election.

The stakes in the forthcoming election go beyond achieving political power and help explain the length of the campaign. The performance of each party at the polls will determine the size of the subsidy it receives from the federal government.

The 1972 election paid the parties at the rate of 2.5 marks, about a dollar, for each vote received.

Since then the parliament (Bundestag) has raised the stakes substantially—the 1976 votes will be worth 3.5 marks each.

Neither of the two biggest parties, the Social Democrats (SPD) or the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), has a realistic hope of getting an absolute majority in parliament and therefore each must find a coalition partner.

The SPD since 1969 has been partnered with the small Free Democratic Party (FDP), which more and more describes itself as "the liberals."

Christian Coalition

On the right, in opposition to the current SPD-FDP coalition government, the CDU is united with the Christian Social Union (CSU), which functions only in the big southern state of Bavaria. The CDU operates in the other nine states and West Berlin.

This four-way division has worked fairly well to give West Germany an orderly, democratic government in which parliament reflects with great accuracy the voting preferences of the electorate.

Unlike France, Italy and the Scandinavian democracies, West Germany is unencumbered by splinter parties. A half dozen or so enter various elections but in recent years have been unable to meet the requirement that a party must receive 5-per-cent support in order to enter the federal or state parliaments.

At a time when voters in southern Europe have turned to the radical parties of the left to show their disillusionment with the center and conservative parties, West German voters have been showing a general inclination to support their middle-of-the-road politicians.

Ideological Feuds

Still, the parties have been rent by personal and ideological feuds and jealousies that break out every few months.

The SPD, which has been the country's biggest party since its dramatic 1972 election victory behind Willy Brandt, has just managed to heal a three-way ideological division at a five-day conference in Mannheim.

The meeting opened with threats from a younger, radical faction to challenge the moderate government policies of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. It closed with the leftists and centrists fighting off attempts by the party's right wing to punish Mr. Brandt.

Many in the conservative wing of the party consider Mr. Brandt too radical. They feel he damaged the party when he was forced to resign as chancellor in early 1974 following the arrest of one of his aides, Guenter Guillaume, on charges that he was a spy for the East German Communist regime.

The move in the convention failed, however, and Mr. Brandt, 61, was re-elected party chairman overwhelmingly. Significantly, Mr. Schmidt, whose standing in the party had not been as high, received the same number of votes to be a vice-chairman.

Three days after the party vote, however, newspapers and magazines reopened the issues of the personal relations between Mr. Brandt and Herbert Wehner, chairman of the SPD parliamentary delegation, and Mr. Brandt's dramatic resignation.

Mr. Brandt was quoted as saying that Mr. Wehner tried to get him out of office as early as 1972. The former chancellor was also reported to have contemplated committing suicide last year when his personal and political fortunes were at a low point.

The press also printed new details of earlier accusations that Mr. Brandt had been involved in casual love affairs and that Mr. Guillaume had acted as his intermediary with various women.

Within the CDU-CSU combination, personal issues also stimulated a new conflict between the parties' leaders.

Franz-Joseph Strauss, a former cabinet officer and dominant figure in the CSU, has recently upstaged the conservatives' candidate for chancellor, Helmut Kohl, and expressed disdain for CDU party secretary Kurt Biedenkopf.

Opinion polls show that the SPD has an advantage in the personalities of Mr. Brandt and Mr. Schmidt, whose standing is higher with the national electorate than that of Mr. Strauss and Mr. Kohl.

Most experts also believe that the personality differences which attract so much attention in the press and among party workers are less important to the voters than the overriding issue of the economy. The parties' fortunes are likely to rise and fall on how well the Schmidt Cabinet directs West Germany out of its share of the world recession.

© Los Angeles Times.

Jovial Brezhnev Welcomes Leone At Kremlin Talk

MOSCOW, Nov. 19 (AP).—Leonid Brezhnev was brisk and smiling today as he chatted with visiting Italian President Giovanni Leone and with newsmen at the Kremlin. He jokingly complained that he was up to his neck in work.

The Soviet Communist party chief got up from his chair when newsmen and photographers entered the room where he was waiting for Mr. Leone, smiled and greeted them with a loud "dobroye utro." "good morning." Then he asked how to say it in Italian and repeated, "Buon giorno."

"I'm well, except that it seems I have a lot of work," Mr. Brezhnev, 68, said in response to a question. "I don't know about you, but I'm really busy—up to here."

He made a throat-cutting gesture, but warned: 'Don't misinterpret my gesture. I only mean I have work up to my neck. I went home at 8 last night, which is not bad but usually I *finish later.*"

Mr. Brezhnev told Mr. Leone he regretted he could spare only about an hour for his visit.

3 Japanese Jailed For Embassy Attack

TOKYO, Nov. 19 (UPI).—Three Japanese radicals who attacked the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo last November to protest U.S.-Soviet détente were sentenced last week to four years in prison.

The defendants, members of the Marxist Youth League, were convicted on charges of trespassing, possessing firearms and violating the Firebomb Control Law. The three stormed into the embassy compound on Nov. 14 last year throwing firebombs and injuring police guards and embassy personnel. The attack took place on the eve of President Ford's visit to Japan.

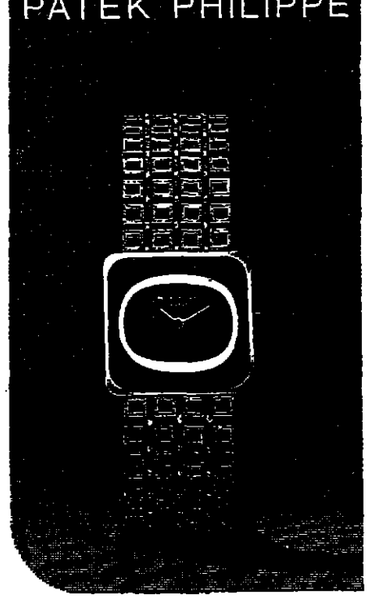
U.S. Train, Truck Collide; 30 Hurt

ELWOOD, Ill., Nov. 19 (AP).—Four cars of an Amtrak turbo-train bound from Chicago to St. Louis with about 100 persons aboard derailed today after colliding with a truck at a rural crossing. More than 30 persons were injured.

An Amtrak spokesman said the four cars of the train were leaning off the track following the collision but did not overturn.

The passengers included a delegation of 95 persons representing the office of Chicago's Mayor Richard J. Daley. The mayor's sister-in-law, Cecilia Grant, 65, was injured. Officials said 14 persons were admitted to hospitals, including two in serious condition.

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The probable effects of this situation are analyzed in the latest issue of the Hudson Letter. Among its forecasts: "Foreigners doing business in Spain may anticipate a less easy time in the future."

If this is the kind of information you need to make sound business decisions, then you should be reading The Hudson Letter.

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FASHION

The Boutiques of Paris And How They Are Growing

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 19 (IHT).—The number of boutiques that have opened in Paris within the past year shows the wealth of creative fashion talent around. The shops range from cheap to expensive, from avant-garde to conservative but all of them make shopping in Paris interesting.

This is the first of a series on new Paris boutiques.

* * *

The boutiques on the Place du Marché Saint Honoré are survivors of the Créateurs et Industriels venture. The idea was a good one—a direct link between creators and manufacturers. The results, everything from clothes by well-known designers to pillows, stationery, lithographs and house plants, were sold in a loft-like building on the Rue de Rennes. The formula did not quite work, but the top designers in the group survived.

These designers have relocated in new, separate and very good boutiques. The clothes are still manufactured by Didier Grumbach (who also makes Saint Laurent Rive Gauche and Givenchy). Andrée Putnam has also bounced back into the arena and mother hens the operations.

The Place du Marché Saint Honoré is a good, interesting district with a strong flavor that comes from excellent food stores around. Victor is famous for venison, Potron et Fils for fish and Chedeuville supplies some of the best delicatessens in Paris. But the fashion boutiques are the guts of the operation.

The first boutique you run into is Roland Chakkal, 4 Rue du Marché Saint Honoré. Mr. Chakkal, who moved into an old-fashioned shop, is a quiet but sure talent, well worth watching. He can do dresses, knits, shoes and bags but he is especially good with coats. Always has been. This is a tight operation (just him and one saleswoman) and the prices are very reasonable: 500 francs for a white flannel coat (unlined, though, which gives it a limited range) and 170 francs for the skirt to match.

Evening coats of printed velvet become a possible luxury when the price tag reads 550 francs. Long silk dresses, cut like elongated shirts, go for 600 francs. Mr. Chakkal is also adding a line of knitwear as well as jersey blazers and skirts.

Issey Miyake, 32, is a Japanese who has been making increasingly wide ripples on the Paris fashion front. He is now at 24 Place du Marché Saint Honoré in an elegant boutique. Here, prices jump sharply—but Miyake has picked up some of the most avant-garde trends and given them a polished, adult ring—hence the prices.

New Idea

Among the outstanding, newest ideas: the striped poncho coat, here in subtle gray and rust, to go over solid pants (950 francs). The Japanese idea: cotton for winter again, sportswear but with a very different look. Reversible outfits in recherché color combinations, such as rust and brown or navy and smoke gray. The straight, slim coat, slit on the sides, is 800 francs, pants, 215, shirt, 370 and there is also a jacket. It begins to add up but the whole thing does look great, especially if you also get Miyake's new, rubber-soled judoka boots (440 francs) which are cut good and wide, so that you can stick your pants *inside*—which *seems* to be the only way now.

But the best has yet to come. Miyake's evening outfits in striped silk jerseys, have strange shapes and mysterious fastenings. They are for fashion adventurers. Cheap they are not: 1,300 for a dress, 1,125 for the coat.

The boutique also stocks cheaper items—such as mohair dresses (500 francs), two-piece dress and cardigan (620 francs) and odds and ends of painted scarves and lacquered bamboo bangles.

Castelbajac, at 31 Place du Marché Saint Honoré, is another good house. Here, the boutique is all pinewood and rustic garden benches, to go with Castelbajac's outdoorsy styles.

Styles are younger and so are the prices. A beige flannel dress with a deep, kangaroo pocket goes for 450 francs. A jumpsuit of heavy Pyrénées wool is 620, a jersey dress, with canvas elbow patches and a drawstring belt, costs 300 francs.

There is also a very rustic, he-man line with corduroy pants and rugged jackets (695 francs for the latter). Castelbajac keeps baskets of apples for one and all and will also sell you honey from his family's property.

The fourth designer linked with the group is Christiane Bailly but she won't be ready to move in until February, 1976.



Keystone.

MOTHER AND CHILD—The baby elephant weighed in recently at the Los Angeles Zoo at 165 pounds. The elephant, one of the few born in captivity, was premature. He was born after 21 months; 22 is normal for an elephant.

TV, Telephone Blamed

'Scribal Stutter' of U.S. Teen-Agers

WASHINGTON (AP).—The American teen-ager's love affair with television and the telephone may be hampering the ability to communicate through writing, according to a government-funded study.

The Education Commission of the United States said that test essays written by 80,000 students last year showed that 13 and 17-year-olds fell down in writing English, compared with similar tests in 1970.

Nine-year-olds improved in ability over the four-year period, however.

The commission, which conducts periodic student assessments for the U.S. Office of Education, said that experts are suggesting that the written word is becoming obsolete as students lean more on the spoken word.

"Business and personal communication depends primarily on the telephone," said Ross Winterowd of the University of Southern California and chairman of the National Council of Teachers of English committee on composition.

Simpler Forms

"With the growing preference for verbal communication," he said, "routine writing moves toward simpler forms."

Mr. Winterowd told a news conference that schools must "get back to the basics" of teaching writing skills, rather than more grammar and punctuation.

"Spelling, punctuation, verb agreement and other such matters are basic editing abilities," he said. "In the sequence of composition and the hierarchy of values, writing comes before editing. It makes no sense to teach editing to nonwriters."

Lack of coherence, development and syntactic fluency in writing leads to "scribal *stutter*," he said.

Mr. Winterowd questioned, however, whether schools can successfully teach writing that conflicts with the language learned through modern culture as in television, advertising jingles and contemporary music.

Commenting on the survey results, he said, "Even though our language is constantly changing, it would appear that the written word is in trouble and deserves immediate attention."

Richard Lloyd-Jones of the University of Iowa, incoming chairman of the conference on college composition and communication, added: "Our society provides less and less motivation for writing. Students question the need to master a skill they may never be called upon to use after school has ended."

English scholars and teachers who graded the 1974 essays found that the good writers were as good as in 1970, but the poor writers were worse and there were more of them.

"I'm concerned that we may be creating another gap between the 'haves' and the 'have nots,'" said Roy Forbes, director of the National Assessment of Educational Progress Study.

On a score range of 1 to 8, the 17-year-olds dropped on the average from 5.1 to 4.9 and the 13-year-olds from 5 to 4.7 over the four years.

Among nine-year-olds, in contrast, the number ranking 4 or higher rose from 51 per cent in 1970 to 57 per cent in 1974.

The latest written essays by 17-year-olds showed a simpler vocabulary using fewer words longer than four letters, increased awkwardness and more run-on sentences.

Twenty per cent of the papers were shorter than four sentences, compared with 13 per cent four years earlier.

The 13-year-olds also displayed less sophistication in the latest essays, with simpler vocabularies, fewer complex sentences, more run-on sentences and more fragments of sentences. The survey also demonstrated a slight increase in misspellings, attributed by the authors to sounding out spellings phonetically.

Essays by the 9-year-olds were longer, but the average increase of 10 words tended to result in loss of paragraph coherence.

In general, the study found females outperforming males in writing tasks, although both sexes among 13 and 17-year-olds declined in the most recent essays.

South Korea Bans Songs

SEOUL, Nov. 19 (AP).—In part of a campaign against "decadent tendencies" waged by President Chung Hee Park's government, 137 foreign songs have been banned from radio and television stations. The forbidden songs include "Cecilia," "Pillow Talk," "Isabelle," "Hippy Hippy Shake" and "Never on a Sunday."

Changing Times in Babies' Births

By Richard Flaste

NEW YORK (NYT)—A nurse in Richmond, Va., assesses how America's childbirth practices have changed: "Women no longer want to be patted on the head and told that everything will turn out all right."

An obstetrician in the same city: "Patients nowadays want everything under the sun, and I'm disillusioned and disgusted with most of it. They read about some drug or some procedure in a magazine and then tell me to do it that way. I've trained for medicine and I've been in the profession for years, and I know more about what's best for the patients than they do."

For an obstetrician who likes to tell patients what to do rather than listen to what they want, these can be hard times.

Technological Trend

Dr. Warren Pearse, executive director of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, described the uneasy adjustment for some doctors as being like the concern "some Catholics felt when suddenly they were told it was all right to eat meat on Fridays, after so many years of doing things a certain way."

That "certain way"—a product of the technological trend that began in the 1930s to counteract an appalling maternal death rate by putting doctor and hospital in charge of virtually all childbirths—has been diverted by a vast childbirth education movement intended to get parents actively involved again.

The most basic change is the proliferation of childbirth education classes—the majority of the country's 7,000 hospitals now sponsor prenatal courses. Five years ago the figure was closer to 10 per cent. At a minimum, the classes give parents a forum in which to question the practices of tradition or of their doctors; beyond that, the courses may teach them how to instruct the doctors in what they want.

In addition, there are campaigns to increase the use of trained midwives (who are still illegal or not permitted to practice fully in some parts of the country); to get husbands into delivery rooms, where they can diminish a woman's stress merely by their familiar presence; to set up "family centered" delivery centers that will seem more homelike than hospitals and to spread the word of Dr. Frederick Leboyer.

Warm Room

Dr. Leboyer's method, which involves treating the newborn to a dimly lighted, warm room, a less shocking introduction to the world's buzzing confusion, has had spotty acceptance around the country. It is interesting that it has had any acceptance, given the fact that the book outlining the method, "Birth Without Violence," has been available in the United States less than a year.

In fact, doctors, nurses and parents around the country who were interviewed seemed to find more attention paid to Dr. Leboyer than to another much-publicized area of childbirth, delivery at home.

A Houston mother, Arliann Karns, who delivered two children at home after considerable difficulty in finding doctors to attend her, gave as her main reason one that is behind much of the thinking today.

"Having a baby is a family affair," she said. "At the hospital, it's separated from the whole family. When I visit my friends at the hospital and see them looking at their babies in the nursery behind the window, I can't believe that grown people let this happen to them."

Delivery at home is still rare, however, with the focus of attention remaining on how hospital practices can be changed.

Natural Childbirth

By far the greatest nationwide acceptance by professionals and parents alike has been accorded natural childbirth. That method, with its training to diminish pain and the use of anesthetic so that a woman can be alert and involved in childbirth and so that the fetus is not subjected to unnecessary drugs, has made inroads everywhere.

In Detroit, the head of a nursing association recently described Lamaze, one natural childbirth method, as "standard procedure." She estimated that "at least 50 per cent of Detroit women deliver Lamaze." If you were in Lincoln, Neb., in 1968, and wanted natural childbirth, you would have had to travel elsewhere. Now such training is available throughout the state.

A bemused California obstetrician, commenting on how involved parents are these days, said, "I recently had one patient who wasn't even pregnant come in and discuss different methods of delivery in case she got pregnant. That shows how far the pendulum has swung."

A wide variety of reasons for that swing are being offered.

Dr. Pearse sees consumerism an underlying cause. "It's all part of the consumer revolution," he said.

'Individual Humanity'

In some circles, in fact, the patient is actually called the "consumer." Dr. Pearse said that consumerism had changed the focus of childbirth practices so that now it was "more on individual humanity and dignity rather than absolute science."

But as with many observations in this field, that one arouses debate. Doris Haire, past president of the International Childbirth Education Association, argues that today's trend is more scientific, not less. She maintains that no drug used in childbirth is known to be absolutely safe to the fetus and that obstetric practices for the last several decades have involved medical intervention without a full understanding of what that intervention means. She points to the once-routine early rupturing of the amniotic sac—breaking the bag of waters—which, she said, is currently believed to put undue pressure on the fetal head.

"Now there is a strong inclination to avoid the practice," she said.

Dr. John Miller, a retired obstetrician, sees the current changes as expressions of feminism: "Women cannot complete this return to status without the restoration of meaning to their uniquely feminine roles," he wrote in an education association booklet.

But there is some disappointment in the way things have gone. Susanne Arms, author of "Immaculate Deception," says the trend is a sham so far.

"More and more families are becoming interested in experiencing birth for themselves," she said, "and physicians believe they are giving more support to families who want to do so."

Medical Jumpiness

But, she added angrily, at the same time the doctors stand all too ready to operate at the slightest hint of anything out of the ordinary.

"In the same hospitals where there is better family-centered care, upwards of 20 per cent and sometimes 30 per cent of the cases are resulting in Cesarean section, where 10 years ago you would have questioned 7 per cent," she said.

That the Cesarean rate is rising is not disputed, but doctors attribute the rise to, among other things, the better surveillance of the fetus afforded by the new fetal monitor and a diminished reliance on forceps delivery in difficult cases.

All the questioning of tradition has led some to be concerned about the antagonism that seems to accompany it.

Dr. Morton Schiffer, director of obstetrics and gynecology at Brooklyn's Jewish Hospital, for instance, said bitterly, "It's time people stopped vilifying the obstetrician." And Dr. Jean Pakter, who heads the bureau of maternity services and family planning for New York City, said she saw "an anti-hospital" sentiment taking hold. She is worried that the current trend will somehow result in beneficial developments being discarded, "throwing out," she said in an irresistible cliché, "the baby with the bathwater."

U.K. Book Prize Is Awarded to Ruth Jhabvala

LONDON, Nov. 19 (NYT).—Britain's most prestigious literary prize, the Booker Award, was given tonight to Ruth Prawer Jhabvala, the German-born novelist who has spent more than 25 years in India.

The prize, worth more than $10,000, was given to Mrs. Jhabvala for her newest novel, "Heat and Dust," which was published earlier this month in Britain to wide acclaim. The novel is scheduled to be published by Harper and Row in the United States early next year.

Mrs. Jhabvala has written six novels and three volumes of short stories, as well as screenplays.

Angus Wilson, the critic, who was chairman and spokesman of the four judges, termed Mrs. Jhabvala's book "a masterpiece." He said that her writing was accomplished "with such economy, such drive toward one aim, such feeling kept cool and such command of words that we have here a serious novel to delight us that is not often matched today."

The novel is about a young Englishwoman who travels to India to trace the story of her grandfather's first wife, who stirred a family scandal in 1923 by deserting her British husband, a civil servant, for a somewhat shady Indian prince.

Yugoslav Oscar Entry

BELGRADE, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—Yugoslavia has selected "Assassination at Sarajevo," a U.S.-Czechoslovak-Yugoslav co-production, as its entry for next year's Hollywood Academy Awards. Eight juries from all over Yugoslavia chose the film, which is to be screened in Los Angeles by the end of January.



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Thursday, November 20, 1975 *

SALT-2 at Risk

Soviet rejection out of hand of the latest U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT-2) proposals appears to rule out the agreement and the visit to Washington that Leonid Brezhnev wanted before the Congress of the Soviet Communist party next February. It throws into serious risk completion of the November, 1974, Vladivostok nuclear arms accord and, with it, the future of détente.

The Soviet leader evidently was unwilling to make a crash effort to settle the difficult SALT issues still outstanding with his back against the February deadline. Those issues would have had to be settled by early December to permit the drafting of a detailed treaty by mid-January, the latest possible date to sign it for a Washington visit.

But postponement of serious SALT negotiations until March or later puts President Ford in the position of exchanging concessions with Moscow while preoccupied with a series of tense primary struggles with Ronald Reagan and the Republican right.

Secretary of State Kissinger has announced an administration decision to continue the SALT negotiations "next year" regardless of "political circumstances," if Moscow will offer some "reasoned response" to Washington's proposals. But chances for an agreement before the Republican convention would now appear to be slim.

If the SALT-2 negotiations thus are delayed until 1977, the continuing arms race by then undoubtedly will have altered many of the fundamentals upon which the Ford-Brezhnev Vladivostok understandings were reached. A new basis for negotiation may have to be found by new Soviet and U.S. administrations.

By October, 1977, the SALT-1 interim agreement on offensive strategic arms will have expired, bringing into doubt the chief accomplishment of a decade of SALT negotiations, the treaty limiting anti-ballistic missile (ABM) systems.

By then, at the present rate of construction, the Soviet Union may have deployed 600 to 700 of its large new intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), carrying MIRV multiple warheads. It may then be too late to head off a Soviet "first strike" capability against the U.S. land-based missile forces, or the matching U.S. capability that the Ford administration seeks to achieve.

The ultimate nuclear danger of "crisis instability"—with every confrontation raising fears in Washington and Moscow that the other side may shoot first, unless preempted—may then become unavoidable.

The present SALT impasse over the new Soviet Backfire bomber and the newer U.S. Cruise missile would be infinitely more difficult to resolve in 1977, after substantial numbers are deployed. At the moment, only about 25 Backfires have been deployed and the long-range Cruise missile, which has not yet been flight-tested, could still be halted by a test-ban agreement. Once significant testing has occurred, verification of a Cruise missile limitation agreement will be virtually impossible.

Backfire need not be a serious issue. The United States has offered to exclude it from the Vladivostok ceilings if the Soviet Union will pin down its claims about the medium bomber's nonstrategic role.

The essential transaction that is needed is a U.S. offer to delay flight-testing of the long-range Cruise missile in return for a slowdown in the rate of deployment of Moscow's big new MIRV ICBMs, thus gaining time to negotiate a SALT-2 agreement before a point of no return is reached. The alternative is an uncontrolled nuclear arms race in which even the limited détente the world has begun to know could hardly survive.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Signal to Hanoi

In tones so muted that they may scarcely be heard, the Ford administration is nevertheless softening its rigid hostility toward the new Communist regimes of Southeast Asia.

At least one large voluntary organization, the American Friends Service Committee, learned last weekend that it would be permitted to resume small-scale shipments of relief supplies for war-shattered communities of North and South Vietnam. In lifting its ban on such aid, the State Department was merely correcting an unfortunate aspect of the postwar Vietnam policy.

At the same time, Secretary of State Kissinger let it be known through a group of congressmen about to confer with North Vietnamese representatives in Paris that the United States was ready to respond to good-will gestures from Hanoi, working toward a "normalization" of relations.

He emphasized, however, that the administration was not yet considering any economic-aid proposals to North Vietnam; Hanoi officials have regularly insisted that reconstruction aid, as envisaged in the 1973 Paris agreements, would have to be an integral element in any resumption of working relations.

This is the commendable beginning of a new flexibility toward the Communist regimes in Indochina, but there is still a long way to go. The U.S. veto of North and South Vietnam's separate admission to the UN last August blocked any early political dialogue.

Administration officials argue, however, that their position was based primarily on the Communist powers' refusal to permit simultaneous membership for North and South Korea; when Vietnam becomes unified and applies for single membership, the U.S. objections of principle would not necessarily hold.

A flat trade embargo remains in effect against both Vietnams and Cambodia; earlier this month President Ford gave congressional leaders clear signals of his opposition to pending legislation to lift this embargo.

The volume of trade expectable between the United States and Indochina would not be large, but Asia-based U.S. business interests and Chambers of Commerce are agitating for reopening of commercial relations, lest the boycott turn into a long-range problem such as has clouded U.S. relations with China and Cuba.

The Communist regimes of Vietnam and Cambodia remain engaged in their delicate balancing act between the rival attractions of China and the Soviet Union. After years of warfare, it is paradoxical that the United States is the one superpower to which these new regimes could now relate without inherent tensions.

The sooner U.S. policy makers overcome a lingering bitterness over defeat in Vietnam, the brighter will be the prospects for a constructive new U.S. role in Southeast Asia's political and economic development.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Spirit of Rambouillet

There is no questioning that the United States must play a vital part in the revival of world business activity, that the recent indicators of a U.S. business upswing are at best ambiguous, and that the administration has therefore been under some pressure abroad as well as at home to accelerate the process. But the U.S. administration and the Federal Reserve Board are also concerned to prevent a fresh outbreak of inflation and that is something for which we should all be grateful.

—From the Financial Times (London).

* * *

The Rambouillet declaration has settled for a sensible path. It is probably too early to evaluate the historical significance of the summit at this early stage. The declaration could possibly become a mere scrap of paper if the countries concerned pursue selfish policies notwithstanding their loud call for international cooperation. We regard the U.S. and French compromise on the foreign currency issue a welcome development.

—From the Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo).

* * *

The Giscard-Ford accord reached at Rambouillet puts an end to the monetary disorder caused by the flotation of the dollar. Giscard's five guests are going back home with the conviction that it will from now on be easier to combat the economic crisis. The declaration of the six ends once and for all the major Franco-American quarrel over exchange rates. France no longer calls for a return to fixed parities; the Americans, on the other hand, agree to participate in a limitation of the flotation of the dollar. It is too early to appraise all the consequences of this decision, but it is obvious that it will have beneficial effects on world trade and, indirectly, on the level of economic activity. For Giscard, Rambouillet constitutes a remarkable personal success. . . .

—From France-Soir (Paris).

Questions on West Germany

British observers of West Germany tend to spend half their time wondering why a government as successful as Mr. Schmidt's is not leaping to the top of the popularity charts and the other half wondering how West Germany can remain stable with faltering growth and over a million unemployed. These attitudes are not as contradictory as they might seem. West Germany does have about the best government in Western Europe at the moment but it is exceptionally vulnerable to trends in world trade and far from immune from the conflicts which beset Social Democrats in any country.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 20, 1900

BERLIN.—German engineers are busily discussing an ingenious plan, that was submitted by M. Berlier, the French engineer, to the governments of Spain and Morocco, for connecting these two countries by means of a tunnel, which is to run from a point on the Spanish coast near Gibralter to Tangier. It is planned that the works be started from both sides and be completed in 10 years.

Fifty Years Ago

November 20, 1925

CHICAGO.—"Red" Grange, running star of the Illinois football team, may be barred from Illinois' final game of the season with Ohio State on Saturday. The athletic authorities at Illinois have directed him to turn in his uniform if he has signed any professional contracts of any kind. While it has been rumored that he has already signed, "Red" emphatically denies it.



Stayskal, 1975, Chicago Tribune.

'And You'll All Get Time Off to Enjoy Christmas... Starting Tomorrow!'

Reagan's Theatrical Politics

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Ronald Reagan's bid for the presidency really should be tossed to the movie critics. In theatrical terms, win or lose, it is the best script the old trouper ever had, but in political terms, even if he knocked off the President, he would divide his party, and almost certainly assure the victory of the black-hat Democrats.

It is a fascinating human drama, and sort of a personal stage triumph for Reagan. Here he is, out of Hollywood, where he was a good Class B movie actor, and out of Sacramento, where he was a much better gvernor, and out of a job at age 64, but on the front covers of Time and Newsweek, proclaiming individual human liberty, defying the wicked Democrats, and even challenging the President, a member of his own party.

Presented with such a scenario, even in his old hungry days in Hollywood, when he needed a job, Reagan would probably have said this was ridiculous and wouldn't even "play in Peoria" but the facts of politics are even stranger than the dreams and nightmares of fiction.

Strange Scripts

No scriptwriter in Hollywood would have dared to suggest the stories of Harry Truman and his election victory in 1948 over Tom Dewey, the triumph and murder of Jack Kennedy, the defeat of Richard Nixon in 1960 and, beyond that, the defeat of Nixon for the governorship of California in 1962, his retreat to New York, his return to the presidency in 1968, his spectacular re-election in 1972, and finally his decline, disgrace, and isolated retreat to San Clemente.

All this must have intrigued Reagan more as theater than as politics. Maybe he didn't have a chance to reach out to the presidency of the United States, but even if he failed, it was a good theatrical part in which he would have a world stage to defend the old conservative religion.

Reagan does not come through as Barry Goldwater did in 1964 as the conservative challenger. Their political philosophies are similar, but Goldwater had a conviction, a program and a sense of humor. He was not clever, cautious, or theatrical like Reagan, but he cared more about the outcome, and was hurt when he lost. Reagan is quite different: He gives the impression that he is merely reading his lines. He says the most provocative things in the most kindly and even modest way, like an actor playing a role, and is quite willing, and maybe even eager, to go home when the play is done, particularly if the audience disagrees.

Taken Seriously

The astonishing thing is that this amusing but frivolous Reagan fantasy is taken so seriously by the news media and particularly by the President. It makes a lot of news, but it doesn't make much sense. Reagan may run ahead of Ford in the New Hampshire, Florida, Illinois and Wisconsin primaries, but even if he does, the delegates at the Republican nominating convention in Kansas City are not likely to abandon their own President, and the power and majesty of the presidency, in favor of a former governor of California who has split the Republican party and has little chance of picking up independent or Democratic votes.

If you take a hard look at how to win electoral votes for the presidency in the big states that usually decide presidential elections, you almost have to think that Reagan, who used to be a Democrat, is hurting his own party and the President, and working for the divided Democrats, who also seem to be trying to lose the election.

But on the stage, as in politics, strange things happen and nobody knows this better than Reagan. Maybe he will win, and probably he will lose, but he will drive Ford to the conservative right in the process, and meanwhile, he will have a personal climax in the biggest theater of all. For the old trouper, it makes sense, but for the Republican party and the nation, it could be a real flop.

Reagan planned his presidential announcement precisely like a road show. Beginning, ironically, with the Washington reporters at the National Press Club, whom he detests, and then going on in the same day to the main primary election states, it was a classic theatrical production, aimed at Walter Cronkite, John Chancellor, Harry Reasoner and the evening TV network news shows.

Nobody in politics or the theater is better at this sort of thing than Reagan. He has a conservative message. He believes in it with the utmost sincerity. Nobody can fault him on this, but it is arranged in such a way that there is no time for hard questions or difficult answers. These quick announcements are not political exchanges of ideas, but television, and nobody in the presidential race is better at avoiding thought than the former governor of California.

Once he has announced for the terrifying job of the presidency, however, the questions on the stage will change. From now on, he will be asked not only what he is against, but why he is for, not only why he is worried about Henry Kissinger's policies of détente and compromise in the Middle East, but what he proposes to put in their place.

There is an almost frightening moment between thinking about running for the presidency and announcing that you are running for the presidency. Then, the candidate moves from theatrical myths to political reality and, as he moves around the country, has to stand and deliver.

Reagan has done a service to the Republican party in one sense. He is right in feeling that an appointed President like Ford should be challenged. Also, his challenge to President Ford will keep the battling and divided Democrats from dominating the headlines between now and the end of the primary elections next spring, but he will now have to have something to say. Once announced for the presidency, he will have to be presidential, with a program for the coming five years. And so far he has produced no program, only a protest against the Democrats and his own President.

Ford-Brezhnev Mini-Summit?

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—There are some indications that the Ford-Brezhnev summit, which is generally regarded as no longer attainable this year, can be saved. Washington has acted in the past on the principle that Leonid Brezhnev needs the summit far more than Ford does, and that therefore the Kremlin must pay for it with concessions on SALT, but now Henry Kissinger is beginning to waver.

He still says that, without a SALT agreement, "we do not conceive" of a summit—"certainly not a visit by Mr. Brezhnev to the United States." Why this curious choice of words? Is there some other form of summitry, as distinct from a Brezhnev visit to the United States, which could take the place of the summit proper? There is.

Cuban Congress

In the special circumstances of last year, after President Nixon's resignation, Mr. Ford's state visit to Japan provided the opportunity for the far more important side trip to Vladivostok. It is immaterial whether the visit to Japan was merely a pretext, as some diplomats would argue, for the Vladivostok summit. What is important is that, in the diplomatic circumstances of the time, a proper summit with all the trimmings would have been impossible to arrange, and that the Vladivostok meeting gave a new lease of life to SALT, which had been in danger of withering on the vine.

In the special circumstances of this year, Brezhnev's possible visit to the Cuban party congress in December could provide the opportunity for a side trip to meet Ford on some neutral ground—"certainly not a visit to the United States by Mr. Brezhnev without a SALT agreement," as Kissinger said, but a good substitute for one.

Did his choice of words mean that a summit meeting was possible outside the United States? But he is not a man to answer questions he wishes to avoid. "There is no such plan," he insists—which is not to say, however, that there is no such possibility.

Indeed, he has now shifted, for the first time in nearly a year, from the position that there can be no Ford-Brezhnev meeting in the absence of a SALT agreement. "If a meeting between the general-secretary and the President would appear desirable," he says, "we are not going to make an issue of principle out of this." He adds that no such plan exists at the moment, "but I don't want to exclude it for all time."

But Brezhnev's visit to Cuba would provide merely an opportunity for a summit, not the assurance of one. That the Kremlin is thinking along the same lines is suggested by the postponement of the Cuban party congress from this month to December—and the failure, even as late as this, to announce a firm date for it. It would seem that the date of Brezhnev's visit, and therefore of the congress, cannot be announced until at least a tentative date for a Ford-Brezhnev meeting has been worked out.

Lower Price

Whether the opportunity of a meeting is converted into a side trip by Brezhnev—to some Caribbean island, perhaps—still depends on further progress towards SALT, but it may be that the price of a summit is a little lower now than it once was, that instead of the SALT-2 agreement which was to freeze the numbers of strategic weapons for 10 years, something of shorter duration might be acceptable.

There is no magic in the 10-year requirement. It is certainly desirable, but a shorter term would be preferable to nothing—if indeed the choice turns out to be between a short-term agreement and no agreement at all. Certainly both sides would still have to make concessions to each other—the Soviet Union on its new Backfire bomber, the United States on the new Cruise missiles—but they would be smaller concessions, and therefore easier to make, than the concessions required to bring about a 10-year agreement.

If a "side-trip summit" can be arranged, even in the absence of a SALT agreement, it could give sufficient impetus to the negotiations to make an agreement conceivable next year—or, at least, to remove the threat to SALT, and to détente, as it is seen by both Brezhnev and Kissinger.

Kissinger believes that if the negotiations should fail, both sides would have to build up their forces in anticipation of what the other might do. "We would have to calculate," he says, that the Soviet Union would retain its present number of 2,600 strategic vehicles instead of reducing it to the agreed 2,400, or that it might go even beyond that. To match this would require a "significant increase" in the U.S. strategic arms budget, which, he says, could be justified only by arguments pointing to "an increasing danger" from the Soviet Union.

As a result, Kissinger fears, "the rhetoric on both sides will become more confrontational." This, he believes, would lead to a substantial chilling in their relations—"If not," he adds, "to a return of the cold war."

Kissinger's critics maintain that he is trying to blackmail both sides into an agreement with the threat of the cold war. His defenders maintain that the threat is real, because the possible retirement of Brezhnev at the party congress, and the exigencies of the U.S. presidential election year, might put SALT into the deep-freeze for too long a period. A mini-summit, it would seem, may provide a useful—if temporary—compromise.

Letters

Food for Thought

Those indignant letter-writers, who have complained recently that the IHT was crass to have put the story of New York Times food critic Craig Claiborne's $4,000 meal in Paris on Page 1, totally miss the point. Such a self-indulgent orgy of gluttony, in the context of the onrushing world food shortage, can have been put in no more pertinent place. Except one.

RENE DUQUESNE.
Paris.

Suggestion for UN

In view of the current disarray in the UN General Assembly, would it not be time to consider the use of a secret vote on important issues, as is commonly practiced in many parliamentary democracies around the world?

BARBARA VAJK.
Quimper, France.

A Unique Status

Dramatic Evolution Of Israel's Arabs

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM. — They are Israel's Palestinians: the Arabs who stood their ground during the turmoil of the 1948 war and have lived and worked in Israel, as Israelis, since the founding of the state.

In 1949, Israel's Arab residents numbered about 125,000. Today, as a result of one of the highest birth rates in the world, they total 440,000. Although they constitute Israel's largest minority, they are rarely in the news. Even during the four Middle East wars, Israel's Arabs remained quiescent, no doubt emotionally involved on several levels, but detached, almost spectators, from the actual fighting.

Last week, however, the status of these people became an issue in the bitter debates surrounding the Palestinian and Zionism resolutions in the United Nations.

Exaggerations

The Arab speakers depicted them as a cruelly oppressed minority. Countering this, U.S. Ambassador Daniel Patrick Moynihan cited independent studies to prove that they are among the freest of people in the Middle East.

Both characterisations are exaggerations. Israel's Arabs are neither oppressed nor fully free to express themselves as they would in an Arab state. Theirs is a unique status, without parallel in the Middle East and perhaps anywhere, and that status has undergone a dramatic evolution in the last 27 years.

Legally, the Arabs are full-fledged Israeli citizens with the same rights and duties as the 2.6 million Jewish residents of the state. They vote, sit in parliament, pay taxes, own land, run businesses, go to their own public schools, hold union cards, participate in the national health scheme, carry Israeli passports and, occasionally, even die in the same indiscriminate terrorist attacks in the streets of Jerusalem.

There are two exceptions to this legal equality: Israeli Arabs are not called to serve in the armed forces on the grounds that it is unreasonable to expect them to take up arms against fellow Arabs, and their kin are not entitled to automatic Israeli citizenship, as Jews are, under the Law of Return. (This automatically confers citizenship upon Jews who immigrate to Israel but does not apply to non-Jews. It is based on the biblical notion of the "ingathering of the exiles.") The ban on military service does not apply to the 38,000-member Druze community, an offshoot sect of Islam. They serve in their own units in the Israeli Army.

But the legal status of the Israeli Arabs is only part of the story. In practical, economic, human and social terms, they are demonstrably second-class citizens.

Their per capita income is significantly less than the average of Jewish Israelis, their educational level is far inferior. Although they represent 14 per cent of the total population, they constitute only 2 per cent of the university population. Politically, they won the right to join the ruling Labor party only three years ago and today only about 4,000 of the 300,000 party members are Israeli Arabs. In the 120-seat parliament, there are five Israeli Arabs.

With the exception of these few elected officials, there are no Israeli Arabs among the ranks of the Israeli establishment. Their absence from the army keeps them out of the single most cohesive and upwardly-mobile institution in the country. There are no Israeli Arabs among the top business, financial or educational figures in the country.

Arabic is an official language in Israel along with Hebrew, but few Israeli government officials speak it. There is no university level instruction in Arabic. If an Israeli Arab wishes to get on, he must know Hebrew. Significantly, the public telephone directories are issued in Hebrew and English but not Arabic.

Although technically the Arabs in Israel's are full and equal citizens, there are benefits and advantages provided by the government to the Jewish residents for which Israeli Arabs, as a practical matter, cannot apply.

Others Worse Off

For all of this, Israel's Arabs are incomparably better off than their brethren in the West Bank of the Jordan and in most other Arab countries. Their standard of living is higher, their infant mortality rate is lower, they enjoy better social services.

Israeli Arabs are also far freer than they used to be. Until 1966, they were ruled by a separate military government and had to get special passes if they wanted to travel from one portion of the country to another. Throughout the 1950s and early 1960s their land was frequently expropriated to make room for Jewish settlement.

Culturally, many Israeli Arabs are in a quandary about their own identity. They are Israelis and they are Arabs. Fully three-fourths of them today are "Sabras"—the idiomatic term taken from the Hebrew name for the prickly pear and used to mean Israeli-born—though they probably would wince at the label.

For the first 19 years of the nation's existence, they lived in cultural isolation with little or no contact with other Arabs. Then in 1967, they were suddenly exposed to the nearly a million Arabs of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Overnight the Arabs of Israel discovered how different they had become. They dressed differently, thought differently and reacted differently from the West Bankers, many of whom were their own relatives.

Culture Shock

This culture shock produced a new nationalist awakening among the Israeli Arabs that has intensified since 1967.

Just last week, the Association of Arab Students at Hebrew University went on strike against a regulation requiring them to share night guard duty with Jewish students. Don't ask us to patrol at night, their argument ran during the noisy demonstration, since you don't trust us enough to carry weapons or serve in the army.

Most Jewish Israelis are skeptical about their Arab countrymen. They view them as Arabs first and Israelis second.

"I can hardly expect them to praise Zionism or whistle the Hatikvah (the Israeli national anthem)" a Jewish student said sarcastically during the university demonstration. "After all, they are Arabs."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1975

OECD Unsure Of Outlook For Next Year

Corrective Action Remains a Problem

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Nov. 19 (IHT).—Economic policy makers of the 24 leading industrialized countries of the non-Communist world are convinced that the worst of the recession is over and that a recovery is under way. They are also agreed that the upturn will be very gradual.

But the fundamental question which there is still no answer is whether it can be sustained through all of next year.

A two-day meeting of policy makers that ended today at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development focused on this critical aspect of current planning and decided to meet again in March, when they hope they will have more data on which to base a sound judgment. They have also left open the possibility of meeting earlier, in the event that prospects look poorer than now envisaged.

One of the biggest question marks in assessing the outlook is how much world trade will pick up from this year's precipitous drop—the first in the postwar era. Japan and Western Europe count very heavily on trade as one of the major ingredients in reviving their economies.

Question Remains

A still unresolved problem is what kind of stimulation governments should provide if the need arises. Senior OECD economist John Fay said that some countries already believe that they have gone as far as they can go by pumping public funds through deficit spending.

The other alternatives are easier monetary policy and tax cuts, but these tools risk creating excess liquidity which could impair the ability of governments to control inflation, as happened in 1972-73.

And still to be determined is why the classic policy of deficit spending has achieved so little to date. Economists are still debating whether Keynesian economics have become outdated or whether the classic tools simply have not been applied sufficiently strongly.

In fact, Mr. Fay indicated, policy makers are still not sure whether they should be concentrating on measures to step up the recovery or on steps to assure that a new outburst of inflation does not result from measures already taken.

Working Together

The best he could say was that there was general agreement among the 24 delegations that existing policies were "compatible" and that there was no feeling that the policy in any "big country"—the United States, West Germany, France or Japan—was likely to prevent other countries from recovering.

In addition, they were agreed that it "is far too early" to conclude that there will be a need for further supporting action. The present attitude, he said, is one of "wait-and-see."

"Recovery is perfectly clear in the United States and Japan and is daily becoming clearer in West Germany and France," Mr. Fay said. What remains to be seen is whether these early signs are due to the reversal of the excessive liquidation of business inventories that occurred earlier this year or whether "less transient" elements—business and consumer spending—are taking over.

New Dutch-Czech Ties

THE HAGUE, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—The Netherlands and Czechoslovakia today signed an accord providing for increased economic, industrial and technical cooperation.

Futurologist Sees Japan Growth

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, Nov. 19.—Herman Kahn, head of the Hudson Institute, who predicted more than a decade ago that Japan would eventually outstrip the United States in per capita income, has not changed his mind.

The futurologist and sometimes consultant to the U.S. Defense Department told a luncheon meeting of the foreign correspondents' club here yesterday he has made only one change in his original prediction that Japan would surpass the per-capita wealth of the United States by the year 2000.

"Now, the year will be 1985," he said.

Mr. Kahn, who was among the first to single out Japan as a nation destined for economic superpower status back in 1963, qualified his new prediction by saying it was predicated on an assumption that Japan's economy would grow by 8 or 9 per cent in real terms each year for the next nine years, compared with an average of around 4 per cent for the United States.

"If the economy grows at 5 or 6 per cent, then it will still take until the year 2000," he said.

An 8 to 9-per-cent annual growth rate for Japan was possible, he said, because of the nation's proven ability to increase productivity by 8 or 9 per cent a year and add another 1 or 2 per cent in production by increasing the total hours worked by a growing labor force.

The "think tank" leader said he based his faith in the ability of Japan to grow on the likelihood that public investments in infrastructure—highways, bridges, railways and housing—and private investments in anti-pollution equipment will take over the role once played by domestic consumption in spurring on the economy.

With exports accounting for only 9 per cent of Japan's GNP, growth will not come through trade expansion, he said. And with consumers already possessing virtually every description of consumer goods, private consumption cannot be expected to act as the prop it once was, he added.

Mr. Kahn pointed out that with production in Japan running "at least 15 per cent and probably 20 per cent below capacity," Japan has the leeway to grow at a rate of 12 per cent a year for two or three years "if it wanted to."

One other prop for future growth, he said, was that "Japan has already achieved the hard thing—a $500-billion economy.

"With money, it's surprising how easy it is to be successful. The first $500 billion is always the hardest," he quipped, only half in jest.

Mr. Kahn praised Japan for successfully adopting what he called "the toughest anti-inflation policy in the world" which enabled the nation to bring its trade back into surplus.

© Los Angeles Times.

By Weighted Vote in IMF

Pact Provides for Return to Fixed Rates

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (NYT).—The still confidential monetary agreement between France and the United States reached at the economic summit at Rambouillet involves both a detailed new system of international communication for joint "management" of floating currency exchange rates and a procedure for a possible return in the future to fixed currency values, high Treasury officials disclosed here yesterday.

Under the compromise agreement—assuming other countries go along—a reformed International Monetary Fund could decide by a "weighted" vote of 85 per cent that all countries must again fix a par value for their currencies. The voting weight is such as to give the United States a veto.

In addition, even after such a vote any country could insist on keeping its currency floating. Only another 85-per-cent vote could force it to establish a par value.

While this agreement apparently protects the United States' insistence on the "right to float" under a reformed world monetary system, it also satisfies the French desire for a procedure by which a return to fixed par values might eventually occur.

This procedure would be established in revised articles of agreement of the IMF, hopefully to be agreed on at a meeting of the 20-nation IMF "interim committee" in Jamaica in January and then sent to parliaments for ratification.

New Mechanism

But once this basic agreement is reached, a new mechanism for removing some of the instability of the present floating exchange rate system would be put in place immediately, before the IMF charter is formally changed.

A still unspecified number of the leading countries would establish a system of daily consultations among their central banks, frequent consultations among their deputy finance ministers and occasional talks among finance ministers themselves to decide whether central banks should intervene in daily currency trading to influence the movement of rates.

Under the United States-French understanding, a distinction is made between "disorderly" or "erratic" movements on the one hand—the United States treats the two adjectives as virtually identical—and movements caused by "underlying economic or financial factors" on the other.

Little or no effort would be made to buck exchange rate movements deemed to be brought about by economic or financial factors, including such things as different levels of interest rates in different countries or different basic rates of inflation. There would be no numerical "bands" or "zones" setting limits on how much the dollar or any other currency would be allowed to fluctuate—a point insisted upon by the United States.

But there probably would be more intervention than now by central banks, on an agreed basis, in cases of what some officials have called "mindless" big movements of the dollar against the cluster of European currencies or the Japanese yen.

Obviously interpretations of the causes of exchange rate movements can differ. But Treasury Secretary William Simon said in a brief interview that he believed a "good faith" agreement on the issue had been reached with his French counterpart, Jean-Pierre Fourcade.

"I won't automatically say no (to intervention)," Mr. Simon commented. "I think there is a brand new feeling—beyond the economic into the political. This could be the dawn of a new Franco-American relationship."

The proposed new provisions on exchange rates in the IMF articles of agreement would not only establish procedures for a possible eventual return to fixed but "adjustable" rates, with a U.S. veto, but also would rule out "manipulation" by countries of their exchange rates, including floating rates, to gain competitive advantages in their foreign trade.

No Decision on Gold

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—Mr. Simon said today there was no decision taken at the summit meeting on whether central banks would be allowed to buy gold sold by the International Monetary Fund prior to an amendment of the IMF's rules.

Mr. Simon said the question was touched on briefly during the discussions, but this was the kind of problem that would have to be solved by lawyers rather than finance ministers.

"We have a legal problem here and we're trying to find a way around it," he said after a press conference.

Under current IMF rules, central banks can buy gold only at the official price of $42.22 an ounce. But in September the Group of Ten finance ministers agreed that central banks should be allowed to purchase gold sold by the IMF to finance its trust fund.

Mr. Simon also said today that the Treasury has no plan to hold another gold auction. But he left open the possibility that one could be held in the future.

He added that there has been no change in U.S. policy on gold sales.

"We're going to sell gold periodically to meet domestic demand," he said.

German GNP Grows 1.5% In Quarter

BERLIN, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—West Germany's gross national product rose in the third quarter for the first time in a year, to show a real rise of 1.5 per cent over the second quarter, the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW) said today.

Based on the improved external economic situation and the expected effect on output of the June-July boost in orders, output should show a further real increase in the fourth quarter, DIW said in its weekly bulletin.

The third quarter rise was 1.5 per cent when allowing for differences in numbers of working days, but only 0.5 per cent if not adjusted.

DIW said half of the third-quarter rise stemmed from higher inventories, which had been allowed to run down during the recession. But set against the same period last year, it was still down 4.5 per cent, showing just how severely production had been affected by the recession.

In September, the federal statistics office said that GNP fell 5 per cent in real terms—that is discounting the effects of inflation—in the first half over the same year ago period, and the government expects an overall drop this year of up to 4 per cent.

The institute said revived consumer demand noted after the summer gave rise to hopes the economy will also benefit from this sector in coming months.

In the third quarter, the savings rate fell to 14 per cent of disposable income, compared with the previous 17 per cent.

Exports in the period in real terms reached the level seen at the start of this year, with sales to the United States, which were down in the second quarter, rising fastest. Exports to the EEC also expanded more rapidly, DIW reported.

AKZO Has Loss, Sales Decline

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—AKZO NV reported today a net loss of 47.8 million guilders ($17.7 million) in the third quarter compared with a net profit of 67.7 million guilders in the same period last year.

The loss in the nine months was 154.6 million guilders after a profit of 268.6 million guilders a year earlier.

Sales in the quarter fell to 2.4 billion guilders from 2.6 billion and in the nine months to 7 billion guilders from 8.3 billion.

AKZO expects further group losses in the fourth quarter and dividend payment for 1975 is highly uncertain, executive board chairman G. Kraijenhoff told a press conference.

Dollar Rises to 303 Yen

TOKYO, Nov. 19 (AP-DJ).—The dollar for overnight delivery rose to the 303-yen level in Tokyo today for the first time since Oct. 14.

Swiss Drop Bid to Join Europe Snake

French Objections Cited for Decision

By Bhushan Bahree

GENEVA, Nov. 19 (AP-DJ).—Switzerland, reassessing the prospects of its eight-month-old bid to enter the joint float of European currencies, or the snake, today acknowledged it had reached an impasse.

Finance Minister Georges-André Chevallaz said in Bern after a Cabinet meeting that, in view of continuing French objections, Switzerland would no longer press for its entry.

He said Switzerland was not closing the doors on the issue, though the case for entry had lost its immediacy.

Swiss officials acknowledged that the impasse was created by French demands for concessions that Switzerland was unwilling to grant them.

Fourcade Statement

Mr. Chevallaz's statement follows one by French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade in Brussels yesterday that the time is not right for Swiss entry to the snake. And to ram the French opposition through, Mr. Fourcade added that Swiss authorities did not have adequate control over foreign exchange operations.

This was stinging commentary on the Swiss National Bank, the prime mover for the bid to enter the snake. It was also ironic, for the Swiss central bank has for years been maneuvering for better control of the foreign exchange markets.

It has been pondering several measures, including creation of an official foreign exchange bourse, licensing of dealers and a stamp duty on transactions.

Lukewarm Support

But the National Bank, able to muster at best lukewarm response from the banks and industry on entry to the snake, has been unwilling to accept French demands.

Last summer, Swiss banks were furious at news that the central bank and Finance Ministry sentiment favored an end to so-called numbered accounts. It was felt that this was one of the concessions the French had demanded.

Swiss officialdom eventually backed down, saying that it had only been thinking aloud and though it favored an end to such accounts because of the adverse publicity abroad, it was not going to press for the change.

According to Swiss official sources, the French sought a package that would allow Swiss entry. The package would include concessions by the Swiss, including facilities for French multinationals to exchange currencies with the Swiss National Bank. Through a gentlemen's agreement, Swiss multinationals have this facility with the central bank.

Another condition was curbs on capital inflows to Switzerland.

EEC Aides Regret Decision

BRUSSELS, Nov. 19 (AP-DJ).—Switzerland's decision to keep its currency out of the joint float of European currencies was much regretted by European community officials.

There was no immediate official reaction from the EEC Commission but some of its monetary officials privately said the Swiss decision, whatever the reasons for it may be, "must be regretted."

Bundesbank Likely to Study Ways to Boost Public Loans

FRANKFURT, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—The Bundesbank central council is more likely tomorrow to discuss how to stimulate public loan placements on the domestic capital market than to agree on any credit policy changes, banking sources said today.

The central capital market committee, of which the central bank is a member, said on Monday that the first public loan in five months could be placed before the end of the year.

The council's regular fortnightly meeting is more likely to discuss the conditions for such a loan than credit policy changes, which for the moment can be ruled out due to high domestic liquidity and the fact that the Bundesbank's 8-per-cent target for the growth in the money supply for 1975 has been exceeded, they added.

The sources said the central council may decide on cuts in the discount and Lombard rates early next year to boost industrial borrowing, discourage the current high level of saving and perhaps help the government finance its 1976 budget deficit.

If there is a half-point cut in the 8.5-per-cent bank rate, interest paid on savings will fall, encouraging greater consumption. The present record West German savings quota of 17 per cent of income seems too high, they said.

But for the present, no credit moves appear necessary since the federal government is having no trouble financing its 1975 budget deficit and the money market is liquid enough to satisfy commercial banks in their routine end-year and window-dressing needs, the sources added.

They said if the council discusses public loans, it is almost certain to agree the life of new loans should be reduced to five years compared to the eight years of the last government bond floated in early July.

In its own monthly report, the Bundesbank said that a fall in company profits last year contributed decisively to the slackening investment rate and Germany's worsening economic situation.

Net profits of 15,000 companies included so far in preliminary survey for 1974 fell 15 per cent, following a 9.7-per-cent fall in 1973.

Between 1965 and 1971, profits registered an average yearly growth of 5.5 per cent.

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

Nov. 19, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	140.95	141.75	+2.50
Zurich	140.75	142.00	+1.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	143.38	143.62	+0.50

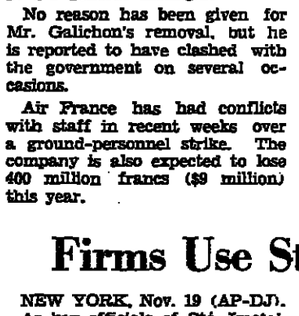
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold Indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v. 1,000).

Indexed value 1000.00

Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

Dreyfus Int. — International Bankers.



Pierre Giraudet

Air France Appoints a New Director

PARIS, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—Pierre Giraudet, a 55-year-old public works engineer and former head of the Paris city transport system, was today appointed president of Air France, the National airline.

He replaces Georges Galichon, who has been Air France president for the past eight years and was due to serve until 1979.

Mr. Giraudet's deputy will be Gilbert Perol, who has been with Air France since he left General de Gaulle's staff in 1967. He was promoted this year as the company's general manager.

No reason has been given for Mr. Galichon's removal, but he is reported to have clashed with the government on several occasions.

Air France has had conflicts with staff in recent weeks over a ground-personnel strike. The company is also expected to lose 400 million francs ($9 million) this year.

Ford's N.Y. Statement Disappoints Wall Street

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (IHT).—President Ford gave Wall Street a case of the jitters today as the market fell along a broad front after he again ruled out immediate financial aid for New York City, which is threatened with default next month.

Mr. Ford said he will review the situation next week to see if any legislation is appropriate at the federal level, but repeated previous threats to veto legislation that would offer loan guarantees to the city.

Analysts said sentiment also was dampened by the sharp sell-off in bank stocks, which came after Marine Midland Banks chopped the quarterly dividend by more than 50 per cent.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 7 points to close at 848.24. It was off 8.97 at 3 o'clock. Losers outnumbered gains by about 1,045 to 405.

Volume fell to 16.82 million shares from 30.7 million yesterday.

Marine Midland Banks fell 4 5/8 to 13. It sliced the quarterly dividend to 20 cents a share from 45 cents and said it plans to charge off loans of about $25 million in the fourth quarter.

Other banking shares also came under downward pressure. Analysts said there was some fear other banks may suffer a fate similar to that of Marine Midland.

Citicorp lost 1 1/4 to 28 1/2, Chemical New York 1 1/4 to 29 7/8, Chase Manhattan 1 1/8 to 26 7/8, and Bankers Trust 3/4 to 31 3/4.

Also lower were General Electric down 1 1/8 to 48 1/2, Bendix 1 3/8 to 42, Ingersoll-Rand 2 3/4 to 66 7/8. Atlantic Richfield 2 1/4 to 91 3/4, National Semiconductor 1 1/4 to 40 3/4, Digital Equipment 2 5/8 to 130 1/4, Exxon 1 to 87 5/8, General Motors 1 1/2 to 54 7/8, Ford Motor 1 1/8 to 41 5/8, and Burroughs 2 5/8 to 81 5/8.

However, American Chain & Cable spurted 6 1/8 to 26 1/4. It said its board voted unanimously to oppose the $27-per-share tender offer for its stock by Babcock International Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Babcock & Wilcox of Britain.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in light trading. The Amex index fell 0.72 to 34.68.

Prices on Treasury bills were narrowly mixed at the close. The three-month bills finished one basis point lower in yield, the half-year maturity was unchanged and the year bill rose two basis points.

Dealers said the short bills were in demand from investors seeking a temporary haven for investment funds, while the year maturity reflected the mixed tone in the coupon area.

In Chicago wheat futures lost nearly 11 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade but sharp losses in other grains were trimmed before the close.

Soybeans closed on a mixed tone after falling 7 cents a bushel. Corn declined a 4 1/2 cents but oats prices were mixed. Soybean meal, down about $3 a ton at one time, closed with a loss of $1.

Garlock Sues Colt

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Nov. 19 (Reuters).—Garlock Inc. said today its board authorized counsel to institute legal proceedings against Colt Industries Inc. seeking to enjoin a Colt tender offer for Garlock shares at $32 each. The company said the suit will charge Colt has violated the federal anti-trust and securities laws in its attempted take-over of Garlock.

Markets Closed

Banks and stock exchanges in most parts of West Germany were closed Wednesday for a national holiday.

Firms Use State Laws to Head Off Bids

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP-DJ).—As key officials of Sté. Imetal, the big French holding company, mapped their strategy a few weeks ago for taking over Pittsburgh-based Copperweld Corp., among the least of their many worries was an obscure state law in Ohio, where some of the specialty steelmaker's assets are located. That was a mistake.

Just as Copperweld was launching its expected legal attack on the offer in federal court in Pittsburgh, state officials in Ohio unexpectedly issued a "cease and desist" order, in effect a request for a delay until they could determine whether state securities laws were being violated.

Two days later, Ohio officials won a temporary state court order barring Imetal from making the offer, at least until hearings could be held.

The Imetal offer, which Copperweld stoutly opposed, had already been held up by the federal suit that Copperweld filed on anti-trust grounds. When the court order was handed down, the situation suddenly became far more complex.

Final Stumbling Block

Indeed, it was the Ohio statute, enacted in 1969 partly to protect industry and jobholders in Ohio, that proved to be the final stumbling block that Imetal had to overcome before going ahead with its tender offer, which is currently under way and is still being opposed by Copperweld's management.

As Imetal discovered, state laws suddenly are looming as a major consideration in corporate take-over battles. Such laws almost always divert attention and legal talent and thereby dissipate the overall take-over effect.

Moreover, the laws usually give the target of a hostile take-over valuable time—time to formulate explicit objections to the offer, time to line up support from major stockholders friendly to management, time even to proclaim its receptiveness to other merger proposals.

"In the Copperweld case, the Ohio law was tremendously effective in creating delay," says Martin Lipton, a well-known New York securities attorney. Adds Guy Wyser-Pratte, senior vice-president of Bache & Co., the large securities firm: "It's a brand-new trend."

In coming months, these state laws may be more in the limelight because, observers expect, depressed stock prices may trigger a barrage of take-over bids.

"There are a lot of bargains around," says William Robinson, a principal at Georgeson & Co., a proxy-solicitation concern based in New York. "Companies are trading under asset value with earnings potential either showing or about to come. It's absolutely perfect for tender offers," he adds.

Others Follow Ohio

At the same time, many states are enacting so-called "take-over" laws similar to Ohio's. In the past eight months alone, four states—South Dakota, Indiana, Colorado and Idaho—have put such protective statutes into effect. Previously, seven states—Ohio, Virginia, Nevada, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Hawaii and Kansas—had enacted take-over laws, all of them since 1968.

Also, three highly-industrialized states—Michigan, Pennsylvania and Connecticut—have such legislation pending. Other states seem certain to follow.

Some companies, mindful of their depressed stock prices and vulnerability to hostile take-overs, have been scampering to change their states of incorporation from states that do not have take-over laws to those that do.

Among companies recently changing solely as a defensive measure are Thiokol Corp., of Bristol, Pennsylvania, which switched to Virgina from Delaware, and Weight Watchers International Inc., Great Neck, New York, which switched to Virginia from New York.

One company currently changing states is New England Nuclear Corp., a Boston-based radioactive chemicals concern. Marvin Stolberg, president and chief executive, explains that the company's reason for the switch "is, of course, to provide sufficient time in case of an unfriendly take-over."

Marine Midland Bank Sees Loss

BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 19 (AP-DJ).—Marine Midland Banks Inc. said today it plans to charge off loans of about $25 million and to increase its reserve for possible future loan losses by charging to fourth-quarter expenses about $40 million.

This will produce a loss in the fourth quarter and sharply reduce earnings for 1975, it said.

Several weeks ago, Edward Duffy, the company's chief executive, reported that the company had charged off $8 million of a $24-million loan involving W.T. Grant Co.

Today, Mr. Duffy indicated 1975 chargeoffs will approximate $60 million and that 1975 provisions for possible loan losses will exceed net chargeoffs.

SOCIETE GENERALE DE PROTECTION INCENDIE
a Company of the
GENERAL INCENDIE GROUP (FRANCE)
has acquired
HOLMES PROTECTION INC.
a subsidiary from NATIONAL KINNEY CORP.
The undersigned initiated and acted as advisors to the GENERAL INCENDIE GROUP in this transaction
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD
NEW COURT SECURITIES ROTHSCHILD BANK AG

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 19

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chg or prev. Close
48¾	32⅜	AbbtLab .80	17	82	41	40½	48½—	½
49¾	33¼	ACF In 2.50	8	23	40	39¾	39¾—	⅛
4¼	1¾	ADmDg .04e	7	18	3¼	3	3	
11	7¾	ADmEx .77e		42	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
4¾	2⅛	Adms Millis		25	3¾	3½	3½	
5⅜	3¼	Addressog	14	113	8½	8⅜	8½	
10	7¼	Advinv .24e		19	8¼	8	8 —	⅛
27⅜	17¼	AetnaLf 1.80	13	254	24½	24	24½	
12	6⅜	Ahrens .20	5	23	8¾	8½	8¾+	⅛
4⅝	2¾	Aileen Inc	10	27	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
79¾	44⅜	AirPrd .20b	15	284	62¾	61	61¾—	1¼
14	8⅞	AirbnFrt .60	12	101	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
22⅜	10½	Alcoaln 1	5	37	17¾	17½	17½—	⅛
3⅞	1	AJ Industries	4	26	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
29¾	16½	Alcoa 1.20		29	19⅛	19	19	
14⅞	7⅝	Ale Gas 1.28	6	5	13¾	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
24⅞	78	AleP pf9.44		240	92½	92½	92½	
94½	69½	AleP pf8.28		210	81	81	81	
12⅝	9	Alaska Intrs	7	21	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
19⅝	16	Albanyln .60	11	17	14⅝	14½	14⅝—	⅛
6⅞	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	16	16	6⅜	6	6	
23¼	12¾	Albertsn .60	18	14	22½	21⅞	22 —	⅛
25⅝	16⅜	AlcanAlu .80	14	62	21¾	21¼	21½—	⅛
15⅝	7½	AlcoStd .56	6	43	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
29	15¼	AlcanLb .24	22	12	22	22⅜	22⅜—	⅛
7¾	2½	Alexdrs .16e	8	64	7	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
14¾	6¾	AllegCp .45e	18	73	7⅞	7⅝	7¾—	⅛
26⅞	26⅜	AlgLud 1.80	5	8	27⅞	26¾	27⅜	
35⅞	34⅛	AlgLud pf 3		2	35	35	35	
18¾	12⅞	AlgPw 1.60	8	68	18½	18¼	18¼—	⅛
11⅞	4⅛	AllenGrp .40	11	12	10⅜	10¼	10¼—	⅛
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	9	88	33⅜	33⅛	33¼	
18⅜	8⅝	AlldMint .60	6	68	10	9¾	10	
13⅜	10⅝	AlldProd 1	47	9	10¾	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
48⅛	35⅞	AlldStr 1.40	9	301	47¾	47¼	47½	
4	2⅜	Alld Supmkt		79	3	3	3 —	⅛
12⅜	6⅝	AllisChal .26	6	97	12¼	11⅝	11⅞—	⅛
12½	6	AlphaP .36p	8	3	6	6	6 —	⅛
38¼	27¼	Alcoa 1.34	14	118	36⅜	36	36⅛—	⅛
46⅞	26⅛	AmalgSug 3	3	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅞	+⅛
56¼	28¾	Amex 1.75	9	134	43	42¼	42¾—	⅛
136½	77	Amax pf5.25		7	105	103½	103½—	1½
25	6	AMBAC .60	6	22	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3	Amcon .30	5	3	5	5	5	+⅛
18¾	10⅛	Amerce 1.20	5	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	
23⅜	14⅝	A Hess .30b	4	396	15⅝	14⅜	15⅛+	⅜
57¾	42	A Hes pf3.50		40	45¼	44½	45	+ ⅜
22	7¾	AAirFit .48	9	72	16	15¾	15¾	
18¼	5½	Am Airlin		226	8½	8¼	8¼	
14⅜	3¾	A Baker .40	7	76	10¾	10¼	10¼—	⅛
43⅜	30½	A Brnds 2.68	7	28	34½	33⅝	33⅝—	⅝
27⅜	13⅛	AmBdcst .80	11	182	21	20⅞	20⅞—	1⅛
12⅜	5	AmBldM .35	7	3	10½	10	10¼	
34½	28	A Can 2.20a	7	91	31⅜	31	31¾+	⅛
23⅛	16¾	A Can pf1.75			21¾	21⅜	21½—	⅛
3¾	1¾	AmCon Mtg		25	1¾	1¼	1¼	
28½	10¾	A Chain 1.20	18	268	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝+	6½
33⅞	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	9	119	26⅝	26	26	
13	6¼	AmDist .92p		3	8½	8¾	8½+	⅜
29½	16½	ADistTel .56	10	157	22½	22¾	22¾—	⅛
4¾	2¾	AmDualVt		3	4½	4½	4½+	
18	7⅞	ADul pf.84a		91	12¾	12¾	12¾	
31	14¾	AmElPw 2	9	382	29⅜	28¾	29¼	
12¼	5⅝	AFamily .28	6	45	9¾	9½	9½	
6	2⅜	AmFin .10p		10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
10⅛	7¼	AmF pf.75p		210	7½	7½	7½	
24⅝	20⅜	AGIBd 1.96e		13	23½	23¼	23½—	⅛
17¾	14⅜	AGenCv 1.32		34	15¾	15¼	15¼—	⅛
14⅝	9	A Gnins .60	7	47	14	13¾	13⅝—	⅛
22½	17⅞	A Gin pf1.90	4	17	21⅞	21¼	21½—	⅛
11	6⅜	AmHoist .70	4	15	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
43¼	27¾	A Home .92	23	406	35⅞	35½	35¾	
33½	25⅞	AmHosp .30	24	197	33	32⅜	33	
5	1¾	Am Invest	7	13	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
7¼	3½	A Medicl .02	7	32	6⅛	6	6—	⅛
7¼	1¾	A Medicorp	4	30	5¾	5½	5½—	⅛
7¼	3⅜	Am Motors		6	6⅛	5⅞	6	
34¾	29¾	AMNAt2 2.54b	6	13	33¼	33⅛	33⅜—	⅛
4⅜	1⅝	Am Seating	5	23	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
15¾	5⅜	AmShip .48b	11	9	8¾	8½	8⅝—	⅛
8¼	6½	AmStand 1	6	75	15⅜	15	15¼	
59	41¾	A Std pf4.75		7	57¾	52¾	53¼+	1
9⅜	6	AmSterll .20	9	103	6¾	6¼	6¼—	⅛
30⅜	26⅝	AmStyrs .60	6	10	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	
52	44¾	AmT&T 3.40	10	632	50¾	50⅛	50⅜—	⅛
56⅝	46	AmT&T pf 4		37	49¾	49¼	49¼—	⅛
46⅞	40⅝	ATT pf83.74		28	45¼	44⅝	45 —	⅜
46	39½	ATT pfA3.64		455	44¾	43⅝	44¾+	½
18¼	9⅛	AWatWk .64	8	10	9¼	9	9⅛	
13⅞	10	AW prl 1.25		2290	12¼	12	12 —	⅛
16¼	14	AWA.1pf 1.43		2278	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
20⅝	9⅝	Ameron 1	5	6	18	17⅝	18 +—	⅛
4⅜	2⅜	AmesD .10e	7	38	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
21¾	16⅜	Ametek 1.10	7	58	18½	18½	18½—	⅛
22	9⅜	AMF In 1.24	11	154	21⅛	20½	20⅞—	½
22	14⅝	Amfac Inc 1	4	27	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	
47⅞	23¼	AMP Inc .37	35	226	29	28⅜	28⅞—	⅛
14⅝	6⅛	Ampco .40a	4	12	8½	8¼	8½+	⅛
7⅜	3⅛	Ampex Corp		63	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅛
7⅜	3⅛	Amrep Corp		19	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
38¼	22½	Amstar 1.40	4	27	35¾	35	35⅛—	⅛
8⅝	7½	Amstr pf.68	4	5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
70¾	35¼	Amstpd 3.60	4	5	55	54	54 —	2¼
8¼	4¾	Amrel .32	5	36	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
20¾	13½	Anacond .60	6	655	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	
26½	14	AnchrH 1.20	9	15	24⅝	24½	24½+	⅛
39⅜	20¼	AndCty 1.20	8	101	38¼	38	38 —	⅛
8⅞	4½	Anselco .12	4	13	9¾	9¾	9¾—	⅛
23⅞	9⅜	AnsulCo .68	9	12	13	12⅞	13	
15	9⅜	Apache .60	7	57	10⅞	10	10¼	
25¼	9½	ApcoOil .40t		21	22¼	22⅛	22¾—	⅛
4⅜	1⅛	ApcoOil wt		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅝	9⅛	APL Corp 1	5	32	12¾	12½	12½—	⅛
4	1¾	Applid Mag		6	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
68¾	38	ARA Sv 1.06	18	94	46⅝	45¾	46 +	⅛
11⅜	6⅜	ArcadeM .40	8	19	9¾	9¼	9⅜—	⅛
49¾	19½	ArchrD .25b	18	65	39	38½	39 —	⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Arctic Entr		13	3¾	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
4⅜	2⅛	Aristar		20	2¼	2¼	2¼	
18⅜	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	6	185	15⅝	15¼	15¼—	⅛
8¼	4¾	ArkBest .35r	7		7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
23½	20¾	ArkLGs 1.70	6	59	23⅞	23⅝	23¾—	⅛
4	1⅝	Arlen Rlty	5	7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
29	22	Armco 1.40a	5	178	24⅛	23¾	23¾—	⅛
30¼	22⅜	Armn pf 2.10		3	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	
28	18¾	ArmstCk .80	12	351	29¼	28¾	25	
17¼	10⅛	ArmRx .20a	18	136	14⅜	13¾	14 +	⅛
10	5⅝	Arvin .13r	21	33	9¾	9¼	9⅝	
43¾	29	ASA Ltd .88		9	32	31⅝	32⅛—	⅛
18¾	12	Asarco .50	9	223	12⅞	12½	12½—	⅛
26⅝	19⅜	AshlOil 1.50	4	101	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	
37	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	10	107	36½	35	35	⅛
23⅜	17¼	AsdSog 1.40	3	13	22⅛	22¼	22¼—	⅛
10¼	5¾	Athlone .40			7¾	7½	7½	
5⅝	1⅞	Atlcoln .56		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
19⅝	12⅜	AtlCyEl 1.54	15	24	18	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
110	76½	AtlRich 2.50	15	391	93¾	91¾	91⅝—	2⅜
51	48	AtlRc pf3.75		230	49¼	48¾	48¾	
166¾	129	AtlRch pf 3		1	155	155	155 —	6
79¼	52	AtlRc pf2.80		36	62½	60¾	60¾—	1⅝
9¼	1⅛	Atlas Corp	41	252	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅜	2⅜	ATO Inc .20	28	58	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
40⅝	30¼	AutoData .40	26	58	69	35¾	58½—	1¾
6	1¾	Autmnhl .20	6	33	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
7⅜	1⅝	Avco Corp		14	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
1⅛	⅜	Avco Cp wt		3	¾	¾	¾	
26½	9¼	AvcoLp pf		3	24	24	24	⅛
36¼	19	AveryPd .30	34	34	28¾	28¾	28¾—	⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Avis Inc	5	395	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
57¼	27⅜	AvonPd 1.60	21	407	45¾	44	45⅞—	⅛
34⅝	18¾	AztecOG .20	26	469	19½	19⅛	19⅜—	⅛

B

32¾	18⅜	BabckW .80	6	20	19⅜	19¼	19⅞—	⅛
7⅜	3	Bache .30e	4	19	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
32⅞	24⅛	Bakerin .24	9	167	30⅜	29⅞	30⅛—	⅛
22	8⅜	BakrOil .42	16	134	47½	45½	45½—	2
17⅞	6⅜	BaldDH .60	5	1	9¼	9¼	9¼—	⅛
19⅛	14⅜	Ball Cp .70	6	67	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
12⅝	8⅛	BallyMf .02e	6	29	9⅜	9	9 +—	⅛
25⅜	15½	BalGE 2.96		670	23	22¾	23 —	⅛
51⅜	45¼	Baltr pf6.50		2100	52¾	51½	52⅛—	⅛
19⅝	10⅜	BancCal 1.24	19	153	28⅜	27¾	27⅞	
24⅝	14⅜	BancLg Inc		103	28⅜	27¾	27⅞	
6	3⅛	Bangor Punt		3	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
9	5⅜	BangP pf 2		2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
34⅜	24⅜	BkofNY 2.20	5	30	29¾	29½	29½—	⅛
5⅜	3⅜	BkofVa .68	5	5	4⅞	11⅜	11⅜	
34⅜	23⅜	BankTr 3	5	283	32¾	32¼	32¼—	⅛
29¾	22¾	BnkT pf2.50		2	24	24	24	
18⅜	10⅜	BarclsOil .20	14	94	14¾	14¼	14¼—	⅛
9⅜	4⅜	BasicInc .40	5	8	8	7¾	8 +	⅛
19⅜	14⅝	BatesMf .80	5	8	17⅜	17	17⅛—	⅛
21⅝	12⅝	BauschL .60	12	100	27¾	27	27 —	⅛
20⅜	14⅝	BaxtLab .72	23	160	40⅜	39⅝	40 —	⅛
22⅜	12⅝	BayStG 1.80	5	22	16⅞	16¼	16¼—	⅛
14⅜	7¾	BaystCg .24	7	3	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
19⅜	12⅜	BearInd .40	9	6	16⅜	16	16 —	⅛
34⅝	16⅜	BeatFds .76	14	383	24⅛	23¾	23⅞—	⅛
18⅜	7⅝	Beckmn .50	15	73	17⅜	17	17⅛—	⅛
38¼	28	BechDick .48	20	270	38¾	38	38⅜—	⅛
7⅜	6¾	BeechA .75b	3	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
15⅜	11⅛	Beker .36	3	68	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
22	11⅛	BelcoP .95e	11	4	19⅜	19	19⅛—	⅛
15⅜	5¾	Belden 1.20	7	10	14¾	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
39⅜	10⅜	Bell How .84	8	26	17¾	17¼	17¼—	⅛
18	12⅛	BemisCo 1b	9	9	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
45⅛	27⅜	Bendix 2		46	42¾	42	42¾—	1⅛
22⅜	14⅝	BenfiCp 1.25		102	18⅜	18⅛	18 —	⅛
81⅜	36	Benef pf4.50		120	25½	25	25 —	⅛
39½	21¾	Bnfl Spf 2.50		5	32	31⅝	31⅝	⅛
7¾	1¼	Benfield Mtg			2¾	2½	2½	
3⅝	1½	BengtB .07e	5	3	1⅝	1½	1½	
5	2⅜	Berkey Pho			3⅛	3	3	
18	2⅜	Best Prod		16	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
49⅜	26⅜	BethSti 2a		5	32⅞	31⅝	30⅝	
69⅜	35¾	BigTbre .48	7	20	60⅜	60	60¾	
39⅜	20⅞	BlackDr .48	7	12	23⅜	23	23⅜	
6⅞	3⅜	BlairJhn .22	5	6	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
16	9⅛	BlissLau 1b	5	6	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
39⅛	10⅜	BlockHR .88	9	397	17½	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
39⅛	12⅜	BlueBell .80	9	72	38¾	38	38⅛—	⅛
4	1⅜	Bobbie Brks	7	10	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
31⅞	15⅝	Boeing .80a	7	387	23⅜	22⅝	22⅞	
22	10½	BolseCas .45	7	10	22⅜	22	22⅜—	⅛
22	15⅜	BkMont 1.60	7	9	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞—	⅛
39⅜	22⅜	Borden 1.20	7	118	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜—	⅛
34⅜	13⅝	BorWar 1.35	5	9	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜—	⅛
3⅜	1¼	Bormans	5	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
25⅜	15⅞	BosEd 2.44		9	24⅜	24	24⅛—	⅛
83	70	BosE pf3.33			82⅜	81¾	81¾—	⅛
18⅞	9⅝	BosE pf1.17		4	11⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
8¾	5	Brantlf .20e	6	530	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
19⅛	13⅜	Braun CF	5	7	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
30⅜	36½	BriggsS 1.60	12	14	46⅜	45⅝	45⅝—	⅛
71⅜	46⅜	BristMy 1.60	17	167	71¾	71⅛	71⅛—	⅛
33	23⅜	BristMy pf 2		5	25	25	25	
13⅞	8⅜	BritPet .39e	5	26	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
24⅜	12⅜	Brkwy Gls 1	7	7	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
11⅞	7⅜	BkIyUG 1.72	7	35	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
13⅜	6½	Brown Co	5	2	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
23⅜	13⅜	BwnGp 1.20	12	57	20⅞	20	20 —	1
6⅞	4⅜	BwnShrp .20	9	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
8⅝	5	BrwnFer .48	10	14	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
11⅞	9	Brunswk .48	7	23	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
16	9¼	BrushW .60		19	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
7	1	BT Mfg .90e			1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
37¾	28	BucyErie 1	13	221	36	35⅝	35⅝	⅜
10⅜	7⅛	BuddCo .60	9	9	9	9	9	
5¾	4⅛	BuddCo pf.60		5	5	5	5	
5¾	3⅜	Budget Ind		8	5¼	5⅛	5½	
32¾	12	BuffFo 1.20a	5	4	29⅜	29½	29⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4⅜	BulovaW .20		1	6¾	6½	6½	
22⅞	19⅜	BunkHill 1.25			21⅜	19⅞	19⅞	
8	3¼	BunkrR .25b		28	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅜	6⅜	Bunkr pf1.50			11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	
18⅜	14⅜	Burlind 1.50	30	105	19¼	18⅞	19	
42⅜	28½	BurlNo .85g	10	7	39⅜	39	39⅛	
7⅜	6⅛	BurlNo pf1.55		9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
100¾	61½	Burrghs .80	21	978	84⅜	82⅝	83⅛—	2⅜

C

9⅜	2	CabCab For			2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
23⅜	15¾	Cabot Cp .92		16	18	17⅞	17⅞	

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chg or prev. Close
3⅜	1⅛	Cadence Ind	1	19	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
6¼	2⅜	Caesars Wrl	4	7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
4⅜	2⅜	Cal Fisani	68	25	2¾	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
16⅜	13⅞	CalFUt 1.52	8	11	16¾	16¼	15¾+	⅛
18¼	7⅛	Callahn .30r	12	39	11⅜	10⅝	11½+	⅛
9⅜	1¼	Camco Bcn		23	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
26⅜	19⅛	CamRL .66a	13	28	20¾	20¼	20¾	
25	22¾	CamSp 1.24	13	20	24½	24	24 —	⅛
18⅞	12½	CdnPgLc .86e	6	221	13¾	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
49½	22	CapCit Com	14	10	42	41¼	41¼—	1
28⅝	19	Cap Hold .34	14	74	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
3⅜	⅜	Capit Mtg		6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
50⅜	28¼	Carbor 1.70	7	29	51	50⅜	50½+	⅛
3¼	2	Carling OKe		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
14⅜	9⅜	CarlIsle .88	8	10	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	
66	53½	CaroC&Oh 5		2290	55	55	55 —	1
7⅜	4⅜	CaroFrg .20	7	316	7	6⅞	7	
19⅛	11	CaroPw 1.60		2	18	18	18⅛	
26⅞	24⅛	CarP pf2.07		22	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	
25⅜	15⅞	CarTec 1.40	5	2	22	22	22	
12⅜	5⅞	CarnCo .52	26	149	10¾	10¼	10½—	⅛
13¼	10	CarnGn .90e		12	12	11⅞	11¾+	⅛
25⅞	10¼	Cart Hwl .80	14	302	25⅜	24⅝	25 —	⅝
48½	24¾	CartHw pf 2		5	44½	44	44½ —	⅛
10⅝	6⅛	CartWall .40	9	25	7¼	7	7¼+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	CascNG .92	10	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
10⅞	13¼	CastKtk .80b	10	33	16	15⅝	15⅝	
75⅞	46	CaterpTra 2	10	243	69⅜	67⅛	67⅜—	2⅜
54	28⅞	CBS 1.66	11	247	45	44	44 —	⅛
2⅜	⅜	CCI Corp		4	⅞	⅞	⅞—	⅛
18¼	11¾	Cecil Cp 1.15	4	8	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
25⅜	15⅛	Celanese 2.80	23	118	45¼	44⅛	44½—	⅛
17½	5	Centex .12	26	67	8½	8¼	8¼	
19⅝	12⅜	CenHud 1.72	7	16	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
10⅞	14¾	CentIR.1 1.60	9	32	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	
29½	25¼	CnlLt pf2.87		21800	27¾	26¾	26¾—	⅛
25½	23⅛	CnlLt pf2.62		21200	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
19¾	9¾	CentIPS 1.20	6	94	13	12¾	12¾—	⅛
20⅝	14⅜	CenLaE 1.28	7	51	19¼	18¾	19¼	
15	10⅞	CelMPw 1.34	9	5	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
18⅛	13⅜	CenSoNw .60	9	148	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
22⅞	16½	CenTel 1.20	12	107	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	
25	6½	Centrn Data	12	107	19⅞	19	19½+	⅛
17½	11¾	Cerro 1.20			16⅝	16⅜	16½+	⅛
13¾	6¾	Cert-teed .60	18	40	13¾	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
20⅜	11⅜	CessnaAir 1	7	62	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
18⅛	10⅜	Champlin 1	7	853	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
17⅞	12⅛	Chmpl pf1.20		243	17⅞	17½	17½—	⅛
14	9	ChamSp .64	8	188	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
14⅛	5½	CharCo .02h	4	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
27½	18¾	Chartr NY 2		67	22¾	22⅜	22⅜—	⅛
9⅛	6⅜	ChaseFd .60	12	74	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
38¾	24¾	ChaseM 2.20	4	323	26	25⅞	27 —	1
54	34¾	ChasT 1.72e		64	2	1⅞	2	
45⅝	22¼	Chemtm 1.40	3	51	28¼	27¾	28¼+	⅛
43⅜	25½	ChmNY 2.88	4	282	31⅝	30½	30½+	⅛
67	37⅛	Chesbg 1.35	21	93	43⅝	41¾	41¾—	1⅛
26⅜	15⅜	Chessie 1.40	9	132

هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 19

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	16¾	SoCalE 1.68	6	155	19	18¾	19 +	⅛
	8¼	SouthCo 1.40	7	1805	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝—	⅛
	23⅝	SoInGE 2.28	8	20	31½	31⅜	31½—	⅛
	41	SoNRes 1.25	8	60	49⅜	49⅜	49⅞+	½
	28¼	SoNETl 2.84	9	20	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞+	⅛
	24⅞	Sou Pac 2.24	12	106	30⅜	30	30 —	¼
	40	Sou Ry 2.12	12	89	52	51⅞	51⅞—	¼
	5¼	So Ry pf.50		6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	19¼	SoUnGs 1.76	7	11	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	
	15¼	Sofhld .48b	13	38	23⅝	23⅜	23⅞	
	4¼	SwstFor .20	8	42	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
	12½	SwtFl pf1.50		3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
	9⅜	SwsHPSV .98	9	47	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	
	5	Sparton .24a	4	3	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
	6⅞	SperryHr 1	9	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
	27½	Sperry H pf 3		1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
	25⅜	SperryR .76	11	604	42¾	41⅞	42⅛—	⅜
	5⅜	Sprage El		38	6½	6	6 —	¼
	8⅜	Spring M .75	24	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
	14⅛	SquarD 1.10	16	118	22⅞	22¼	22¼—	½
	26⅜	Squibb .90	18	196	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛—	½
	34⅝	StaleyM 1.80	6	15	56¼	55⅜	55⅜—	½
	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a		22	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
	33	StBrand 1.14	16	38	38¼	37⅞	37⅞—	⅜
	28¼	StBPaint .32	25	129	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜—	½
	22⅛	StdOilCal 2	6	533	29½	28⅞	28⅞—	⅜
	36	StdOilInd 2	8	332	43⅜	42½	42⅝—	⅜
	44½	StdOilOh 1.36	21	144	72	71	71 —	1
	6⅝	StdPress .40	5	20	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
	5½	StdPrd .65	17	13	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
	7⅜	Standex .56	5	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
	12¾	StanWks .96	9	22	18½	18⅜	18½+	⅛
	6	Stanray .60		10	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜+	⅛
	14⅛	Starrett 1	6	3	17	17	17	
	⅜	StaMt Inv		56	⅞	¾	¾—1-16	
	9⅜	StaMS 1.10e		22	11⅛	11	11⅛+	¼
	40	StaCh 2.40	8	300	81¼	80⅞	81⅛+	½
	15¼	SterDrg .78	14	342	19¼	18⅞	19 —	⅛
	2	SterlPre .11t	5	36	4⅜	4¼	4¼+	⅛
	8	Sterndnt .40	9	8	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
	10⅞	StevensJ .80	12	222	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
	17	StewWa 1.96	8	4	24⅞	23⅞	24⅛—	⅛
	13⅝	StokVC 1.20	6	26	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
	10⅛	StokVC pf 1		z228	12	12	12 +	¾
	33⅞	StoneW 2.50	8	2	51¼	51	51	
13	8⅞	StoneCon .40	4	104	13	12	12 —	¾
20	9⅞	StopShp 1.10	5	16	18¾	18½	18¾—	⅛
17⅝	10¼	Storge Tech	7	57	11¼	10½	10¾—	½
21¼	12½	StorerBdc 1	9	13	16⅝	16¼	16⅜+	⅛
12	6¼	StridRite .70	7	99	10½	10	10¼—	¼
42	19	StWor 1.32	8	6	39¾	39¾	39¾—	¼
31½	16	StW pfA1.40		6	31	31	31	
4¼	1½	Save Shoe	8	94	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
18½	11¾	SbProGs 1	6	35	15⅛	15	15 —	⅜
8⅝	4⅝	SCrest .30	3	10	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
14½	9½	Sn Ch .40		10	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅛
37½	28⅜	SnOil 1r	7	28	29⅛	29	29⅛	
40½	31¼	Sn O pf2.25		46	32¼	31⅜	32 +	½
22½	11⅛	Snbea 1	13	13	22	21⅜	21⅜—	¼
26½	12⅝	Sndstrd .80	5	96	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
16¼	9	SnshMg .36	14	64	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
27⅜	15	SpVal 1.16	8	x4	25¼	25	25	
249	153	SprOil 1.80	11	10	175½	172½	172½—	5½
5⅜	3	SpkG .20	38	104	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅛
19⅝	9⅞	Sperscpe	6	114	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	
6⅞	2⅝	StrolM .25p	24	3	3⅝	3⅜2	3⅜+	⅛
11¼	4	Swank .40	7	40	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
23¼	12½	Sybron .84	9	147	17⅜	16⅞	17	
41¼	28	Sybrn pf2.40		1	36	36	36 +	⅛
9⅛	3	Systron Don	7	5	6	6	6	
		T						
28½	11⅛	TaftBrd .80	6	2	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
4¼	1⅞	Talcott Nat		16	2	2	2	
8⅞	5	Talley .60	6	7	7	7	7 —	⅛
11⅞	7⅝	Talley pfB 1		9	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
18	9½	TapEl 1.04	9	150	17	16⅛	16⅛—	⅜
50⅜	11⅝	Tandy Corp	11	320	49⅜	48	48⅛—	1⅜
16	12⅝	Tandycft wi		266	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅜
7⅜	4	Tappan .20		17	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Technicolr	7	31	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
14¼	5	Technicon	16	85	9⅜	9	9 —	⅛
43¼	18⅛	Tektronx .24	14	98	43⅜	42⅛	42⅛—	⅜
6	2⅜	Telecor .25	7	31	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
25⅜	9½	Teledyn .32t	6	111	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞—	⅜
62½	48⅜	Teledyn pf 6		4	61¾	61¾	61¾	
9½	1½	Teleprpt		849	5⅛	4⅞	5 —	⅛
3½	1⅞	Telex Cp	7	127	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
27⅜	19⅞	Tenneco 1.76	6	376	25	24⅞	24⅞	
100½	74	Tennc pf5.50		4	92	92	92 —	1
36⅜	23⅞	Texgslf 1.20	8	116	30⅛	29¾	30	
8½	2⅜	Texfi Ind		6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
20⅜	12¾	TesoroPet 1	4	110	14¾	14½	14⅝—	⅛
14	8	Texasind 1b	9	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
25½	16¼	TexUt 1.24	11	227	22	21⅜	21⅞—	⅛
26	12⅝	Textron 1.10	9	65	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛+	⅛
32½	26¼	Textr pf2.08		4	27½	27⅛	27⅛—	½
17½	9⅛	Thiokol .70	5	19	13⅛	12⅞	13 —	⅛
46½	25⅜	ThoBet .76	21	6	36⅞	36½	36⅞+	⅛
11	5	Thoin .40b	29	4	8	7⅞	8	
8⅜	4¼	ThoJW .50	32	26	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
7	4⅛	ThriftDg .40	12	26	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
19⅝	9⅞	TI Corp 1	13	39	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
42⅜	29	TidwatM .70	6	34	30⅜	29⅞	30 —	⅜
16⅞	7¼	Tigerint .40	13	95	13⅞	13	13⅛—	⅛
67	34⅜	Tielnc 2	13	111	60	59¼	59⅜—	¼
19⅝	10¼	TieMir .50	13	71	19	19	19	
42⅜	24¼	Tikn 2.20a	8	36	40⅛	39⅜	39⅞+	⅛
13⅞	8⅝	Tis Rlty		17	10	9½	9⅝—	¼
8	4½	TobinP .15e		5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
9⅝	4⅞	Todd Shipyd		8	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	ToIEdis 2.??	7	39	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
12⅞	6⅛	TonkCp .40	8	75	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
8⅛	4⅜	TootRol .40b	15	2	6	6	6 —	⅛
29⅞	13½	TraneCo .96	8	25	19¾	19⅛	19⅝—	⅛
30⅛	24¼	TranUn 1.60	16	9	29	28¾	28¾+	¼
12½	5¼	Trans W Air		177	7⅛	7⅜	7½+	⅛
16¼	10⅛	TWA pf 2		5	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
10⅛	6	Transa .60	10	147	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
22⅜	17½	Traninc 1.92		18	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞+	⅛
9⅜	7¼	Transco .80	18	142	9¼	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
9⅝	5⅞	Transcn .45	11	36	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
7⅜	4⅛	TranOhF .20	4	7	6⅛	6½	6⅛—	⅛
19⅝	12¾	Tranwy 1.40	6	16	18⅛	17⅜	17⅜—	⅜
28½	19⅛	Travlrs 1.08	13	291	23¾	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
36½	27	Travelr pf 2		2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
7⅜	4⅛	TRE Corp		56	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
22⅞	16	TriCont .96e		63	19½	19⅛	19½+	¼
34⅛	26½	TriCn pf2.50		1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
16	10⅝	Trianind .90	4	12	11⅛	11	11 —	⅜
13	5⅛	TriaPic .50p		3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
34	9½	Trinityind 1	5	35	27⅜	26⅜	26⅝—	⅜
26	13⅜	Tropican .20	17	26	24⅛	23⅜	23⅜—	⅜
28⅜	14¼	TRW In 1.20	9	46	27¼	26⅞	26⅞—	⅜
62¼	40½	TRW pf4.50		2	59	58¾	58¾—	¼
66¼	41⅜	TRW pf4.40		8	66¼	65¼	65¼—	⅜
12⅜	7⅜	TcsonG .96	7	209	12¼	12	12¼	
15½	5⅛	TwenCen .40	4	38	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
19⅝	8½	TycoL.b .20e	9	16	13¼	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
24½	13½	TylerCp .60	4	15	22	21¾	21⅞—	¼
		U						
27¼	13⅛	UAL Inc .40	20	150	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜—	⅜
24½	17	Uarco 1.30	5	5	21¾	21½	21½—	¼
14⅛	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	7	15	14½	14⅛	14½+	⅛
12⅝	8½	UMC Ind 1	7	43	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜+	⅛
3	1⅛	UMET Tr		3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
10½	7½	Unarco .58	5	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
10⅞	6¾	UnBancp .64	8	49	8⅜	8½	8¾	
78	37⅜	UnCap 2	14	49	76⅞	76	76½—	⅛
66½	48⅛	UnCarb 2.40	8	225	57⅜	57⅛	57⅛—	⅜
8⅜	2½	Union Corp	8	27	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
14	9⅜	Un Elec 1.28	8	77	14	13⅞	13⅞	
80	67⅞	UnEl 7pf 8		3	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞+	⅛
71	64	UnEl pf7.44		1	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛+	½
64½	55	UnEl pf6.40		z10	60	60	60 +	⅛
46½	40	UnEl pf4.56		z480	44½	42½	44½+	1½
42½	35	UnEl pf 4		z46	38¼	38¼	38¼+	⅜
26¼	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		10	26	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
6⅛	2½	Un Fidelity	11	10	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
50⅛	32½	UnOCal 1.90	6	119	43⅜	41½	41⅝—	2⅛
66	43	UOCa pf2.50		18	54⅛	53	53 —	1⅜
82¼	61¾	UPacCp 2.80	14	132	77⅞	76	76 —	1½
14½	10⅛	UnPac pf.47		6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
e10	6⅝	Uniroyal .50	7	174	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	
81⅜	66⅛	Unlryal pf 8		z470	70⅛	70	70⅛+	⅛
8	3⅛	Unit Brands		10	5	4⅞	5	
8⅜	5⅜	UnBrnd pfA		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8¼	6	UnitCp .72e		37	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
8⅜	4⅛	U FinCal .20	5	23	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
14	6⅝	UnGasP .72	7	119	13⅝	13¼	13⅜—	¼
12½	6¼	Un Guarnty	2	19	7½	7¼	7¼	
23⅛	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	18	23⅛	23	23⅛+	⅛
12⅛	6½	UnitInd .40		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
7⅛	4⅜	Unitin pf.42		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5½	1⅛	Unitinn .10		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	UJerBk 1.04	7	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
15½	10⅞	UnitMM .80		41	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝+	⅛
20	8	Un Nuclr	25	34	14	13⅞	13⅞—	¼
2½	1½	UnitPk Min		30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16	6	UnitRefg .48	3	2	10	10	10 +	⅛
36⅜	25½	USFidG 2.48	17	45	34¼	34	34 —	⅛
17⅛	12¼	USFoS 1.50e		10	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
21¼	14½	USGyps 1.60	15	x71	17¼	16⅝	16⅝—	⅜
25½	20	USGy pf1.80		x1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	½
7⅞	2⅜	US Home		189	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞+	⅛
5⅛	2½	US Ind .20		64	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
8	6¼	USLaesg .28	5	25	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
4⅛	1½	US RltyInv		38	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
17⅝	7⅛	US Shoe .95	9	248	17⅞	17	17⅞+	⅜
71⅜	38¼	US Stl 2.80	5	215	59½	58⅜	59⅛+	¼
22	13¼	USTobac .90	12	33	21½	20⅜	21⅛+	⅛
62⅛	31¼	Unit Tech 2	6	216	48	47	47⅛—	⅜
140⅛	86¼	UnTech pf 8		47	116⅜	116	116 —	½
16	12½	UniTel 1.12	9	226	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
20⅛	16⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		50	18	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
9⅛	3½	Unitrode Cp	8	25	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
31	16⅞	Univar 1.40	5	3	27⅜	27½	27⅜	
20⅜	15⅝	UnivLeaf T	6	22	19⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	1⅛
18	9½	UOP .67p	10	48	9⅜	9½	9⅜	
53	30	Upjohn .96	21	334	44⅝	44	44⅛+	⅜
17⅛	9¼	USLIFE .32	6	192	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞—	⅜
10⅝	8⅛	UslifeF .96a	10	18	18	8⅜	9⅛—	⅛
22¼	12	USM stp1.20	5	26	21½	21	21½—	⅛
27¾	19⅞	USM pf2.10		2	25	25	25	
16¾	14½	USM pf1.50		z280	16⅛	15½	16¼+	1¼
74⅞	39½	Utahlnt 1a	13	329	47	46	46 —	1⅜
29⅛	23⅛	UtahPL 2.40	9	54	28½	28	28¼—	¼
29⅞	26⅜	UtPL pf2.80		21	28⅜	28¼	28⅜—	⅜
26	17	UV Ind 1b	4	39	18	18	18 —	⅛
		V						
23½	13	Vallyind .80	3	5	14⅛	14	14 —	⅜
18⅛	6½	Varian .20	11	340	13⅛	12	12⅛—	¾
27⅜	17½	Veeder 1.72	17	23	18⅛	18	18 —	⅜
5¾	3	Vendo Co		19	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
6¼	2	Venice .20		1	4⅜	4¾	4¾	
14⅛	11	VestSe 1.27e		26	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
39½	21½	Vetco Offsh	11	16	27¼	27	27¼—	⅛
27½	13⅞	VF Corp 1	10	18	27½	27	27 —	⅜
10	2¼	Viacom Int	9	14	7¼	7⅛	7¼—	⅛
7⅛	3⅞	VictCom .10		7	4	3⅞	3⅞	
13⅞	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	6	491	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z150	49	49	49 —	¼
23⅜	25½	VaEP pf2.90		12	28½	28¼	28¼	
7⅛	3⅛	Vornado Inc	20	4	5⅜	5½	5½—	⅛
15½	8¼	VSI Corp .60	6	2	12⅜	12¼	12¼—	¼
36¼	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	x4	30½	30½	30½+	⅛
		W						
25½	12¼	Wachova .76	7	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
4⅛	2	WachRl .64p		24	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
13⅞	10	Walgreen 1	8	18	12⅝	12¼	12⅜—	⅛
44	25⅜	WlkrA 1.40a	9	4	28¼	28¼	28¼—	½
25½	14⅞	WallBus .60	8	7	17⅝	17½	17½—	½
10⅜	6	WallMur .60	4	19	9⅜	½	9⅜—	⅛
22	16	WalM pf1.70		1	22	22	22 +	⅜
15¼	11⅛	WalMart .06	30	10	15⅝	15¼	15¼—	¼
16⅞	6⅝	WangL .10	15	9	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	
11⅛	4⅝	Ward Foods	20	22	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
11½	7¼	Warnaco .80		40	8⅛	8⅞	9 —	⅛
8½	4¼	WrnerCo .50	6	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
22⅞	8¼	WrnCom .50	7	122	18⅛	17¾	17⅞—	⅜
76	40	WrnC pf4.25		1	64	64	64 —	4
38½	25	WarnerL .92	17	372	36½	36	36⅛+	⅛
22½	13⅛	Warn S 1.30	6	133	17¼	16⅜	16⅜—	¼
20⅜	12	WashGs 1.88	7	35	18⅛	18	18 —	⅜
13½	9½	WashNat .80	4	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
20⅜	16½	WasWat 1.36	9	12	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
11⅛	4	Waste Mgmt	8	51	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
38⅜	11¼	WatkinJ .30	13	113	27⅜	26⅜	27⅛—	¼
16¼	10½	WayG pf1.60		1	14½	14½	14½	
7⅞	3⅛	Wean Unit		3	4⅛	4	4	
16⅛	10⅛	Wea pf2.52k		1	14⅛	14⅛	14½	
7⅛	4½	Weathrd .40	6	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Webb Del E	1	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
9⅛	6	WellMcL .40	17	13	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
21¼	15	WelsMkt .60	8	32	19⅜	19¼	19⅜—	⅛
20⅛	12⅞	WellFgo .96	6	17	15⅜	15⅛	11⅛—	½
8⅛	3¼	WellFM .10p		35	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12	8⅜	WescoF .60	6	4	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
23	18⅛	WstctTr 1.80	7	3	22¼	22¼	22¼+	⅛
39	18⅜	WstPtPep 2	8	25	34½	34	34⅛+	⅜
9½	5⅞	WnAirL .40a	18	155	9	8⅞	8⅞	
27⅜	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	5	38	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜—	⅛
19	7⅜	WnNoA .10r	4	61	15	14⅜	14⅜—	½
8⅜	5⅜	Wn Pac Ind	8	65	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
14⅜	8⅜	WnPubih .80	7	23	14	13⅜	13⅜—	¼
15¼	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	7	223	15½	15⅛	15¼—	⅜
60	42	WnUn pf 6		2	54½	54½	54½+	1
44¼	30	WnUn pf4.60		4	43½	43	43½+	⅜
20	9⅜	WestsEl .97	27	1807	11	10⅜	10⅝—	⅛
32⅛	18⅛	Wstvco 1.50	6	107	31¼	30	30⅛—	⅜
19½	12	Weybrg 1.28	8	2	18⅛	18¼	18¼—	¼
43⅛	27⅜	Weyerhr .80	24	715	37⅜	36¼	36⅜—	1
23⅜	10⅛	WhelFry .40	10	29	17⅛	16⅜	16⅜—	⅜
31⅜	14¼	WhelP 1.05p	3	12	14½	14¼	14¼—	¼
50⅜	41	WhelPlt pf 5		z80	44	44	44	
29¼	15⅛	Whrlpol .80	21	606	27⅜	26⅜	26⅜—	½
24½	8⅜	WhitCn .80a	6	25	21½	21	21 —	⅜
35⅜	33½	WhiCn pfA 3		1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛+	½
35½	29	WhitC pfC 3		1	35	35	35	
12⅛	5	WhiteM .10p	12	99	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
4⅛	1⅜	Whittaker	12	21	3	3	3	
15	7⅛	Wickes .75r	34	44	8⅞	8¼	8⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	WiebdtSt .28	14	13	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
37⅛	24⅜	WilmsCo .60	4	580	25⅞	25	25 —	⅜
54	28⅜	WilmsCo wt		2	31⅛	31	31 —	1
7	4½	WilshrO .05r	8	16	6⅛	6	6	
41	27⅞	WinnDx 1.44	14	149	38	37⅞	37⅞—	¼
6⅞	3⅛	Winnebago		266	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
29⅛	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	10	67	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛+	⅛
102	89⅜	WisE pf8.90		z100	95	95	95	
19⅞	15½	WisGas 1.70	7	68	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
17⅛	11⅞	WiscPS 1.38	9	105	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛+	½
27½	17½	Witco 1.20	10	45	19½	19⅛	19¼—	⅛
5¼	1⅞	WolvrW .05e	9	28	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	
17½	6⅛	Wometco .60	8	5	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	¼
25	7	WoodsCp .48	9	15	18	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
		WoodsPtl wi		58	15½	14⅜	15¼	
21⅛	9⅜	Wolwth .20	9	502	21⅞	21	21 —	⅜
32½	21	Wolw pf2.20		8	32½	31½	31½—	1
6⅞	2⅝	World Airw	7	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
65	41⅞	Wrigly 2.40a	9	13	61	60½	60½—	⅜
4⅛	1⅛	Wyly Corp		36	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞—	⅛
		X						
87⅜	49⅝	XeroxCp 1	16	2176	50⅜	49¼	49⅞	
12½	7¼	Xtra Inc	6	12	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
		Y						
12	4⅜	Yates Ind		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
13	8⅜	YngSDr .60a	5	25	9	8⅞	8⅞	
		Z						
34½	9⅜	ZaleCorp .80	9	98	24	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
16⅜	12	Zapata .30b	3	85	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
7⅜	2⅜	Zayre Corp		45	7	6⅜	6⅞—	⅛
28⅜	10	ZenithRad 1	19	118	24½	23⅜	23¾—	⅜
12⅜	4½	Zurn Ind .32	11	23	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock n preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-disribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

NEWS TO THE WORLD
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For readers whose lives are bigger than national boundaries.
International Herald Tribune
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Everywhere you go.

...W YORK, Nov. 19.—Cash ...s in primary markets as reg...ed today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Accra, lb.	*.60½	*1.00
4 Santos, lb.	Unq.	.64
TEXTILES		
...cloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.26½	.36
METALS		
billets (Pitt.), ton	212.00	190.00
Fdry, Phila., ton	213.83	202.72
scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	59-60	111-112
spot, lb.	2.0	.24½
elec. lb.	6.3½-6.5	7.5½-7.7
(Straits), lb.	3.31	3.73½
E. St. L. basis, lb.	3.3½-3.9	3.8-4.0
N.Y. oz.	4.34	4.36
N.Y. oz.	142.8	—
COMMODITY Indices		
...'s index (base 100 ... 31, 1931)	732.7	800.60

...nominal.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES

Nov. 19, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

Mar	13.30	13.34	13.16	13.28	13.30
May	13.38	13.40	13.25	13.33	13.42
Jul	13.37	13.41	13.28	13.35	13.43
Sep	13.35	13.43	13.32	B13.38	13.42
Oct	13.38	13.45	13.36	13.42	13.40
Mar	13.32	13.44	13.32	B13.40	13.40

Sales: 3,016.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

Mar	158.00	158.00	158.00	B152.00	152.00
May	156.00	156.00	156.00	B150.00	150.00

Sales: 2.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Dec	56.75	57.80	56.25	57.80	57.25
Mar	53.40	54.25	53.01	54.20	55.70
May	51.70	52.40	51.50	52.40	51.95
Jul	50.70	51.30	50.60	51.25	50.90
Sep	50.00	50.30	50.00	50.30	50.05

Sales: 1,292.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Dec	54.00	54.70	52.90	54.30	53.60
Jan	54.60	54.90	54.40	54.90	54.20
Mar	55.70	56.10	55.60	56.00	55.30
May	56.80	57.10	56.80	57.10	56.40
Jul	58.10	58.20	57.80	58.10	57.50
Sep	59.20	59.90	59.00	59.20	58.60
Dec	60.40	60.60	60.40	60.50	59.90

Sales: Estimated 2,386.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Mar	7.45	7.49	7.05	7.06	7.35
Apr	8.45	8.45	8.06	8.06	8.42
May	10.60	10.65	10.07	10.07	10.57
Nov	5.64	5.66	5.55	5.55	5.60

Sales: 3,156.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz.)

Dec	434.50	436.00	431.50	433.00	431.70
Jan	437.50	439.00	435.00	435.90	434.60
Mar	444.50	446.00	441.50	442.90	441.80
May	451.50	453.50	449.00	450.10	449.10
Jul	458.20	460.00	455.80	457.30	456.30
Sep	466.50	468.00	463.70	464.40	462.50
Dec	477.30	477.50	475.00	475.00	474.20
Jan	481.00	481.00	478.40	478.40	477.70
Mar	486.20	487.00	485.40	485.40	484.70

Sales: Estimated 6,896.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Jan	62.65	62.78	62.25	62.25	62.90
Mar	64.20	64.30	63.85	63.85	64.70
May	65.40	65.40	65.00	65.40	B65.90
Jul	67.25	67.25	67.00	B66.80	B67.30

Sales: 200.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Dec	53.95	55.45	53.95	55.20	54.13
Mar	55.70	57.25	55.70	57.20	55.70
May	56.70	58.10	56.70	58.10	56.75
Jul	57.10	58.45	57.10	B58.45	B57.05
Oct	57.20	57.50	57.20	57.20	B56.70
Dec	56.60	57.55	56.60	57.55	56.75
Mar	—	—	—	B57.85	B57.10

Sales: 6,800.

GOLD (100 troy ounce)

Dec	141.90	143.00	141.10	142.90S	140.30
Feb	143.20	144.50	142.60	144.40S	141.80
Apr	144.80	146.40	144.50	146.20S	143.60
Jun	147.70	147.80	147.40	148.10S	145.40
Aug	148.80	148.80	148.80	150.00S	147.20
Dec	153.00	153.00	152.50	153.80S	151.10
Feb	154.50	154.50	154.50	155.70S	153.00

Sales: Estimated 1,566.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	3.39	3.40	3.31	3.33½	3.42
Mar	3.50	3.53	3.45	3.45½	3.55½
May	3.58	3.59	3.51	3.52	3.61½
Jul	3.55½	3.57	3.48¾	3.50	3.60¼
Sep	3.61½	3.63	3.55½	3.56	3.66½

CORN (5,000 bu)

Dec	2.60	2.60¾	2.57¼	2.60	2.62
Mar	2.66⅛	2.67½	2.65	2.66¾	2.69
May	2.71½	2.71½	2.68¾	2.70¾	2.73¼
Jul	2.72½	2.74	2.70½	2.72¼	2.75¼
Sep	2.67	2.67	2.62½	2.64½	2.69
Dec	2.59½	2.59½	2.54½	2.58½	2.61½
Mar	2.66	2.66	2.63	2.66	n2.69

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Jan	4.64	4.69	4.56½	4.66	4.66
Mar	4.70	4.77	4.65½	4.76	4.74½
May	4.77	4.84½	4.73½	4.84½	4.82½
Jul	4.84	4.92	4.80	4.91	4.88
Aug	4.87	4.93½	4.82½	4.93	4.89
Sep	4.90	4.94	4.85	4.94	4.94
Nov	4.93	4.97½	4.89	4.97	4.95
Jan	5.02	5.05½	4.98	5.05½	5.04

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Dec	17.50	17.77	17.10	17.75	17.77
Jan	17.40	17.75	17.05	17.65	17.60
Mar	17.45	17.75	17.20	17.65	17.55
May	17.50	17.75	17.35	17.70	17.55
Jul	17.60	17.90	17.40	17.80	17.60
Aug	17.60	17.90	17.40	17.80	17.60
Sep	17.55	17.80	17.35	17.70	17.55
Oct	17.60	17.70	17.35	17.70	17.60

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Dec	125.00	125.40	123.60	125.00	125.50
Jan	127.20	127.40	125.80	126.50	127.20
Mar	129.50	129.50	127.50	128.50	129.50
May	127.50	127.50	125.50	127.00	127.50
Jul	130.00	130.50	128.10	130.50	130.50
Aug	131.10	131.50	130.00	131.00	132.00
Sep	132.50	133.00	131.50	132.0	133.00
Oct	—	—	—	133.00	135.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Nov	433.50	433.50	430.00	430.00	432.00
Dec	435.00	436.00	430.50	431.00	432.50
Feb	443.00	443.50	4 m50	438.00	439.50
Apr	449.50	450.80	445.00	445.00	447.50
Jun	457.00	458.00	452.50	452.50	455.00
Aug	464.50	464.50	460.00	460.50	462.00
Oct	472.00	472.00	467.50	467.50	470.00
Dec	478.30	48.50	474m0	474.50	477.50
Feb	484.00	485.00	481.50	482.00	484.50

LIVE BEEF CLE (40,000 lbs)

Dec	46.80	47.47	46.70	47.37	46.52
Feb	44.90	45.02	44.45	45.00	44.60
Apr	43.15	43.27	42.80	43.00	43.15
Jun	43.87	44.00	43.67	43.82	43.90
3Aug	44.00	44.00	43.60	a43.65	a43.85
Oct	42.75	42.85	42.42	a42.75	42.80

Sales: Dec 3288; Feb 3296; April 1425; June 640; Aug 172; Oct 33.
Open interest: Dec 8255; Feb 12603; June 3486; Aug 1390; Oct 88.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Dec	56.60	57.20	56.25	57.20	56.62
Feb	54.45	55.10	54.25	54.95	54.70
Apr	49.20	49.92	49.05	49.50	49.45
Jun	48.62	48.85	48.15	b48.57	bz5
Jul	47.50	47.60	47.20	a47.45	47.15
Aug	45.10	45.70	44.90	b45.50	a45.30
Oct	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	a42.40
Dec	—	—	—	a42.00	b42.30

Sales: Dec 1932; Feb 3693; April 975; June 308; July 72; Aug 20; Oct 2; Dec 0.
Open interest: Dec 6457; Feb 8108; April 3067; June 2235; July 1488; Aug 346; Oct 107; Dec 4.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Dec	58.25	58.50	57.15	b57.90	58.60
Jan	5.05	55.75	55.05	a55.50	a55.25
Feb	50.50	51.10	50.50	51.10	50.60
Mar	0.25	51.00	50.25	51.00	a51.25
Apr	—	—	—	n47.95	a47.95
May	44.85	44.85	44.10	b44.80	n44.85

Sales: Dec 469; Jan 111; Feb 27; March 9; April 0; May 6.
Open interest: Nov 17; Dec 1415; Jan 774; Feb 285; March 179; April 16; May 85.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	88.30	89.52	87.60	89.15	88.15
Mar	85.95	87.40	85.30	87.10	85.20
May	81.20	82.55	80.85	82.10	81.00
Jul	700	78.70	76.70	78.15	77.10
Aug	72.85	74.30	72.60	74.00	73.00

Sales: Feb 4272; March 1100; May 628; July 332; Aug 278.
Open interest: Feb 4328; March 2500; May 1917; July 2100; Aug26.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy ounce)

Dec	142.00	143.50	141.00	143.60	140.30
Mar	143.50	145.80	143.10	145.50	142.40
Jun	146.70	148.40	146.40	148.50	145.40
Sep	149.70	151.40	149.10	151.40	148.40
Dec	151.50	154.20	151.50	154.40	151.40
Mar	155.90	158.50	155.90	158.50	155.40

Sales: Dec 1,608; March 970; June 320; Sep 61; Dec 115; March 15.

London Commodities

High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR			
158	155	155.40-155.50	156.60-156.75
158	155.25	155.30-155.60	156.50-156.55
159	156	156.55-156.60	157 -157.10
157.25	157.25	157.25-157.35	157.05-157.10
159	157.50	157.50-157.70	157.75-157.80
157.55		157.45-157.65	156.50-157.25
No Trade		156.60-157.70	156.75-157.10
Sales: 1,652.			
COCOA			
636	620	622 -633	638 -639
617	609	615 -615.50	619.50-620
604	597	603 -604	604.50-605
596	590	594 -594.50	596 -598
588	584	587 -588	591 -592
581	580	585 -586	586 -588
No Trade		583 -585	582 -586
Sales: 3,159.			
COFFEE			
715	710	709 -711	706 -712
716	710	709 -710	709 -710
715	709	709 -710	709 -710
717	711	710 -711	709 -711
720	715	714 -715	713 -715
724	717	716 -717	715 -716
726	718	717 -718	716 -718
Sales: 939.			

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
...er wire bars:		
	575 - 575.50	570 - 571
...onths	595 - 595.50	590 - 590.50
...des: spot	561.50 - 562.50	556 - 557
...onths	581.50 - 582.50	576 - 577
spot	3,095 - 3,100	3,080 - 3,082
...onths	3,157 - 3,160	3,144 - 3,148
spot	164.25 - 164.50	163.50 - 163.75
...onths	171.50 - 171.75	170.75 - 171
spot	344.25 - 344.50	343.75 - 344.25
...onths	356.25 - 356.75	355.75 - 356
spot	212.50 - 212.70	210.90 - 211.10
...onths	219.30 - 219.40	217.60 - 217.80

Paris Commodities

COCOA

High	Low	Close (bid-asked)		Ch
583	569	573	575	—10
562	552	557	558	— 5.50
552	546.50	552	553	— 1
—	—	540	550	+ 1
—	—	535	540	+ 1
—	—	535	545	+ 5

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Nov. 19, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
00	Abby Glen	340	340	340	— 5
55	Abitibi	$9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
60	Ack'ands	$14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	— ⅛
40	Acres Ltd	$9	9	9	+ ⅛
00	Agnico E	360	350	355	+ 5
00	Agra Ind	490	490	490	+10
00	Alta Gas A	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
00	Algo Cent	$13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ¼
00	Alliance B	400	400	400	— 5
00	Atco A	$11⅜	11½	11⅜	
00	BP Can	$11	10⅞	11	
00	Banister C	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	
00	Bank N S	$45⅛	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅜
00	Bath Cop A	$11½	11⅛	11½	
00	Block Bros	335	330	335	
00	Bovis Cor	96	96	96	— 2
00	Bralor Res	190	190	190	— 5
00	Bramalea	495	495	495	— 5
00	Bramaida	96	93	96	
00	Brenda M	425	420	425	+ 5
00	Bridger	270	266	270	
00	BC Phone	$10¾	10⅜	10⅜	
00	Brunswk	385	385	385	— 5
00	Budd Auto	460	450	450	— 5
63	Burns Fds	$9	9	9	
20	Cad Fry	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
40	Cal Pow A	$27⅞	27¾	27¾	— ¼
00	Camflo	$8⅞	8½	8⅞	
00	Campeau A	440	440	440	
00	C Nor West	430	420	425	
20	C Pakrs C	$19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅜
65	Can Perm	$17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
50	C Cablesy	$12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
00	Cdn Cel	480	480	480	
00	CGE	$24	24	24	— ¼
38	Cl Bk Com	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
30	Cdn Tire A	$47	46⅜	46⅜	
20	C Utilties	$8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
00	Canbra	335	335	335	—15
35	Candel Oil	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
75	Cassiar	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
70	Celanese	440	435	435	
00	Chieftn D	$8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
00	Coch Will	45	41	45	+ 4
00	C Holiday 1	300	300	300	+ 5
00	Con Bldg	224	222	224	+ 1
00	Con Distrb	355	325	330	— 5
75	Cons Gas	$12½	12⅜	12½	
00	Conwest	320	320	320	—10
00	Craigmt	440	440	440	—10
00	Crush Intl	$8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
85	Denison	$51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅜
00	Dickmn	$5	495	5	
00	Dofasco A	$25	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
00	Dom Store	$17	16¾	17	— ⅛
90	Du Pont	$17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
11	East Mal	210	201	205	
00	Electro A	395	395	395	+10
25	Falcon C	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
55	Falcon	$29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
00	Fed Ind A	$5⅜	5½	5½	+ ⅛
00	Francana	$8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅜
00	Fraser A	$14⅛	16	14½	
00	Prushauf	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
50	Gnt Mascot	66	65	65	— 4
75	Gibraltar	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
38	Gt Oil Sds	$5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
00	GL Paper	$21½	21	21	— ¼
90	Greyhnd	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
20	Guar Trst	$5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
25	Hambro C	155	150	150	
73	H Bay Co	$19⅜	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
30	Hayes D A	$8	8	8	
05	Hawker S	$6½	6⅜	6½	
23	Huron Erl	$25¼	25	25⅛	+ ¼
50	IAC	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
05	Inv Grp A	$6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
50	Int Mogul	280	275	275	
10	Intpr Pipo	$12⅛	11⅞	12	
25	Jannock	$9⅛	3	9⅛	+ ⅛
30	Kaiser Re	$10	9⅞	10	
00	Kaps Tran	175	172	172	— 3
50	Kerr A A	$9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
300	Kelsey H	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
125	Koffler A	360	360	360	— 5
300	Labatt A	$13	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
700	LOnt Cem	330	325	330	+ 5
422	LL Lac	145	145	145	+ 1
523	Lob Co A	490	485	485	+10
203	Lob Co B	435	435	435	+ 5
300	Loeb M	280	280	280	
2335	MB Ltd	$13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
6160	Madsen	46	46	46	— 4
1650	McGraw H	420	410	420	— 5
11539	Moore	$49⅛	49	49⅛	+ ⅛
400	Nat Trust	$15	15	15	
5157	Noranda A	$32⅜	31⅞	32⅛	— ⅛
4533	Norcen	$9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	
500	OSF Ind	333	325	330	+ 5
100	Orchan A	237	237	237	+ 1
3330	Oshawa A	443	430	430	—10
3350	Pamour A	320	305	320	+10
2423	PanCan P	$16⅛	16½	16½	
220	Patino N V	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
200	Petrolina	$17	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
1235	Pine Point	$31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
11330	Que Sturg	116	106	116	+14
1450	Rayrock	63	63	63	— 4
230	Redpath A	$21½	21	21	—1⅛
400	Reed Oslr A	490	480	490	
2600	Reichhold	$18⅛	18½	18½	
2550	Revnu Grp	70	70	70	— 5
101	Rothman	$14	14	14	
3700	Scotts	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
7741	Shell Can	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
750	Sherritt A	$5	5⅛	5⅛	
1100	Siebens	$10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
8172	Simpsons	$7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
3185	Simpson S	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
1550	Slater Stl	$8⅛	8	8	— ¼
100	Slat W Can	$8	8	8	+ ¼
333	Southm A	$23¼	23	23	
100	St Brodcst	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
7931	Stelco A	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
14553	Steep R	135	130	130	—10
7750	Sundale O	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
420	Teck Cor A	360	355	363	
300	Tex Can	$27	27	27	
4000	Thom N A	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
3680	Tor Dm Bk	$43	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
1920	Traders A	$14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
1155	Trans Mt	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
2630	TrCan PL	$10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
75	Un Carbid	$19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
1675	UGas A	$7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
450	Union Oil	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
900	U Keno	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
1760	U Siscoe	$5⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
2100	Upp Can	91	90	91	
1600	Voyager P	$9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
3040	Weldwod	$9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
1650	Wstborne	$8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
3350	West Mine	290	285	290	+ 5
10	Westnhse	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
300	Weston	$17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ½
100	White Pas	$8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
1000	Willroy	85	85	85	+ 8
302	Woodwd A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
450	Yk Bear	193	193	193	— 2

Total sales 1,194,068 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
417	Asbestos	$	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
3381	Bank Mont	$	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
300	Basic Res	$	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
1800	Bombard		240	240	240	—10
906	Can Cement	$	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
300	Cdn Indust	$	20	20	20	
700	Cenron	$	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
325	Con Bath	$	26¼	26¼	26¼	
125	Imasco	$	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
850	Ivaco	$	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
200	Motion A	$	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
1720	Power Cp	$	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
300	Price Co	$	14½	14½	14½	
1071	Royal Bank	$	32	31⅞	32	— ⅛
135	Steinberg A	$	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
1100	Zellers		390	390	390	

Total sales 316,799 shares.

Market Summary

Nov. 19, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Texaco Inc	251,700	23	— ⅛
Xero Cp	245,100	50⅜	+ ⅜
Westgh El	191,000	10⅞	— ⅛
Nat Semicn	152,300	40⅝	—1⅜
Kresge SS	138,900	33¾	— ½
Gen Motors	133,100	54⅝	—1½
St Joe Min	118,200	34	— ⅛
Southern Co	115,700	14¾	— ⅛
Polaroid	108,500	35⅛	— ⅝
Citicorp	105,500	28⅛	—1⅛
Burrghs	103,500	81⅛	—2⅜
Champ Int	98,900	16⅜	— ⅜
Teleprompt	97,500	4⅞	— ⅛
Pfizer	90,800	27⅞	—1⅛
Pan Am	89,000	5⅝	— ⅛

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in million)	16.82	20.76
Advances	379	665
Declines	1043	779
Unchanged	408	431
Total issues	1830	1875
New 1975 highs	26	105
New 1975 lows	17	25

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Austral Oil	104,600	12⅛	—⅝
HoustOil M	37,500	28¼	—1
Harland JH	36,400	17¾	— ⅛
Syntex Corp	25,500	34⅝	— ¼
MPO Video	24,000	3⅝	+ ⅛
Kewanee In	22,900	13	
Reserch Cll	20,000	13⅝	—1⅜
ImperOil A	19,300	23⅛	— ½
Tenna Corp	19,300	2⅜	+ ⅛
Craig Corp	17,000	8⅛	— ½

Appro total stock sales 1,670,000
Stock sales year ago 1,493,415

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
88.50	84.65	84.68	—0.72

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	852.88	857.53	842.25	848.24	— 7.00
20 Trn	174.41	175.35	171.13	172.03	— 2.42
15 Utl	83.14	83.65	82.34	82.69	— 0.68
65 Stk	262.15	263.60	259.59	260.21	— 2.50

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	102.19	100.16	100.73	—1.17
15 Railroads	38.67	37.76	37.95	—0.48
60 Utilities	44.40	43.59	43.89	—0.33
500 Stocks	91.28	89.47	89.98	—1.02

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	48.08	47.56	47.62	—0.53
Industrials	53.80	52.84	52.84	—0.62
Transportation	32.75	32.34	32.34	—0.43
Utilities	33.26	33.10	33.10	—0.19
Finance	45.84	45.06	45.06	—0.73

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Nov. 18	198,188	423,347	2,995
Nov. 17	204,088	410,721	1,506
Nov. 14	164,426	347,692	1,536
Nov. 13	215,722	450,281	2,247
Nov. 12	182,329	419,926	2,828
Nov. 11	145,746	312,634	1,798

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-26

Amer Chain	Iowa PSvc	Outbd Mar
AmesDep St	KanGasEl	Pac Petrol
Balt GasEl	Kollmrg Co	Reeves Bro
Borg Warn	Lane Brynt	Supmkt Gen
Carborun	Leaseway	Toledo Ed
Conrac Cp	Macy RH	UGI Corp
ConNGas pf	MetEd pf I	US Shoe
Garlock	MoPrt Cem	Wis PubSv
GINNek pfB	Noeast Util	

NEW LOWS-17

Allied Pd	Joy Mfg	OccidPet wt
Arlstar Inc	Koppers	Parker Drill
Cl Mtg Gp	Marine Mid	Storge Tech
Cl RltyInv	Missn Equit	UnivLeaf T
Cyclops Cp	MooreMc n	Xero Cp
Granitvle wi	Nbrthn El	

Japan Revises Output

TOKYO, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today it had revised Japan's mining and industrial production index to 118 (base 1970) from the preliminary 112.8 announced last month. The revised increase shows a rise of 1.6 per cent from August but a fall of 6 per cent from September last year.

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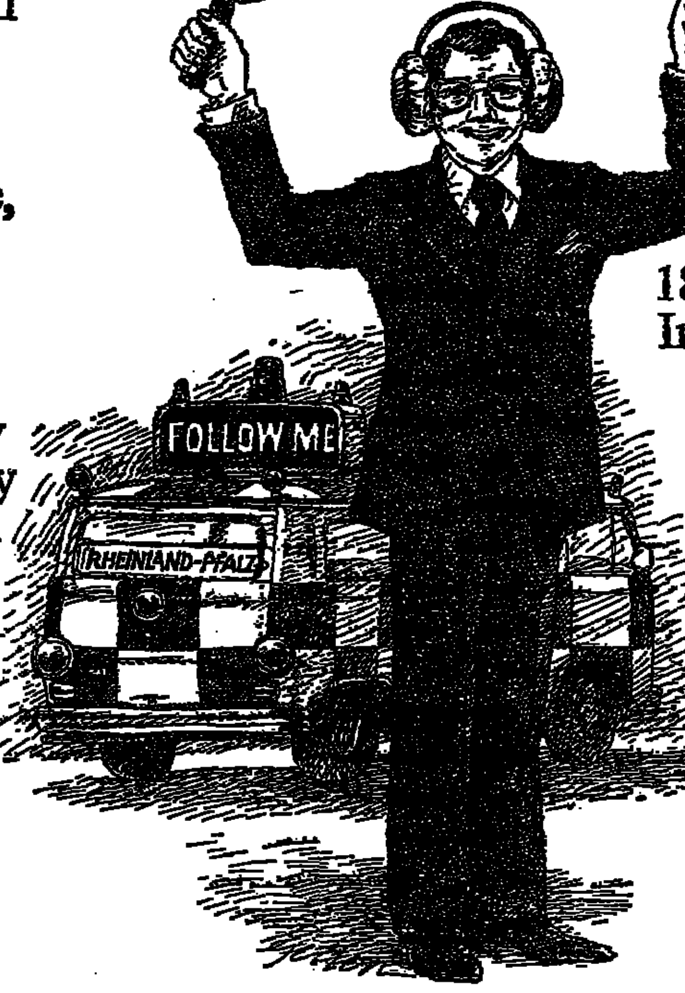
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American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 19

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅛	4¾	AAR Cp .20	32	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
6⅞	3¼	AAV Cos .28	4	2	5	5	5	
6⅛	3⅝	AbrdMf .40b	19	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
2⅛	1⅛	Acme Haml	8	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	1¾	Action .10e	8	14	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
2⅛	¾	Adam Russl	6	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
14	6	AdobeO .10e	11	15	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
4½	2	A&EPlast P	4	8	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
1⅞	½	Aegis Corp	5	21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	AeroFlo .15e	3	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
3⅛	1¼	Aeronca Inc		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8	1¼	AffliCap .08t		23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7-16	¼	Affil Cap wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7¼	3¼	Affil Hsp .20	6	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
7¾	5½	Affil Pub .40	5	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
4¼	2	After Six .10	5	9	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
1½	1	AIC Photo		2	1½	1½	1½	
5⅜	1½	Aiken Ind	8	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7⅛	3½	AirpxEl .30e	4	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
35	10⅜	AlanWd .2)p		3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
6⅛	2⅞	Alaska Airl	4	9	5⅛	5	5	
3¼	⅞	Alba Waldn	7	11	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	5⅜	Alcolc .12e	6	20	7	7	7	
5½	2⅜	Alleghy Airl		26	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
2⅛	1½	AllegA wtO		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
7½	4½	AllianT .42e	4	x9	6	5¾	5⅞	
2½	1⅛	Allied Art		12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Alpha Ind		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4½	1¾	Altamil Cp	5	76	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅜
1¼	9-16	Altec Corp		41	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
6¼	2¼	AltecCrp pf		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
14½	6½	AllerFds .50	6	51	12	12	12	— ¼
13¼	3⅜	AMAX wt		45	5⅜	5	5⅛	— ⅜
4⅝	1⅝	Amco Ind	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅜	½	AHessLL wt		15	⅞	13-16	⅞	
5¼	1⅜	Am Fletch		21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅞	8⅜	A GarPd .34	5	1	9½	9½	9½	
7⅜	3¼	Am Intl Pict	3	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅛	A Israel .26r	3	12	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
19⅜	7⅜	AMaizeA .40	4	49	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
19⅜	8⅛	AMaizeB .40	4	2	16⅝	16¾	16⅝	— ⅛
45⅛	27	Am Mf 2.70e	4	2	39¼	39	39	— ⅜
8	1⅞	AmMot Inns		1	4	4	4	
34½	26¼	AmPetrof 2	6	7	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
6⅜	2⅜	A Precs .25e	6	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅛	1½	Am Rlty Tr		3	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	Am Recreat		44	2	2	2	+ ⅛
4½	2	A SafEq .11t	21	8	3	3	3	— ⅛
14½	10½	A SciEn .07e	10	22	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
10⅜	7⅞	AmUtilS .72		3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	4⅝	AMIC Cp	6	24	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	Anglo C .72e	7	18	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
13⅛	4¼	Anixter .16	4	13	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
6	1½	Anken .06e	6	2	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅞	Anthony .30t	4	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	
8¼	4	Ariz CL .10e		28	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4¼	4½	ArzCol pf.48		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Armac Ent		38	1⅛	1	1	
11⅞	10¾	Armin n.12	5	8	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
5¾	2¾	Arrow Elect	3	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	3½	Arundel .49t		10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
12	6⅛	Asamera .25	6	12	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
12½	5⅜	AshlOC .20a	8	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	
9⅛	4⅝	Aspro .40b	5	4	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
2⅜	1	Astrex Inc		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	½	Atco Ind	40	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
2⅜	¾	ATI Inc	2	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅞	4½	Atl Richf wt		2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
5⅜	2⅜	Atlas CM B	8	37	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
3	½	Atlas Cp wt		56	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
19⅜	10⅜	Austral Oil	10	881	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
8⅞	4⅛	Auto Train	24	34	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Autmat Rad		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17	12¼	AVC Cp .10h	3	2	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅜
3⅞	2	AVEMC .07		6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	16⅞	Avondal 1.20	10	6	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	+ 1
6⅜	3½	Aydin Cp	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		B						
8⅜	4⅝	BadgrMt .50	7	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
6	4	BaldwS .44e		2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	11⅞	BanFd 1.12e		3	12½	12½	12½	
15-16	⅜	BangPun wt		8	½	½	½	
10⅛	4⅛	BanstrCH Lt	306	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Banner .06	5	51	4½	4	4½	+ ⅜
2⅜	1½	Barclay .04	33	2	2	2	2	
10⅛	4⅞	Barnwel Ind		6	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Barry R .24t	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7½	4⅝	BarryWr .40	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
3¾	1⅝	Bartons Cdy	16	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7¾	1¼	Baruch Fost	21	9	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
2	;	Barwick ET		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
9¼	4¼	BasinPet Cp	8	15	9¼	9¼	9¼	
2⅛	1⅛	Bell Ind .08	5	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅛	13-16	BelsctR .06t	67	20	2	2	2	
1	⅛	BenStMg wt		4	¼	¼	¼	
6¼	1⅜	Benrus Crp	7	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Berg Ent		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅛	2¼	Berg Bruns	10	2	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
15¼	9¾	Brg B pfl.16		1	13½	13½	13½	
2⅜	1⅛	BernzOma		1	1½	1½	1½	
5¼	2½	BervenC .12		6	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅜	BethCp .10e	8	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2½	1	Beverly Ent		7	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
14⅛	5¾	Bic Pen .36	10	12	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	12¾	Big Ber 1.20	5	17	22⅞	22¼	22¼	— ⅝
11¼	5⅞	BinnySm .60	6	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
5⅜	3½	Blesgings	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅞	½	Blount .08	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
2½	1¾	Bluebird Inc	5	34	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
7⅞	3⅝	Bodin Ap .40	6	9	5¼	5¼	5¼	
13	5	BoltBer .20e	15	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅝	BowVall .10	30	10	14	14	14	— ⅛
25⅛	7⅞	BradRa .10e	6	37	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
16¼	6½	BradfdC .20	15	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅞	3⅝	BraniffAr wt		10	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
14⅝	4	Brascn A 1b	3	50	10⅛	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	10	BrgunEn .60	8	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
2½2	10½	BrewerC .80	4	18	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞	
3¼	11-16	BroDart Ind	5	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1¾	BrownCo wt		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16⅜	8¼	BrnF B .52b	7	38	11½	11¼	11¼	
5⅛	4⅛	BrwnF pf.40		3	4½	4½	4½	
2⅛	½	BRT RI .30e		23	9-16	½	½	
⅜	1-16	BRT RII wt		6	1-16	1-16	1-16	
3	1⅛	BTU Eng	17	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
8	4¼	Buell In .30b	3	10	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
5⅜	3⅛	Bulldex .32	3	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
12⅞	7⅛	Bundy 1.08	8	5	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅜	Bornsint .60	8	16	9⅝	9½	9½	
11⅝	6	Butlerint .50	3	4	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅜
23⅛	14½	Buttes G Oil	4	25	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
		C						
7¾	1⅛	Cablcom Gn	6	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
5⅜	1⅛	Cagles In A	4	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
14	6¼	Caldor .16b	9	47	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
7⅞	3½	Calcomp		8	3⅝	3½	3½	
9⅞	5	Camco Inc	26	8	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
4 9-16	13-16	CaChbA .25e		16	3 13-16	3 13-16	3 13-16	
20⅛	9⅞	Campin .40b	3	2	12½	12	12	— ½
3 15-16	1⅜	CdnExp GO	11	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅞	2⅝	Cdn Homstd	26	5	4¾	4 11-16	4¾	+1-16
10⅜	6⅝	CdnOcc .25e	9	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
43	24⅜	Cdn SuprOil	11	2	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Canmga .10e	8	43	2½	2⅜	2½	
2⅜	⅛	Capehart Cp		6	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
23⅞	16⅜	Carbon .80	4	12	16⅝	16½	16½	
6⅞	2⅛	Caressa .24	7	13	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
83	57	Carnat 1.20b	16	102	74⅝	72¼	73	— 1½
1¼	¼	Carr wt		9	¼	¼	¼	
3⅜	1¼	Carrols Dev		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅜	10½	Castle AM 1	3	1	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
15⅛	11⅜	CasFd 1.20g		5	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
2⅛	1¼	Castleton In	6	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
8	2⅝	Castwd Int	5	2	5	5	5	
14½	6¼	Cavitron Cp	11	12	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ½
1⅞	⅜	CelluCraft	9	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
38	31½	CenM pf3.50		z110	34⅝	34	34	— ½
4⅛	3¼	CentSec .30e		25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ¼
4¼	2⅜	Canvill Com		5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2¼	1⅜	Certified Cp		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15-16	¼	Certron Cp		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	
5	2⅛	Champ Hom		37	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
6⅛	1⅝	Chartr Med	5	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	8⅛	CHB Fd .57t	4	14	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
5⅜	2⅜	CHC Cp .30	3	10	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅞	Chicken Unl		7	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
10⅛	6⅜	Chieftn Dev	65	10	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
12⅛	2⅜	Child World	11	8	11	11	11	— ⅛
2⅜	11-16	Christian Co	14	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
½	⅛	CIMtgGr wt		89	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅝	1⅜	Cinerama		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
9	4⅞	Circle K .30	5	38	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
1⅝	⅜	Citiz Finl		53	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	8½	CK Petrolm	6	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
3⅛	1⅛	ClarkC .05e	3	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10	2⅜	Clarkson .16	7	7	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
8¼	5⅛	Clausng .40a	3	3	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Clopay .07r	24	1	4	4	4	
7	1	CMJ Inv wt		11	1	13-16	13-16	—3-16
4⅛	1¼	CMT In Inc	6	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	3	Coachm .10e	8	54	18⅜	17⅝	18	— 1⅛
2⅜	1¼	Cohu In .15r	30	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
9⅜	6⅛	ColeNat .60	5	22	7⅞	7½	7½	— ¼
16	5¼	Coleman .44	14	135	12¼	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Colon Coml		11	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
5¼	2⅜	ColwelIC .28		5	4	4	4	
1⅛	¼	ColwMtg wt		3	¼	¼	¼	
21	7	Cmbustn Eq	9	49	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
35	24⅝	Cominco 3e	8	7	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
16⅜	11⅛	ComMtl .60	2	7	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ¼
10	4⅝	CoPsycC .20	5	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
19½	14½	ComPS 1.62	7	4	17	17	17	
7⅝	3½	Compo Ind		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
2⅝	9-16	CompuDyn	8	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	½	Comput Inv		20	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5⅜	1⅛	Concrd Fab	2	13	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅞	2	Condec Crp	4	6	6⅝	6½	6½	
4¼	3¼	Connly Con	7	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ¼
3⅛	1	Conroy Inc		54	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
9¾	5⅜	Con Oil Gas	9	34	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	
4¼	3¼	Consyne Cp	8	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
1¼	⅜	Cont Mater		5	13-16	13-16	13-16	+1-16
8⅛	5⅜	Cook El .40	7	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
21½	10	Cook Ind .40	3	7	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅜	Cooper Jar		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7¼	2⅜	Cordon Intl		12	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
22⅞	12⅛	Corenco .88	8	3	12½	12	12⅛	
2⅞	1⅜	Cosco Inc		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
2½	1	Cott Corp	4	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
15-16	⅜	Cousins wt		30	3-16	3-16	3-16	
17⅞	4⅜	CoxCbl Com	19	65	14	14	14	
9⅜	2	Craig .05e	7	76	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅜
5⅜	2⅛	CramrE .11t	9	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	5½	Crompton		3	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
36¼	19⅜	Cross AT .92	14	26	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ¼
21⅞	14⅞	CwnCPt .60r	3	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	3	CRS Des .12	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
8⅞	3¾	CrutcR .55e	7	21	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	7	CrystlO .40e		6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	5¼	CSE Cp .40	4	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
8½	3¼	Cubic Cp .20		54	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Curtis Math	11	6	1½	1⅜	1½	
		D						
4¼	1⅞	Damon Cre		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛N
6⅜	2¼	Damson Oil	23	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
16½	13	Daniel Ind	7	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
43	27¾	Data Dcumt	5	2	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	— ¼
6½	2⅛	Dataprod	5	36	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅝	5	DayMin .10e		12	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
5⅛	3½	DeJurA .10e		5	5	5	5	
9⅜	5	Del Labs .24	6	16	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
1¼	5-16	DeltaCo Am		123	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	5¼	DTalEz .15p	7	41	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅝	½	DeRose Ind		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅞	1	Designcr Jw		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	17	DiamD 1.72t	4	16	18⅛	18	18	— ⅜
4	1⅞	Diebold VC		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
9⅜	4¼	Digicon Inc	4	19	5⅛	5	5⅛	
15⅜	7½	DillardSt .40	8	2	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ½
3⅞	1⅛	Discont Fab	4	6	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
16⅞	13	Diversey Cp	7	14	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
11⅛	5⅜	Dixilyn .10e	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
35	17¼	Dome Petrl	11	13	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
24	17⅞	Domlar 1.60	6	5	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
10¼	4½	Donkeny .30	4	7	9⅝	9½	9½	
10⅞	5⅜	DowneyS .30	4	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12	DrexUtl 1.20		2	17¾	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅜
11½	4½	Driver Harr		17	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	4½	DrsFair .40	6	4	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅜
1 7-16	½	Dunlop .06e	6	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
25	11⅞	DuplxPd .60	3	15	16⅜	16	16	— ⅜
8⅛	4½	Dur Tsf .25b	9	10	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ¼
4⅛	1⅞	Dynlctn .05e	7	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2⅞	DynAmer	6	8	3½	3½	3½	
		E						
2⅝	¾	Eagle Cloth	23	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10	3¼	EriScheb .36	15	15	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
16½	8⅜	EarthRes 1	6	32	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
31¼	18⅞	EasonO .10r	14	35	31	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
20⅛	14½	EsfnC 1.130a	6	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
10⅛	3½	Ecodyne	9	5	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
23⅛	16⅛	Edgiton .50r	4	11	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
13⅛	4⅛	Edwrds .30a	3	5	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
3⅜	2½	Esgn Mc .20	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅞	3½	EnrnhPh .10	6	25	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
5⅛	1⅜	Elcor Chm	6	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
6⅞	3⅞	El Hose .40	8	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	ElAudD .21t	7	7	2	2	2	
2⅛	1	Elect Assist	12	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10⅜	5⅜	ElecEng .32	4	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
4	15-16	Elect Resch		11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14	7	ELT .10e	7	18	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
9	4½	ErnstEC .48	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
7	2⅞	Espey Mfg	18	9	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅜
6⅛	2⅞	Esq Rad El	4	7	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	2½	EssexCh .20	6	9	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
4⅛	2	Etz Lav .09e	3	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10⅜	4½	EvanAr .10r	8	6	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
6	2⅞	Executn .23t	9	5	4	4	4	
		F						
5⅜	3¼	Fablen .40	10	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15½	4⅝	FabrlCtr .12	9	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
1⅜	⅞	Fabrics Nat	14	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3	⅞	FairTex Mil		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4½	2½	Fairfld Nob		11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
44⅝	16⅝	FalconS .40	4	77	29⅜	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	1½	Fam Dol Str	53	70	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅜
8¼	3⅜	FannyF .42t	21	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	⅞	Fash Fabric		7	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
9⅜	7	FayDrg .06e	9	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
3⅛	1	FDI Inc .01e		5	2	2	2	
5	2	Fed Rosrces		4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	8	Felmnt .12e	11	32	8	8	8	
6⅛	3⅛	Felsway .32	6	4	6	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
3½	1½	Fibrebrd wt		6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
11⅞	3⅜	FidelcG .76p		15	3⅜	3½	3⅝	
3¼	⅝	Film Cp Am		10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
6⅛	2⅜	Filmways	5	18	5	4⅞	5	
7⅜	3⅞	FinGen .36b	10	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
4⅞	1⅛	FstDonv Mt		2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
⅜	1-16	Fst Denv wt		14	⅛	⅛	⅛	+1-16
2⅛	1	Fst Hartfrd		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
1½	⅜	Fst Rlty Inv		3	½	½	½	
9⅜	5	FstSLSh .12		15	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
7⅛	3	Fstmark .24		9	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	FischrP .48t	8	17	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
3⅝	1½	Flaggin .06p		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2¼	1⅛	Fla Capital	4	4	2	2	2	
26⅜	10¼	FlukeJ .72t	9	21	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
25	11¼	Fly Dia Oil	5	60	14	13½	13½	— ⅜
5⅜	3¼	Foodrm .15e	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6¼	3	Forest City		1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
5⅜	1⅝	Forest Labs	7	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	5	FoxStaP .40	9	5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
3⅛	1⅜	Franklin Rl		12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	4	FrankNu .32	5	20	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
10⅞	7⅜	Frantz .56a	4	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
34	18¼	Fresnillo 1b	8	19	18⅜	18⅜	18½	
4½	1½	Frer Ind		87	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅜	Frigtmp .55t	7	33	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	6⅜	Frigitronic	30	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
5½	3⅜	Frontier Air	5	14	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
		G						
4⅜	1⅞	Garcia Corp	22	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5	2⅜	Garlnd .07p		14	2½	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
2¼	⅞	Gaylord Nat		1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
39⅜	14⅝	Gearhart .44	7	23	26	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
1⅜	⅜	Gen Bolldrs		3	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	G Empl .22e		10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
1⅞	7-16	G Housewar		5	1	1	1	
4⅞	1⅛	Gen Resrch	6	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅜	Generics Cp	9	12	4¼	4	4⅛	
2⅝	1	Genisco Tch	8	3	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
16⅝	8¼	GiantFd .80	6	5	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ¼
13⅜	6	Giant Y .40a	21	51	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅜
1⅛	9-16	Gilbert Cos		10	15-16	15-16	15-16	
5⅛	1⅜	GIT Rlt .44p	3	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅞	1¼	Gladding Cp		14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅜	1⅞	Glasrock Pr	23	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	3⅝	Glen Ger .16	36	3	3⅜	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	3½	Globeind .40	5	17	10⅜	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅛	4⅛	Glosser .26	5	4	9	9	9	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅝	Gloucstr En	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅜	2⅜	Glover Inc	9	7	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ¼
24⅞	13	Golden Cycl		4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
5	1⅜	GoldnW .05e	26	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅜	7-16	Goldfield Cp	12	57	13-16	⅞	⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	GoodLS .07r		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
4⅛	2½	Goodrich wt		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4	1⅜	Gorin Strs	4	5	3	2⅞	3	
3⅜	1⅜	Gouldinc wt		9	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
8	3⅛	GrandA .10e	14	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10	6	GrandCtl .20	7	6	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ¼
4	2⅛	Gt Am Ind	3	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅛	GtBasin Pet		11	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
29⅝	11	Gt Lk Ch .20	16	39	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
7	2⅞	GrScotS .10r	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	⅜	Greenman	6	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	2⅜	GroorHy .12	4	7	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
5⅞	3⅝	GREIT .40		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅜	4⅜	GRI Cp .40	4	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11¼	6⅞	GrossTlc .90	7	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
8	4½	Grow C .32b	7	15	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
2	½	Gluen Ind		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅜	⅞	GTI Corp		1	1	1	1	
⅜	3-16	GuardMt wt		5	3-16	3-16	3-16	
6¼	2	Guilford .20	11	30	6	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
⅜	3-32	GulfMRlt wt		20	3-32	3-32	3-32	
32½	23¾	GhOilCan 1	8	5	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
5	2⅜	GulfRep Fin	3	11	4½	4½	4½	
9⅞	2¼	Glfstrm LD	19	21	3	3	3	
		H						
1⅜	11-16	Halco Prod		3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8⅞	6¼	HallsMot .46	5	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅛	Hampin Ind	10	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
12½	7½	Hanovr Petr	17	37	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
9¼	6⅝	HanvrSh .55	5	4	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	16⅞	Harland .22	12	347	17⅜	17	17½	— ⅜
20¼	5⅜	Harman .30	5	1	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
16	6⅜	HartzM .05e	13	36	12⅜	12	12	— 1
5	1¾	Hasbro Ind	16	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅜	2⅜	HawalA .10r	14	8	3	3	3	+ ⅛
7¼	2¼	Health Chm	5	3	5	5	5	— ⅛
2⅜	11-16	Helnick Inst	9	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3½	1	Hellmn .15p		33	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Herndale En	20	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	2½	HIG Inc .15t	5	4	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
12⅞	6½	HiShea .16h	10	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
5	3⅛	Hillhavn .24	6	1	4	4	4	
3⅞	1⅝	Holly Corp	5	34	2⅛	2	2	
30	16⅜	HomaOA .50	10	1	28⅝	28¼	28¼	+ ½
17¼	15⅜	HormelG .92	5	1	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
12⅞	7⅛	Hotell 1.57e	8	11	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅞	HousRon 1	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
6⅜	3⅜	House Vl .32	6	13	5¼	5¼	5¼	
32⅝	19⅞	HoustOil .60	13	347	28⅝	28	28¼	— 1
4⅛	⅛	Howell .05e	4	29	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
46¼	40	Hub pf3.25		1	46¼	46¼	46¼	
4⅛	4⅛	HuckMfg .20	3	30	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
35⅝	16⅜	HudB O 1.40	16	6	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	— ¼
5	1⅜	Hudson Gen		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6¼	4	Huffman .40		4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
20⅜	11⅜	HuskyO .80	5	6	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
6⅞	2	Hycel Inc	27	3	4½	4	4	
		I						
6⅜	4⅛	ICB Corp	8	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
12⅞	7¼	ICM R 1.29e	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Imper Ind		6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
29¼	21⅜	ImpOil A .80	14	192	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
3½	15-16	Inarco		3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
12¼	2	Incoterm A	7	57	8¼	7⅛	7⅛	— 1⅛
2⅛	9-16	Inflight Svc	3	19	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Instrum Sys	4	82	⅞	11-16	11-16	—1-16
18½	6⅜	InsSy pf.25e		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅜	11-16	Integrt Res		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	13-16	Intrmedco	6	11	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
1⅞	5-16	Intl Banknot	9	30	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
19½	6⅜	Int Cour .24	16	15	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	1¼	InFuneral S	5	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12⅞	6½	IntGenfn .70	4	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
4	1⅜	Int Prot .05p		19	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅜	1¼	IntSeawy Tr	100	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
36⅛	18⅜	IntSyCon .25	9	4	28⅝	28½	28½	
1⅜	7-16	Interphoto		1	½	½	½	— ⅛
18½	8¼	Interpool	5	5	11⅜	11½	11⅜	— ⅛
11⅛	5½	Interway Cp		17	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
22	8⅜	InDiv A .90p	5	27	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	2¼	InDiv B .22p	6	27	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
7	3¼	InvRlT .20p	163	14	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
19⅞	7	Ionics Inc	16	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
10	3⅝	IroqBrd .16	10	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	ISC Finl .30	8	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
6⅜	5¼	IsraelD .73e		3	6½	6½	6½	
		J						
9	3¼	Jaclyn .36a	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
14½	5⅜	JacobE .40e	5	x8	10	10	10	— ⅜
5	1⅞	Jamewy .19t	6	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	1¼	Jetronic Ind	6	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
28	16⅝	John Pd .25	14	12	20½	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
5	2¼	Juniper Pet	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
		K						
4⅛	1¼	K Tel Intl	3	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ½
11⅞	4⅝	Kaisrlnd .26	4	54	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
27¼	17	KanabSv .90	6	28	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
⅜	¼	Kavanau		7	⅜	⅜	⅜	
4⅞	3	KeowinS .34	5	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	11⅞	Kawene .48a	5	37	18	17⅞	18	
8⅝	4	Keystlnd .30	4	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
2¼	¾	Kin Ark Crp	18	13	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
2⅛	1	King Optic		4	1	1	1	
41	25⅝	Kirbylnd .60	9	7	38¼	38	38¼	
2⅜	1⅜	Klt Mfg		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4	1¼	Kleinerts		6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
10½	5⅜	Klrklok .60	8	7	10½	10½	10½	
14⅛	4⅛	Knicker Toy	6	9	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
3½	2	Knott Hotel		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	7⅛	Kolmorg .40	10	23	18½	17⅞	18½	— ⅛
11⅛	2⅜	KulmStr .10	7	52	11	10½	10½	— ⅛
		L						
5⅛	2½	LaBarge .04	4	7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8⅜	3½	LafyRad .26	8	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	1⅛	Lake Shore	17	10	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	+3-16
5¼	2⅜	LaMaur .20	11	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
6⅞	6½	La QuintaM	9	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	4½	LCA Cp .45	20	2	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	
9⅜	5⅜	LeeRonl .28	6	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
9⅜	5⅜	Leath Co .36	12	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	12	Lee Entr .62	9	18	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Lee Natl		26	2	2	2	
7⅜	2⅞	Lee Pyarm	163	3	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅞	⅞	Leisure Tec		4	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
8⅛	3½	LesFay .32b	7	8	7	7	7	
9½	2⅝	Levitin .20	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅜	5¼	LewisBF .24	3	1	6	6	6	
5⅜	2⅜	Lightolier	5	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	LilyLynn A	9	6	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Lincoln Am	19	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅜	2⅛	Lloyds Elec		6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	7½	Lohmn .60a	8	5	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	2⅝	LoewThe wt		49	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
3⅜	1⅛	Logistic .12e		6	2	2	2	
10⅜	7¼	LaGenSv .72	8	7	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	LTVCorp wt		10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6½	2	Lundy Elec	32	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
2⅜	1⅛	Lynch Corp		7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
		M						
1⅜	½	Macrod Ind		8	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4¼	1⅜	ManhLfe .20	10	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
28	14⅛	MarkCr .11e	3	25	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Marlene Ind	5	9	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
28	5⅛	MartPr .50e	7	5	20	19½	19½	— ⅛
7	3⅜	Masind .10e	6	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
8⅜	3½	MaterRe .20	8	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
5⅜	2	MaulBro .10	5	15	4	4	4	— ⅛
4⅛	3¼	Maule .10e		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	½	McCro wt n		1	1	1	1	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅝	McColl Oil	11	30	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
2¾	1⅛	MDC Corp	5	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅛	1⅜	Medco Jwly	188	18	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4⅜	3	Medenco .12	5	12	5⅛	5⅛	5½	
16	13⅜	MediaGn .34	9	14	15	15	15	+ ⅛
13⅛	6	Megolnt .16	7	107	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
3⅜	1⅛	Metrocare		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2	1⅛	Mich Genl		10	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
18⅞	11⅜	MichSug 1a	1	39	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
6½	2⅜	Midld Co .10		2	4	4	4	— ⅛
9⅜	4⅜	MidldGls .20	6	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
24¼	7⅜	Milgo Elect	6	39	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
34¼	17⅞	MillerWo .40	11	57	32¼	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅜
18⅜	8	Mil Roy .20e	11	7	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
3⅛	⅜	Mission IT		63	11-16	11-16	11-16	
10½	11	MoPac 1.20	6	18	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
18⅞	9	Mitchll 1.57t	5	79	14⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅜
5½	3¼	Mite Cp .16	4	12	3½	3½	3½	
5⅛	2¼	Modern Md	5	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Molycrp wt		11	6	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
8⅜	7	Moog .68	4	6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	1⅛
4⅜	2⅞	MtgGth .60e		14	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
5¼	2⅝	Morton S .32	5	8	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
6⅛	3	MottsSup .M	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅞	⅜	Movielab	4	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
14½	6⅜	MPB Cp .76	4	5	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
4⅛	1	MPO Video		248	3⅜	3½	3½	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅞	MultiAm .20	17	280	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
		N						
5⅞	3½	Nat Alfalfa		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅜	Nat CSS	6	4	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
7⅞	2½	N Distr .10e	4	1	5⅛	5½	5½	
1⅜	⅜	NatHlth Ent		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
1⅜	½	Natlnd wt		11	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
3⅜	1⅜	NKinney Cp		57	2⅛	2	2⅛	
10½	4⅛	NMedEn .24	4	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8½	2⅞	Nat Paragn	6	4	5⅜	5⅜	5½	
16⅜	9⅜	Nat Patent	17	29	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Nat Spinnig		5	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜	
1⅞	⅜	Nat System	7	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
19½	8⅛	NatwHo .28	18	14	17⅛	17	17	—
2	1	Neonix .05	13	10	1⅛	1 3-16	1 3-16	
35⅛	17½	NENuclr .30	13	8	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—
1	2-16	Newldria .M	17	3	11-16	11-16	11-16	
20⅛	8⅛	NMex Ariz	183	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
4⅛	1⅛	Newpark Rs	5	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅛	3½	N Proc .35a	14	20	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	—
18⅛	7⅛	NYTimes .60	8	108	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	+
8⅜	6	NewbE .16b	3	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	
3⅛	⅜	Nexus .14t	9	7	1½	1½	1½	
16⅜	5⅛	NiagFSv .44	5	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
3⅞	⅞	Noel Indust		3	3⅛	3	3	
16⅜	5⅛	Nolex Cp	18	18	10	9⅝	9⅝	+
4½	1⅜	Nortek Inc	5	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+
1⅛	½	NoAmMt wt		1	½	½	½	
5⅜	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	18	28	4⅜	4 7-16	4 7-16	
5⅞	1⅞	Nuclear Dat	5	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
10⅞	8⅜	NumacO Gs	28	16	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
		O						
24⅜	15	Offshore Co	4	6	16⅜	16	16	—
4	3	Ohio Art .36	14	2	3½	3½	3½	
33⅛	16	OhioBrs 1.40	3	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	—
10	4	Ob.Sealy .40	18	25	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+
5⅜	1½	Olla Ind	4	13	5⅜	5	5	
17⅛	8	OnLine Sys	9	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
30⅜	12	OnanCp .30e	8	38	27½	27	27⅛	+
2⅛	⅜	Originala		6	2	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅜	3⅞	OrioleHo .20	3	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
1⅛	1	Ocmand Ind	4	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	4¼	OSullvn .50b	7	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
5⅛	2¼	Outdr Sport	8	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
9¼	5⅜	OverhDr .46	10	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3½	2¼	Ozark Air		5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—
		P						
1⅜	⅜	P&F Indust		4	1	1	1	
18⅛	16	PGEdpf 1.50		6	16⅝	16⅝	16½	—
16¼	13⅛	PGE pf1.37		2	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+
14⅜	11¾	PGRd pf1.25		3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	—
14	11⅛	PG 4.5pf1.12		5	12	12	12	
24⅜	20⅛	PG 5.5pf2.04		9	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
22⅞	19⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		1	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
27⅛	24⅝	PG 9.4pf2.37		6	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	
5⅛	2½	P Holds .16		7	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
76½	70	PacLt pf7.64		z100	74	73⅝	74	+
50	43⅛	PacLt pf4.75		z100	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	
48½	39	PacLt pf4.50		z100	40½	40⅛	40⅛	+
47	37⅛	PacLt pf4.36		z30	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	—
14⅞	11⅞	PNwTel 1.20	9	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+
58	11⅛	PallCp .48	14	96	43⅜	42⅝	42⅝	—
3⅞	15-16	Palomr Finl		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+
3⅛	6⅛	PanOcean O	83	58	8⅜	8	8⅛	+
5⅛	2¼	Pantasote	4	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+
9⅛	4⅛	ParkCh .48a	5	x16	9⅛	8⅝	9	+
31	11	Parsons .65e	6	8	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	+
5	2⅛	Patagonia		19	3⅛	3	3	
7⅜	3	PatoCG .70e	29	34	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—
14⅞	6⅜	PatrkP .36r	6	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅜	4⅜	PeerTu .20e	15	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
15-16	7-16	Pentron Ind	8	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
6⅜	4	PerlnlCp .35	4	2	5	5	5	
2⅞	⅜	Permaner		7	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	—
7⅜	1⅜	Pertec Corp	4	13	4		4	
10⅛	4⅝	Petro Lewis		10	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	—
7⅜	4½	Phil LD .33r	3	10	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+
7½	3⅛	Phoenix Stl	5	26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	2⅜	PicNPay .16	8	30	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+
2⅛	1	Piedmont In		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅜	2½	PionPls .10e	34	13	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+
1⅛	11-16	Pioneer Sys		5	15-16	15-16	15-16	
7⅛	2⅜	PionTx .65e	3	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+
27⅞	11⅜	PitDeMoin 1	10	1	16	16	16	—
54⅝	17¼	Pittway 1b	14	49	55½	54⅝	55	+
13⅞	3⅜	Plant Ind	35	3	9⅛	9	9	—
17⅞	13⅛	Planfrnc .12	12	4	16½	15⅜	15⅜	
13	1⅛	Plaza Rlt In		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5-16	1-16	Plaza Rlt wt		7	1-16	1-16	1-16	
⅜	¼	PNB MR wt		2	¼	¼	¼	
12⅜	4¼	Pneumo .80	4	4	12	12	12	
2⅜	5-16	Poloron Pd	3	8	1⅛	1	1⅛	
12½	8⅜	Pratt Lmb 1	14	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+
27⅜	17⅜	Prent Hall 1	12	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—
4⅛	1⅜	PresRA .24p		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5	1⅜	PresRB .24p		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6½	1⅜	Presley Cos		21	4	4½	4½	—
3½	1⅜	PrimMt .12t		47	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
9⅜	5⅜	PropCT 1.16	7	10	8⅜	8½	8⅜	—
8⅞	7½	ProvGas .80	7	2	8	8	8	
1⅛	15-16	PrdRIE .12e	2	2	1	1	1	—
3⅞	1⅜	PrudBdg .24	6	5	2⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2½	1¼	Prud Fund		4	2	2	2	—

(Continued on next page.)

Currency Rates

November 19, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6710	5.4420	102.625*	60.33*	39.18y	—	6.8070*	100.39*	44.0*
Brussels (c)	38.25	78.975	15.078	8.861	5.76*	14.6855	—	14.745	6.466
Frankfurt			—	Closed					
London (x)	2.04035	—	5.3075	9.0260	1388.70	5.4435	79.99	5.4375	12.37
Milan	681.25	1387.80	261.75	153.81	—	255.07	17.361	256.02	112.73
Paris	4.4300	9.0275	170.800*	—	6.4975x	168.100*	11.2962*	166.415*	72.920*
Zurich	2.6622	5.4268	102.26*	60.09*	0.3905*	99.87*	6.80*	—	44.0*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.0720; Escudo: 26.91; Israeli £: 7.00; Peseta: 59.395; Schilling: 18.45; Sw. krona: 4.41325; Yen: 302.975; Belgian financial franc: 40.30; Canada $: 1.01235.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000

(z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	101¼	102¼
Asahi 10¼-80	102	103
ASEA 8½-86	89¾	90¾
Ashland 8-87	90	91
Aust.I.D. 10½-87	103¼	104¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87	90	91
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	99	100
BFCE 9-82	100½	101½
B.N.P. 9½-81	101¼	102¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	92¾	93¾
Broken Hill 10-90	99¾	100¾
Broken Hill 9½-83	101¼	102¼
Carlsberg 8¾-86	98	99
Carrier 8-87	88½	89½
CNE 9¾-85	99	100
CN Rhone 10-80/8	102¼	103¼
Cons Food 7¾-87	86¾	87¾
Conoco 8-85	95	96
Cont Tel 8¾-86	94½	95½
Copen Coun 7¾-82	84¾	85¾
Copen Tel 8½-86	98	99
Corning 8½-86	98	99
Cut Ham 8-87	91	92
Dana 8-87	90¼	91¼
Denmark 9-82	99½	100¼
Denmark 7½-90	82	83
Dow Cor 8½-86	99½	100½
Dupont 7½-78	101¼	102¼
EIB 9⅜-85	100½	101½
Ericsson 9¼-85	99	100
Esso 7½-78	100	101
Esso 8-86 Nov	98	99
First Chic 7-80	94½	95½
Gen Cable 8¼-87	88	89
Gen Mills 8-86	94½	95½
Gen Mot 8¼-76	101	102
Gen Mot 8⅜-86	101¼	102¼
G.H.H. 7¾-88	83	84
GTE 8¼-86	94¼	95¼
Haas 8-78	102	103
Haas 8¾-86	99	100
I.D.B.J. 9¼-82	99¾	100¾
Intl Util 8¼-82	95¼	96¼
Kimberley 8½-86	99¾	100¾
Marubeni 9¾-82	101	102
Michelin 7½-88	82½	83½
Miles 9¼-80	101	102
Monsanto 8⅞-85	102½	104
Motorola 8-87	92½	93½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	86¼	87¼
Norsk Hyd. 9¾-85	101	102
NorthAMR 7¾-79	98	99
Ontario 8¼-86	96½	97½
Oslo 8¼-86	96	97
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101⅝	102¼
Owens Corn 9-86	101¼	102¼
Pac.Light 9¼-87	102¼	103½
Pac.Light 8-88	89	90
Papua 9½-83	98¾	99¾
Pemex 10¾-82	100	101
Penwalt 8-87	92	93
Philmorris 8½-86	100¼	101¼
QuebecHyd 8½-86	98½	99½
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	94	95
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	88	89
Queensld 8½-86	88½	89½
Ralston 7½-87	91½	92½
Richardson 8¾-85	99¾	100¾
S.A.S. 8-85	86	87
Scanraff 8¾-88	96¾	97¾
Scott 8⅛-86	99½	100½
Shell 8-86	94¼	95¼
Shell 7½-87	90½	91½
Singer 11-77	98	100
Skandin. 10¼-81	103½	104½
SNCF 9¼-87	101½	102½
St. Ind. 8¼-80	101	102
St. Ind. 8½-88	98¾	99¾
Sumitomo 9¼-80	100	101
Swed. Exp. 9-82	99½	100½
Sybron 8-87	90¼	91¼
Tenneco 7¼-79	98	99
Tenneco 7¾-87	86½	87½
Textron 7¾-87	84¾	85¾
Tokyo Cor.10¼-81	102	103
TokyoCor 8¾-88	87½	88½
Transocean 8-86	94⅝	95⅝
Transocean 7½-87	91⅝	92⅝
Union Oil 7-79	98½	99½
Union Oil 7½-87	91½	92½
Utah 8-87	91	92
Volvo 9½-85	99½	100½
Volvo 8-87	86¾	87¾
Beatrice 4½-92	97	98
Borden 6⅞-91	104	106
Borden 5-92	95	97
BroadHale 4¾-87	76½	78½
Carnation 4-88	84½	86½
Chevron 5-88	100	102
Chrysler 4¾-88	46	48
Chrysler 5-88	51	53
Cumm In 6¼-86	74	76
Dart Ind 4¾-88	78	80
EastKodak 4½-88	121½	122½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	80	82
Firestone 5-88	89	91
Ford 6-86	87	89
Ford 5-88	76½	78½
Gen Elec 4¼-85	73½	75½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	83½	85½
Gen Food 4¾-92	84½	86½
Gillette 4¾-82	80	82
Gillette 4¾-87	78	80
Gould 5-87	89	91
Gulf West. 5-88	85	87
Honeywell 6-86	78	80
I.S.E. 6¼-89	81½	83½
ITT 4¼-87	67½	69½
Komatsu 7¼-90	100½	102½
McDerm 4¾-87	113	115
Morgan JP 4¾-8.	102½	104½
Nabisco 5¼-88	93½	95½
Owens Ill 4½-87	89	91
Penney JC 4½-87	79½	81½
Phil Lamp 4¾-87	90	92
R.C.A. 5-88	76½	78½
Revlon 4¾-83	113	115
Revlon 4¾-87	101	103
Sperry 4¼-88	96½	98½
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	83½	85½
Texaco 4¾-88	74½	76½
UnCarb 4¾-82	100	102
WarnLam 4½-87	93½	95½
WarnLam 4¼-88	81	83
Xerox 5-88	72	74

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4½-87	80½	82½
Am Tob 5¼-88	98	100
Ashland 5-88	79½	81½
Beatrice 6⅛-91	110	112

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	98.55	87.83	[illegible]
Previous	98.65	87.94	[illegible]

Weekly net asset value

on November 17, 1975

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. $31.22

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. $22.77

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE 20 November, 1975

U.S. $40,000,000

The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.

(Kabushiki Kaisha Tokyo Ginko)

Floating Rate Notes Due 1980

Credit Suisse White Weld Limited — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Bankers Trust International Limited — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

European Banking Company Limited — Fondo de Inversiones de Venezuela

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise — Manufacturers Hanover Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — A. E. Ames & Co. Limited — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. — Julius Baer International Limited

The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V. — The Bank of Tokyo (Luxembourg) S.A. — Bank of Tokyo (Schweiz) A.G. — Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Banque Européenne de Tokyo — Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur — Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres — Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez — Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Nationale de Paris — Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet

Banque de l'Union Européenne — Baring Brothers & Co., Limited — H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V. — Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited — Citicorp International Bank Limited — Clariden Bank — Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A.

Crédit Commercial de France — Crédit Industriel et Commercial — Crédit Lyonnais — Crédit du Nord et Union Parisienne — Creditanstalt-Bankverein

Daiwa Europe N.V. — DBS-Daiwa Securities International Limited — Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation — Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated

Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft — First Boston (Europe) Limited — Robert Fleming & Co. Limited — Handelsbank in Zurich (Overseas) Limited — Jardine Fleming & Company Limited

Kidder, Peabody International Limited — Kleinwort, Benson Limited — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Asia — Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited — Lloyds Bank International Limited

London & Continental Bankers Limited — Mercur-Bank S.A. — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities Underwriter Limited — Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited

Morgan & Cie International S.A. — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V. — New Japan Securities Co., Ltd.

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. — The Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru Securities Co., Ltd. — Nomura Europe N.V.

Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Okasan Securities Co., Ltd. — Osakaya Securities Co., Ltd. — Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.

N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited — Rothschild Bank A.G. — Salomon Brothers — Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd. — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

Singapore-Japan Merchant Bank Limited — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated — Société Générale — Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Société Séquanaise de Banque — Strauss, Turnbull & Co. — Svenska Handelsbanken — Trade Development Bank Inc., Panama

Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises—U.B.A.F. — Wako Securities Co., Ltd. — Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — White, Weld & Co. Incorporated — Wood Gundy Limited — Yamaichi International (Nederland) N.V.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

U.S. $30,000,000

Hamersley Holdings Limited

Series C United States Debentures Due 1990

The Company has sold the above Debentures to institutions in the United States through the undersigned.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO. Incorporated — *THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION*

November 20, 1975.

Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results!

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الاصل

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 19

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
¾	⅜	PSA nc wt		4	1½	1½	1½	
1⅛	¾	Pulte Hmes	32	2	2⅝	2½	2¾+	⅛
1¼	⅞	PusteGrd ls	18	22	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
3½	1	Puresec Lb	18	1	2½	2½	2½	
9	4	Putnam .60a	10	2	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
		R						
¾	⅜	Racon .20a	3	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅜	3⅛	Ranchers Ex	8	5	13½	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
10½	2	RangrO Can	32	61	13½	12⅜	13⅛+	⅛
1⅞	1	RapidAm wt		17	1½	1	1	
2⅜	2⅜	Rath Pack		953	3	2	2⅛+	⅛
13⅜	2	RealEst 1.40	11	5	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
3	⅞	RltInCT .71e	14	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
9	9	RltRet 1.75a	6	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	
1⅛	⅝	REDNI Co	6	10	1½	1½	1½	
⅝	⅝	Reeves Tn			1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7-16	7-16	Rel Grp wt		48	⅛	7-16	7-16	
7⅜	7⅜	Rem Ar .80a	7	6	12	12	12 —	⅛
1	⅞	Rep Housng		21	1¼	1	1 —	⅛
⅝	⅝	ReschCH .88		169	14½	13⅝	13⅝—	1½
1⅛	⅝	ResrtsIntl A	7	1	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜—	⅛
⅞	⅞	Rest Assoc		1	1	1	1	⅛
1	⅞	RET Inc Fd		16	1⅛	1	1	
28⅜	½	RET pf4.36		1	34½	34½	34½—	⅛
½	½	RX Noreco		88	¾	11-16	¾	
1⅜	1⅜	RH Med Svc	9	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
1⅜	1⅜	Richford In		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11⅜	8½	Riley Co	6	1	11	11	11 —	⅛
18½	8½	RiteAlsm 1	13	1	30	30	30	
2	2	RLC Corp		4	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
19½	2	Robintech	5	16	21	20⅞	21	
2	2	Robin Ind	4	62	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
6⅝	6⅛	Rockway .88	6	4	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
7⅛	2	Rogers Corp	48	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
2¾	2¾	Roland Intl	6	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
2⅜	2⅜	Rossmor Co		5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
⅛	⅛	Rossmor wt		7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
22¼	8⅝	Rowan .84b	4	22	22⅞	22¼	22½—	⅜
⅛	⅛	Rusco nd		11	15-16	15-16	15-16—	1-16
6⅛	6⅛	Rust Cft .48	6	4	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
19¼	19¼	RyanH .20e	12	29	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜—	⅛
		S						
2⅜	2⅛	Salem .24t	6	27	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
7⅛	7⅛	Sanbos .15e	12	119	13⅞	13¾	13⅞—	1⅛
6⅜	6⅜	SCarlo 1.26e		3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
87	87	SDgo 17.80		2250	75	75	75	
87	87	SDgo pf7.20		2200	67½	67½	67½	
32½	27½	San JW 2.40		7	31¼	31½	31½	
6	4⅜	Saturn Airw	3	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
2⅜	2	Saundr L .20	8	2	6	6	6	
7⅜	7⅜	Schiller Ind	7	14	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
1⅜	1⅜	Sci Mgt .14e		5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13⅛	13⅛	Sci AlaTLANTA		1484	⅛	16½	16½	
6	6	Scrivner .50	4	2	10¾	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
12	12	Scurry Rain		3	12¾	12¾	12¾	
2	2	Seelectr Cp	5	2	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
⅞	7-16	Seaport Cp		1	⅞	⅞	⅞+	⅛
⅛	⅛	Sec Mtg Inv		39	¾	11-16	¾	
3⅞	3⅞	SelesCp .22b		6	4⅝	4¾	4⅝+	⅜
7½	3⅜	Semtch .14t	7	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅝	3½	Servisco .30	23	3	3¼	3¼	3½+	⅛
12	12	SGL In .11r	5	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
2⅛	⅞	SG Sec .5'a		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14⅜	12	SG Sp pf1.70		2	13½	13½	13½—	1½
6	2	Shearsn .70c	3	36	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
1⅝	11-16	ShelfRes .06		3	1⅜	1⅜	17 —	⅛
20⅜	14⅝	Shnandh Oil	16	15	20¼	20¼	20¼—	⅛
10⅝	8½	Sherwd Med	7	2	10¼	10¼	10¼—	⅛
2⅛	1½	Shopwell In		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
16½	7⅛	Showboat .80	5	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
1½	⅞	ShulmTr En		1	2	2	2 —	⅛
10⅛	3½	Sierrsin .20	7	1	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅜
5⅛	3⅛	Sigmal .85e	6	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
6 3⅜	2⅜	Simcos .20b	18	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	
2⅜	1⅛	Sitkin SmRt	20	9	1⅜	1	1 —	⅛
6⅜	3⅜	Sky City .48t	6	5	6¼	6⅜	6¼	+⅛
2⅜	1⅜	SMAD Ind	4	1	2	2	2	
⅛	⅛	Solitron .8a		19	2⅜	2⅜	2T	
8½	4	Sonder Erdc	4	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
14⅜	4⅜	Soundcn .40	63	4	13¾	13¼	13¾—	⅛
26	25½	SC 9.20pf 2.30		7	25¾	25¾	25¾—	⅜
87½	⅞	SCE pf7.58		6	81	81	81 —	⅜
14½	12	SC 5.2pf 1.30		41	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
41⅜	40	SouRmy .56b	16	6	47⅜	47⅛	47⅛—	⅛
9⅜	8	Sowest Air	8	5	9½	9⅜	9½+	⅛
8⅛	3	Specity Rest	6	11	5	5	5 —	⅛
2⅜	2⅜	Spector .10e		3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
9½	⅜	Spelzmn Ind		8	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
1	15-16	Spencer .50b		17	3½	3	3 —	⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Spentex .48	12	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
7⅞	3⅜	SFP Inc .24	5	3	3	3	3 —	⅛
5⅞	2⅞	Std Metl .30t	10	1	3	3	3 —	⅛
9⅜	4⅜	StdMotA .42	7	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
5¼	1½	StdPac Corp	5	9	3⅜	3½	3½—	⅜
1⅛	⅜	StdPrud wt		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
27	10⅜	StdShrs .40r		19	26	25½	25½—	⅜
10¾	8	Stange .10	20	2	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
1⅜	15-16	Stardus 1 c		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11⅞	8⅞	StarS ip .88e	4	7	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
10⅛	3½	StatSvL .40b	7	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
26½shs	19	Steen Cr .52	5	2	11	11	11 +	⅛
2	⅜	Sterl Elctr		1	⅜	15-16	1	
⅜	⅛	Stevcoknit	.5	1	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
8⅜	3⅛	STP Co .40e	9	13	6⅜	6¼	6⅜—	⅛
10⅜	5⅜	StrutW .24	15	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
1	7-16	Summit Org	5	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
⅝	2⅝	SunCityI .25	8	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
32	9	SuElec .60	9	5	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅜
5½	3¼	Sunair .20e	6	5	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
4⅜	1¼	Supindl .12b	7	2	4	4	4	
6¾	2½	Sup Sure Mf	7	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
2⅜	16-16	Susquhana		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7	2⅜	Sussuhan pf		2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
⅜	⅛	S frMfg wt		8	5-16	5-16	5-16	
7¼	2¾	Syntex .05r	5	17	5½	5¼	5½	
44⅜	28½	Symex .40	15	215	36⅛	34¾	36⅛—	⅛
34⅛	10⅛	Sysco Cp .28	9	12	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜+	⅛
		T						
1⅛	⅛	Tech Sym		4	⅝	⅝	⅜+1-16	
4¾	2⅜	Techet Oper	.5	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅜	1¼	TMECHTRL	.24E		⅜	1a3	3⅜	3⅛
22⅜	14	Tejon R .20	14	15	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜—	⅜
9⅜	6½	Teleflex .32t	15	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
⅜	3-16	Telex Cp wt		24	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅜	1	Tenna Corp	16	190	3	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
	3⅛	Tennaco wt		4	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞	
9⅜	3¾	otennFS .40e		4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
2	⅞	Teaney En	5	13	1¼	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
16	5¼	Teradyn Inc	82	7	13⅜	11½	11½—	⅛
11⅞	2⅞	TesorcPt wt		12	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
3⅜	2	Texastr .15	4	6	2½	2½	2½	
16	7⅜	Textron wt		3	12½	12½	12½+	⅛
3	1⅛	TFI Co Inc	13	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10⅛	3⅜	Tiffanyl .20	14	2	7½	7½	7½	
4⅞	2½	Timste Ind	12	20	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
1483	4½	Talheim .40	6	2	10½	10½	10½—	⅜
3⅜	½	Tolchin Inst	4	3	11-16	11-16	11-16	
100	99	TolEd pf 10		250	100	100	100	
7	4⅜	Topes .54 m20	7	4	7½	7½	7½	
8⅛	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	6	35	4⅜	4½	4½—	⅛
16	8⅞	Totel pf.70		23	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
4	1⅛	Town Cntry		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
7⅛	1⅞	Tracor Inc	6	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Transcw .22t		22	2	2	2	
12	7⅜	TrfSMfr .80	5	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
4⅜	4	Trico Ind	10	48	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
3⅛	2⅛	Tubos Mex	4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4	1½	Teitco .10e	5	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
8⅞	2⅜	Torbodyne	15	9	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
7¾	3⅜	TwinFair .1a	71	24	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
		U						
4⅜	1⅜	UHP Cp .12	5	30	3	3	3 —	⅛
6⅜	1⅜	UNA .10e	5	17	3⅛	1⅞	2¾+	⅛
4⅛	½	Unimax Grp		8	4	3⅝	3½—	⅛
2¾	1⅜	UnimaxG pf		1	2	2	2	
1½	.4n	UnA Pr .40a	5	1	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝+	⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Un Asbestos	142	35.4	5-16	4⅛	4⅛	
15-16	⅜	UnBrand wt		15	7-16	⅜	⅜—1-16	
14⅜	10	UnCosF .48b	9	4	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
2½	⅜	U Dollar .57		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅜	1⅜	Unit Foods	4	40	1½	1½	1½	
2	½	UnNat Corp		5	½	½	½—1-16	
⅛	1-16	UnNatCp wt		8	1-16	1-16	1-16	
6	2⅜	U POye .07p		15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
7¼	3⅜	UnRlNT .52e		7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
5-16	1-16	UnRlNT wt		12	1-16	1-16	1-16	
9	4½	USBan Trst		3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
14⅝	3½	USFINr .20	7	161	8¼	8½	8⅜+	⅛
6½	3⅛	US LsgRI E		14	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
⅜	⅜	US LsgR wt		5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅜	1½	USNat Rsrc	3	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
22	14¼	US Redu .60	4	14	16⅛	15½	16⅛+	⅛
18	5⅜	Unity Buy .5	8	10	13½	13½	13½—	⅛
6¾	2⅜	UnivRs .05a	7	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
4⅜	2¼	URS Corp	7	16	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
6⅛	3⅜	UV Ind wt		28	3⅝	3⅜	3½—	⅛
		V						
9¼	4	ValleaSt .60t	7	7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
15⅜	6⅜	Valmac .75	4	8	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
4	2⅜	Valoar .24	13	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
2½	1⅛	ValueLn .61a		3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
7	4½	VanDorn .36	6	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
7⅛	⅜	Varo Inc	4	19	4¾	4⅜	4⅝—	⅛
15¾	5¼	VermtA .40b	7	10	15	14¾	14¾—	⅛
4½	1⅞	Vermitron	6	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅜	7-16	Vertipil Inc		1	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4½	1½	Vo Iv Ko		14	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2½	⅞	Viking Genl	6	6	1	1	1 —	⅛
2⅜	⅜	Vikoa Inc		16	1⅛	1	1	
9¾	5½	Vasiex .48	18	3	7¼	7	7 —	⅛
2⅜	1½	Vulcan .02e		5	1⅞	1⅜	1⅝+	⅛
		W						
5¼	3¾	WabMe .10a	8	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
11⅛	4⅝	wackni .28a	8	2	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
2½	1¼	WadelEq .10	10	7	1½	1⅜	1½	
4⅛	1⅛	Wainoco Oil	11	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
4	2	WallesS .14a	4	125	2⅞	2½	2⅞+	⅛
2½	1⅜	Wards Co		11	2½	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5⅜	1⅜	WarC pfC.05		12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4½	2⅜	Watsco .20	21	14	3	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Weiman Cb		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
11⅝	7¼	WestChP .40	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
11	6¼	Wagtails Pfl	9	23	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	⅛
1	⅜	Westby Fsh		1	½	½	½	
8⅜	4½	Wain Pin .10	4	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
1⅛	9-16	WstPac f wt		30	⅝	9-16	⅝	
6½	3⅛	Whitaker .24	11	3	5	5	5	
17¾	15¾	WhitingCp 1	5	12	17	16½	16½—	⅛
⅝	⅛	WhitRakr wt		77	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅜	1½	Wichita Ind	5	18	17⅜	17½	17½—	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	WillcxG .40a		31	2½	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
3½	2½	WilsonBr .30	8	1	3	3	3	
4⅛	11-16	Winston Mil		2	3	3	3	
48	43½	WisP pf4.50		2300	48	46	46 + 3	
12⅝	7⅝	Worcest Ctl	4	5	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
8½	5	Work Wr .60	17	4	6½	6⅜	6½+	⅛
5⅝	1½	Wrather Cp		2	3⅝	3	3⅝—	⅛
1 13-16	⅞	Wright Har	27	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3½	2¼	WTC Air .10	20	13	2½	2¼	2⅜—	⅛
10⅛	7½	WUInc .60	7	17	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	
5⅜	3¼	WyleLab .24	5	34	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
11⅜	5	Wymnin .10a	4	23	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
12⅛	6½	WymBn .50	10	10	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
4⅜	1⅝	Wyomissing	21	3	3	3	3 —	⅛
		Z						
7¾	4½	ZeroMfg .24	9	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8½	7¾	Zimmer Hom		4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	38.50
Albert Heijn	94
Algembank	325
Amrobank	73.20
A'dam	115
Fokker	37
Heineken	152.40
H.V.A.	55.50
Hoil-Am-H	70
Hoogovens	53.90
K.L.M.	65
Pakhoed	137
Philips new	27.40
Robeco	183.50
Rollnco	131.80
Royal Dutch	98
Unilever	112.40
Van Ommer	242
VerMach	168.50

Brussels

Arbed	3,800
Brux-Lamb	1,570
Cock Ougree	932
Electrobel	6,240
GB-Inno-BM	1,710
Hoboken	3,650
Petrofina	4,780
Ph Cervaert	1,082
Soc Générale	2,590
Solvay	2,270
Un Miniers	1,160

London

Anglo-Am Co	3.68
Anglo-Am	£30.50
Barclay Bk	3.18
Beecham Gr	3.30
BICC	1.29
Boots	1.40
Bowater	1.70
Brit-Am Tob	3.35
Brit Oxyg	0.58
Brit Pet	5.90
Burmah	0.52
Cadbury Sc	0.52
Chartered	1.78
Courtaulds	1.41
Daggafont	0.18
DeBeer D	2.98
Decca Rec	2.40
Distillers	1.25
Dunlop	0.71
E Mustline	2.22
GEC	1.42
FreeStGed	£21.75
GKN	2.56
Glaxo Gr	3.52
Gold Fields	2.07
Gt Un St	1.96
Guinness	1.37
Hawker-Sidd	3.40
Hudson Bay	£12
Imp Chem	3.20
Imps	0.82
Mar & Spen	1.68
MetalBox	2.76
Nichols	0.40
Plessey	0.78
Rand Mines	2.56
Rank Org	1.68
Royal Dutch	£39 3/16
R.T.Z.	1.85
Shell	3.80
Thorn (A)	2.14
Tube Invest	3.00
Union Carb	3.85
Vickers	1.51
War L3½	£32.75
West Deep	£15
West Drlet	£36⅜
West Hold	£26⅜
West Min	1.42
Wootworth	0.58
ZCI	0.37

Milan

Bastogi	1,125
Erba	2,460
Ernle Marelli	300
Fiat	1,146
Finsider	232.25
Generali	41,000
IFI	2,125
Italgas	562
Italsider	370
LaRinas	73.50
Montedis	476
Olivetti	1,122
Pirelli	1,363
Sale Visco	1,450
Terni	6

Paris

Air Liquide	346.70
Alimentaire	69
BSN	466
Carrefour	1,800
Cim Lafarge	181.10
Citroën	46.40
Cie Bancaire	460
CFP	113.10
CGE	292.50
CCF	169.50
Ferode	360.50
Imétal	75.70
L'Oréal	971
Mach Bull	28.90
Michelin	1,353
Moët-Henn	582
Moulinez	285
Paribas	184
PUK	92.50
Penarroya	50
Perrier	100.10
Peugeot	293.10
Rh Poulenc	105
Sacilor	43.10
St Gobain	126.30
Suez	254
Télémécan	827
Thomson	243
Usinor	48.90

Zurich

Alussuisse	930
Buehrle	1,295
B Boveri	1,475
Ciba-Geigy	1,600
Cr Suisse	2,990
Fischer	525
HofRocheN	10,275
Nestlé	3,335
Sandoz	4,600
SN B Suisse	444
Sulzer	2,450
U.B. Suisse	3,250

FAO Chief Sworn In

ROME, Nov. 19 (UPI).— Edouard Saouma of Lebanon was sworn in today as director-general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. His six-year term officially begins Jan. 1, 1976.

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED

MERCHANT BANKERS

7/8 King Street, London EC2V 8DX.
Telephone 01-600 0931 Telex: 887853.

Shareholders
Fuji Bank,
Mitsubishi Bank,
Sumitomo Bank,
Tokai Bank,
Daiwa Securities
Nikko Securities
Yamaichi Securities

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) The following list is a selected listing of National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bancorn	43¾	43½
Bk Sy	45	45¾
Emp S	10¼	11
1 Wn F	13¾	14¾
Centr NC	1.52	1.69
Ind Bks	17	18
Law Cp	29	30
Va Bks	14¾	15½
N Bnk	13¾	14¾
Insurance		
Ind Un Lf	14¾	15½
Industrials		
AA PrS	5¾	6¼
Adnc	3⅝	4⅜
AM Cp	1¾	2
Ashnt	18½	11¼
Atlas W	8¼	8½
Bel Res	1½	1¾
Berks	5½	6¼
Bio Inc	7½	8
Comm Bac	4⅜	5¼
Dril Lab	⅞	1¼
Dyn Exp	38¾	39½
Elec Fin	7	7⅝
Elec Furn	3¼	3½
Engrd Greet	8⅜	8¾
Entrn Telev	14¼	15
Fluor Weld	8½	9½
Gastr Dv	⅜	½
Goodhs	6¾	7⅛
Gorsus B.	35½	35⅞
Grd Mary	2⅛	2⅜
HOWMet	15½	16
Ingrside	3⅝	4⅛
JCC Sat	16¼	17½
Kings L2	14	14⅞
Laird Ar	3½	4
Mf PmC	13⅜	14¼
Mng My	11⅜	11⅝
Mem Rit	5¼	5¾
Nasett F	16¾	17½
Nys Mk	8⅜	8⅞
Neline F	4½	5
Nz Lab	37¾	38½
Nb Co	7	7½
Nrd Sea	78	81
Nthstr	1	1⅜
Ok Frits	35¾	36¾
Pizza Int	1¾	2
Roz AH	7	7⅜
Saden	4⅞	5⅜
Saks	9¾	10½
Sa Sea	12½	13¼
Smiley	3⅞	3⅝
Smith M	5¾	5⅜
Spkane	9¼	9¾
Std Sim	4½	5
Stdsv	25¼	26¼
Stupl Ch	1½	1⅝
Syrad H	1¼	1⅜
Te Food	4¼	4⅝
Tpsia Air	2	2⅜
Trre Co	2¾	3
UnVt PS	11½	11⅝
Uto Lee	8	9
Wasa Ut	8¾	9¼
Wf Bridg	63½	65

Closing Prices Nov. 19, 1975

	Bid	Ask
Chiltn Cp	3⅜	4⅝
ChrisSe	122½	125½
Circle F	2	2¾
CitznUt A	29½	29⅝
CitznUt B	27½	28
Clark Mf	26½	27½
Clow Cp	5⅝	6½
Colu Vent	2¼	3
Com Clr	16½	17¼
Comt Sh	19	20½
Comw Pa	23¾	24½
Con Pap	41¾	42¾
Crew

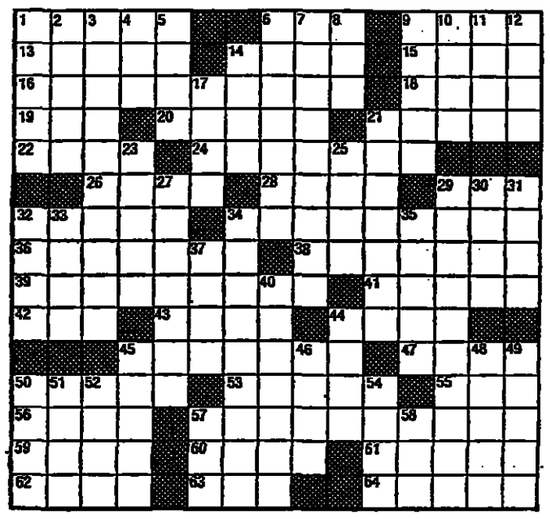
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Relative of bingo
6 Dads
9 Fiddlesticks
13 Benefit
14 De Triomphe et al.
15 Spring flower
16 Author Simone
18 Lox-maker's need
19 —— king, Germanic imp
20 Bergen's Mortimer
21 Royce's partner
22 Plant part
24 Patrick Henry specialty
26 Musical notes: Var.
28 Hamilton bills
29 Word to a horse: Var.
32 N.M. area of geologic epoch
34 Ballet dance
36 Wabash native
38 Take —— (be concerned)
39 Office loudspeakers
41 Scottish historian
42 Wallet unit
43 Long Island's Glen ——
44 Tell, as a yarn
45 Netherlands queen
47 Cult
50 Rare night sight
53 Escargot
55 —— Nippon
56 W.W. II alliance
57 Military man-Friday
59 Wires: Abbr.
60 DeLuise et al.
61 Buenos ——
62 Wave, on the Riviera
63 Some
64 Duck-hunter's need

DOWN

1 Does dock work
2 Out in the open
3 Package deal, menuwise
4 Game outcome
5 Waves in Tampico
6 Sharing words
7 Crucial experiences
8 Ukraine, for one: Abbr.
9 Shaggy-maned animal
10 Mr. Roberts
11 Mr. Rogers
12 Speedy jets
14 Declare
17 Ones, in Spain
21 Vitamin-yielding seed pod
23 Member of L.O.O.M.
29 Maid of fame
25 —— China
27 Beauty-shop job
30 Seine feeder
31 Phone hookups: Abbr.
32 Wright brothers' state
33 Grasso's state: Abbr.
34 Stipulation
35 First Bishop of Paris
37 Conservationist's field: Abbr.
40 "—— Shadow"
44 Port of Egypt
45 James or Owens
46 Scottish answers
48 Star's bit appearance
49 Inebriated
50 ——-nine-tails
51 Field animals
52 Like some cheese
54 Take the reins
57 Oklahoma city
58 French version of co.



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Fair
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Rain
ANKARA	13	55	Cloudy
ATHENS	22	72	Cloudy
BEIRUT	23	73	Fair
BELGRADE	12	54	Cloudy
BERLIN	6	43	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	5	41	Rain
BUDAPEST	8	46	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Fair
DUBLIN	12	54	Rain
EDINBURGH	14	57	Cloudy
FLORENCE	12	54	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	7	45	Overcast
GENEVA	6	43	Cloudy
HELSINKI	1	34	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	23	73	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy
LISBON	12	54	Fair
LONDON	10	50	Rain
LOS ANGELES	12	54	Cloudy
MADRID	11	52	Fair
MILAN	9	48	Rain
MONTREAL	5	41	Cloudy
MOSCOW	1	34	Rain
MUNICH	2	36	Cloudy
NEW YORK	13	56	Cloudy
NICE	14	57	Cloudy
OSLO	1	34	Cloudy
PARIS	9	48	Rain
PRAGUE	4	39	Cloudy
ROME	14	57	Cloudy
SOFIA	12	55	Showers
STOCKHOLM	3	36	Cloudy
TEHRAN	16	61	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	27	81	Fair
TUNIS	15	59	Cloudy
VENICE	11	52	Snow
VIENNA	5	41	Rain
WARSAW	5	41	Rain
WASHINGTON	18	64	Sunny
ZURICH	2	36	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

November 19, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund — $6.53
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd — $7.80
Austral Select — $2.30

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:
— (d) Baerbond — SF797.60
— (d) Conbar — SF755
— (d) Grobar — SF539
— (d) Stockbar — SF554
(w) Brownirect — $13.12
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd — $11.09
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd — $4.56
(d) A.G.F Japan Fd — $6.71

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l — $13.46
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. — $8.39
(d) Capital Rentinvest — LF1,054
(d) Caribico Open-End — $84.79
(d) Citadel Fund — $2.91
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd — $674.09
(w) Convert Fd. Int. A Certs. — $7.37
(w) Convert Fd. Int. B Certs. — $11.18
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. — $8.38

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec — SF553
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds — SF74.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l — SF62.25
— (d) Energievalor — SF79.25
— (d) Usec — SF650
— (d) Europavalor — SF125.25
(d) Crosby Fund S.A. — $4.14

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:
— (w) C.S. Income Fd — $7.28
(w) D.G.G. — $36.77
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) — $1.14
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l — $11.22
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd — $11.10
(w) Europa Obligationen — LF1,017

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra — DM23.00
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond — DM73.40

FIDELITY:
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Srgs. Tr. — $50.45
— (w) Fidelity Equitaire — $6.51
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund — $14.30
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund — $22.82
— (d) Fidelity World Fd — $9.60
(d) Fiducem — BF932
(w) First Int'l Fd — $116.19
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. — $14.32
(d) First Nat'l City Fund — $17.81
(d) First Security Cs. Fd — $26.35
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. — $30.70
(w) Fleming Japan Fund — $23.02
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. — SF1,784
(d) Formula Selection Fd — SF75.97
(d) Fondikalia — $10.09
(d) Fund of Nations — $5.00
(d) Fund of N.Y (ex-div.) — $9.57
(w) Future Australia Fd — Aus.$7.69

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund — $10.77
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. — $25.47
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund — $5.65
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l. — $7.18
(w) Haussmann Holdg NV — $5.542
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet — $24.61
(d) Icofund — $9.21
(d) Interfix — SF257.75
(d) Interfund S.A. — $9.48
(w) Intermarket Fund — $100.56
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) — $23.40
(r) Int'l Securities Fund — $5.80
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd. S.A. — $57.50
(r) Invest Atlantiques — $36.25
(d) Italmerica S.A. Fund — $8.82
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. — $7.74
(r) Japan Growth Fund — $14.44
(d) Japan Selection Fund — $45.15
(w) Japan Pacific Fund — $12.36

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine East. Trust — $43.89
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund — $79.93
— (r) Jardine Selection NV. — $12.77

(d) KB Income Fund — LF1,544
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. — $10.02
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. — $18.00
(w) Leverage Cap Hold — $26.13

LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:
†(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fu — SF378
†(w) L&B-T Income Fund — SF371.50
(w) Luxfund — $18.19
(d) Mediolanum Int. Fund — $10.56
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund — $1.57
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund — $2.90
(w) N.A.M.F. — $64.92
(w) Nippon Fund — $37.26
(w) Nor Amer Inv. Fund — $5.78
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd — $6.42
(r) Pegasus Intern'l — $7.14
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund — $20.47
(d) Renta Fund — LF1,960
(d) Renta Capital Fund — LF1,552
(d) Rentinvest — LF634
(d) Safe Fund — $4.47
— (d) Safe Trust Fund — $9.72
(w) Samurai Portfolio — SF57.35
Share Realty N.V. — $14.29
Share International N.V. — $4.56

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) — $11.62

S.M.O FUNDS:
— (d) CSP Fund — SF23.90
— (d) Crossbow Fund — SF4.59
— (d) I.T.F Fund N.V — $7.60
(w) SMH Special Fund — DM23.70

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw & Sa — SF1,530
— (r) Securswiss — SF672
(d) Soros Fund — $167.92
(w) Star Fund — $4.87

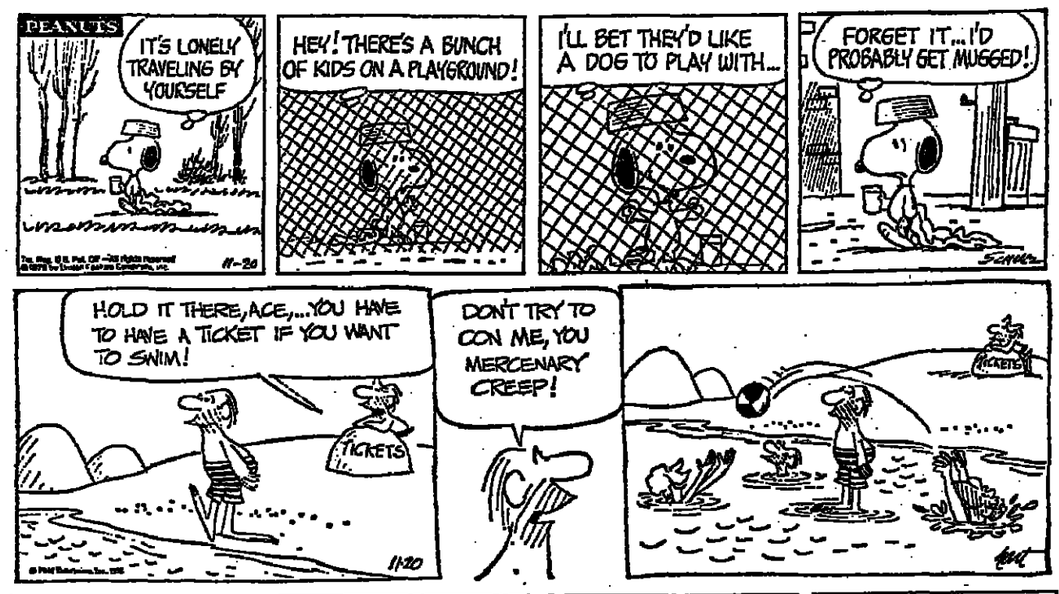
SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor — SF456.0
— (d) Interval — SF64.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio — SF378
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. — SF197
— (d) Univ. Bond Select — SF 42.50
— (d) Universal Fund — SF90
(w) Talent (Global Fund — $7.84
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sec.) — $22.77
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. — $21.22
(w) Transpacific Fund — $17.71

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh — SF35.50
— (d) Bond Invest — SF72
— (d) Convert-Invest — SF17.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh — SF120
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh — SF63
— (d) Globinvest — SF65
— (d) Pacific Invest — SF72.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest — SF334.50
— (d) Safit Sec'ts Am. Sh — SF219.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Sh — SF121

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds — DM15.30
— (d) Europafonds — DM22.55
— (d) Unifonds — DM19.00
— (d) Unirenta — DM29.10
— (d) Unispecial I — DM57.65
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd — $2.65
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd — $12.01
(w) Western Growth Fd — $5.50
(w) Western Hedge Fund — $1,236.41
(w) West Proprietary N.V. — $1,226.08
(d) World Equity Grth Fd — $355.93
(w) Worldwide Securities — $35.53
(w) Worldwide Special — $2,425.44

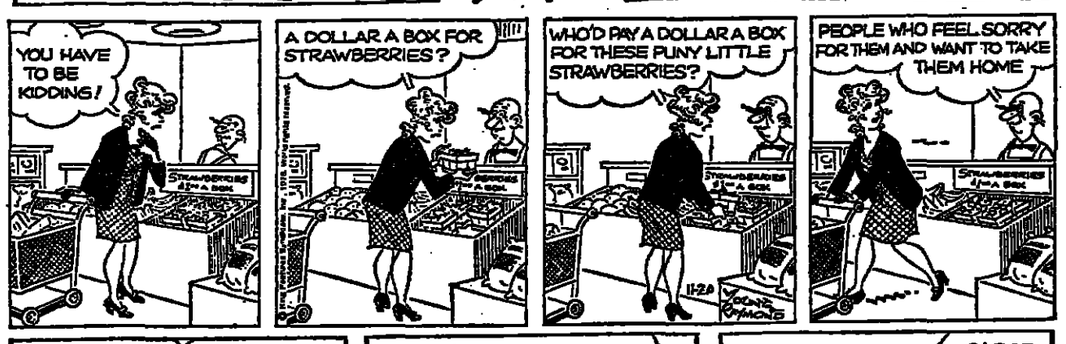
DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; † — Offer prices; a — Asked.

PEANUTS



B.C.

BLONDIE



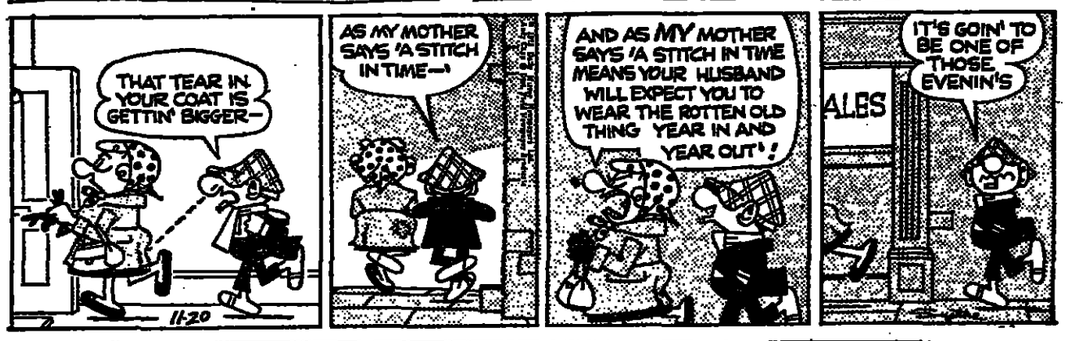
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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DAHYN
GUGOE
TYBLUS
PINGRY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHAMP FUDGE LIQUOR VERSUS
Answers: *Joined up in the Navy*—SPLICED

BOOKS

MEMOIRS

By Tennessee Williams. Doubleday. 264 pp. Illustrated

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

NEAR the end of his unorthodox "Memoirs," Tennessee Williams poses a disconcerting question. He asks us in effect to judge whether he is a "lunatic" or "relatively sane," although he quickly adds, just in case we've already decided against him, that he pleads "non contendere" to the charge, so long as he be permitted to go on writing. Now, up to this point a variety of impressions have assaulted the reader, a variety one may safely call staggering, considering the candor with which Williams unburdens himself of his sex life. But curiously enough, none of these impressions provoke judgments of Williams's sanity. For this is so distinctly Tennessee Williams talking that it never occurs to us to judge him objectively. Here is a voice so familiar—now dripping Southern charm, now stuttering anxiously, now camping it up outrageously—that we listen inside of it instead of measuring its wave lengths.

Here we attend it worrying about its owner's health, especially a "neurotic heart condition" that first called attention to itself when Williams was 20 years old. Here it is "climbing the family tree," proudly displaying the branch of frontier he-men that earned Williams his nickname of Tennessee. Here it is paying compliments to people out of the past: Ernest Hemingway was surprisingly friendly, Jean-Paul Sartre was polite enough to pay attention. Fidel Castro was, after all, a gentleman. And occasionally paying less than compliments: "dear lost Tallulah," too, was something of a gentleman; André Malraux was greeted at the White House as "Monsieur Maurois" and didn't like it; and on opening night of "The Glass Menagerie" George Jean Nathan sent a bottle of booze to Laurette Taylor, who thanked Nathan in return for "the vote of confidence."

Here is the voice's gossipiness, along with its lyricism; here is its bitchiness, as well as its tenacious devotion to art. Here is its fear of aging and death, its compulsive flight from loneliness, its yearning after permanent love. In short, here is the voice that has suffused our theatrical landscape for three decades now, the voice has spoken through hundreds of memorable characters that inhabit our imaginations without our even being aware of them anymore. So judgments of their creator's sanity somehow get withheld.

Of course we may not always care for the owner of the voice particularly. We may grow weary of his incessant search for young men to gratify his sexual urges (though for this he apologises in a way: "I am sorry that so much of this 'thing' must be devoted to my amatory activities, but I was late coming out, and when I did it was with one hell of a bang."

We may be troubled at times by a certain callousness he betrays—for instance, when he inadvertently gets a young man he has picked up arrested, and then neglects to help the young man out of jail; or when he details the death of Diana Barrymore, pauses to note how "deeply disturbed" he was by what happened to her, and then, in the very next sentence "Shall I attempt to e you, now, with my theater life...?", as if to say his bance over Miss Barrymore didn't go very deep after the cruelty here is uncon and it is only deliberate that Williams can't abide.

We may even question of his judgments, especially he pronounces Jane "quite the greatest writer century in the English langu or calls Jack Clayton's "The Gatsby" "a film that even passed, I think, the nove Scott Fitzgerald." But of this is theater talk, born of fection and bypassing judgm as so much of theater talk to be and do. It has nothin do with Williams's sanity. it no more occurs to us to q tion that than it does to judgment on our own.

Well, I tried, when prompt by Williams, to get some sort fix on the mental health of combined journal and memo I tried to take into proper count the author's unendi mental torment and the brea down that confined him in violent ward in the late 19 I tried to work into the equa tion his family's mental histor especially his sister Rose's ea breakdown, though serious enou at the time it occurred to quire a prefrontal lobotomy. A I tried to perceive objective Williams's hostility toward wome which seems to manifest itse most of all in his too extrem solicitousness toward his sist and mother. And of course the is his homosexuality, or rath the manner in which he seem compelled to flaunt it.

But really, it was no use. Ca him what you will—poet, ma man, angel, aging crocodile (t he once or twice insists o calling himself)—Tennessee Wi liams is simply sui generi Besides, he has long ago in h foreword taken all our weapon away by telling us that he wro this "thing" for "mercenary rea sons" and by anticipating an dismissing our most intense dis like. There is really nothing le to do but read these "Memoirs with *amusement* and dismay curiosity and disgust, laughte and pity. Judgment of sanit simply doesn't enter in.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New Yor Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores in 118 com munities throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This week	Last week	Weeks on list	
1	1	15	Ragtime, by E.L. Doctorow.
2	2	7	Curtain, by Agatha Christie
3	3	22	Looking for Mr. Goodbar, by Judith Rossner
4	4	5	The Greek Treasure, by Irving Stone
5	5	4	Humboldt's Gift, by Saul Bellow
6	6	11	Shogun, by James Clavell.
7	7	18	Circus, by Alistair MacLean
8	10	12	The Moneychangers, by Arthur Hailey
9	8	7	The Great Train Robbery, by Michael Crichton
10	9	15	The Eagle Has Landed, by Jack Higgins

GENERAL

1	1	15	Sylvia Porter's Money Book, by Sylvia Porter
2	2	8	Winning Through Intimidation, by Robert J. Ringer
3	3	3	Living on the Empty Horses, by David Niven
4	4	4	Power! by Michael Korda.
5	5	6	Money, by John Kenneth Galbraith
6	6	3	TM, by Harold H. Bloomfield, M.D., Michael Peter Cain and Dennis T. Jaffe.
7	7	3	Total Fitness, by Laurence E. Morehouse and Leonard Gross
8	8	5	The Save Your Life Diet, by David Reuben, M.D.
9	9	2	The Relaxation Response, by Herbert Benson, M.D.
10	10	4	Breach of Faith, by Theodore H. White

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	F	A	R		S	P	A	C	E		F	O	R	D
V	I	S	E		O	L	L	A	Y		A	M	I	E
A	C	T	S		C	A	P	R	A		K	I	T	E
S	H	E	I	K		C	H	I	A		F	E	T	E	D
T	U	R	N	A	D	E	I	A	F	E	A	R		
			T	O	M		E	N	D		T	A	G	
I	M	O	N	E		E	A	R		F	E	D	O	R	A
N	O	N	O		S	T	E	N	O		A	L	U	M
F	A	I	R		W	A	Y		E	A	R	D	R	U	M	S
O	H	O		L	O	G		I	C	E				
		U	P	T	O	O	N	E	S	E	A	R	S	
C	L	A	S	S		A	D	S		S	T	R	U	M
A	U	R	A		S	T	O	O	P		A	M	B	O
F	L	A	G		A	E	R	D	S		P	O	E	T
E	L	S	E		D	E	S	K	S		E	R	S	E

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

It is easy to see that a grand slam has virtually no chance in the diagramed hand, but most expert pairs would bid to seven hearts after finding that the partnership has a fine fit and all the aces and kings. East would be able to count 12 tricks, and would assume that a 13th trick could be developed somehow.

South's first five bids in the auction asked for specific information. North first showed heart support and zero or three of the five key cards, represented by the heart king and the four aces. This was clearly three aces, for North could not have an opening bid and be aceless in the light of the South hand.

In the next four rounds South discovered that his partner had neither king nor queen of diamonds, no singleton, no kings—which was no surprise—and no queens. He was then able to settle in six no-trump knowing that no-trump would be at least as good as hearts and that a grand slam would require a finesse at best.

This system triumph was rewarded when the opposing team with the same cards bid to seven hearts and went one down. The grand slam would have been made in the rather unlikely event that one defender held the only protection in both minor suits—for example, a spade less and a diamond more in the East hand. That would allow a squeeze, but it would not serve the ends of justice.

NORTH (D)
♠ A5
♡ AJ63
◇ A932
♣ 974

WEST
♠ Q8762
♡ 54
◇ Q106
♣ 832

EAST
♠ J1094
♡ 8
◇ J85
♣ QJ1065

SOUTH
♠ K3
♡ KQ10972
◇ K74
♣ AK

Both sides were vulnerable

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ◇	Pass	2 ♡	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 ♣	Pass	3 ◇	Pass
3 ♡	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♡	Pass	4 ♣	Pass
5 ♡	Pass	6 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club two.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الاصل

Prisoner Leaves Cell to Win in Ring Against Russian

From Wire Dispatches

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—Jumbo Cummings has great ambitions, but before he has a chance to become heavyweight champion of the world, he must first be granted a parole from prison.

Floyd (Jumbo) Cummings, serving 52 to 75 years for murder, was given the evening off yesterday—with guards—to fight, and the amateur boxer remained undefeated by winning his eighth straight bout.

His victory last night was only one of two for American heavyweights in their bouts against a touring Russian team, which won seven of nine fights. It was the second stop of a tour for Russian heavies, who lost to an American team last week, 6-4.

Cummings, 6-3 and a muscular 231 pounder with bulging biceps, opened a large cut over the left eye of Russian Michael Dubboitin and the referee stopped the scheduled three-rounder with 2:17 gone in the second round. Cummings has been in Joliet, Illinois, penitentiary the past seven years and was accompanied here for the fight by the warden and several other prison officials.

The 25-year-old inmate, born in Mississippi, returned to prison this morning.

"After being confined, this is a great honor to become a member of a United States team," Cummings said after his victory. "It means a lot to me, but I won't be happy until I win the heavyweight championship of the world."

Cummings, who can't be paroled until early 1977, hopes to compete in the 1976 Olympics in Montreal.

The other American winner last night was Marvin Stinson, who outpointed Sergei Plisov.

In the other bouts Bob Morgan lost to Rufat Riskiev; Felton Woods was defeated by Vyacheslav Alexiev; Frank Williams lost to Anatoli Klimonov; Don Speiman was beaten by Alexander Nikulin; Duron Anthony lost to Victor Ivanov; Lane Hammond was outboxed by Victor Ulignich and John Tate was defeated by Eugene Gorstkov.

The Russians wind up their tour Saturday in Las Vegas.

eeck Loses Friend but Gains Team in Chicago

By Red Smith

W YORK, Nov. 19 (NYT).—eeck had invested more than of his life in an effort to the Baltimore Orioles when Hoffberger, the owner, told abruptly last June that the was off. "This means," Veeck the next day "the loss of the said, *the loss of a ballclub,* s of a year and a lot of s—and for me at the age the loss of innocence."

Well, I now, five months after that ointment, Veeck and his have arranged to buy the White Sox from John conditional on approval by American League. Bill grew Chicago, where his father president of the Cubs, and first job was mailing out free s for Ladies' Day. (It was Veeck sr. who introduced Day to the major leagues In 1933 he proposed a round- series of interleague games given the dog days of July. only 58 years later, the idea interleague play at mid-season ginning to interest some of ball's brighter minds. Be- working for the Cubs as a the younger Veeck operated White Sox in 1959, their only pionship season in 56 years. this is a happy homecoming. hank you, Jerry Hoffberger," said yesterday, "wherever you

In Control

was speaking from Chicago, re he was putting together ils of the deal for submission he league. The details include personal background of his ciates, how big the various ners' shares will be, and n.

think things are reasonably under control," he said. "I t speak for the league, of rse, but we're financially nd."

Would they have to wait for roval until the regular winter tings next month?

hope not. That would han- us considerably, keep us in o, so to speak. We're sending material in piecemeal in the e of expediting things."

Best

Because his shirt is unstuffed open at the throat and be- se he is irreverent, innovative bright, some of the brothers nted Veeck when he was in ball. When he tried to move St. Louis Browns to Balti- re in 1953, they voted him m at the last moment, and it only after he agreed to sell a year later that they approv- the transfer. There have been ny changes in the palace guard e then, and there is no reason believe he would be blackballed ay.

efore the Baltimore purchase through he filled a card er file with ideas for promot- baseball. Were they tailored Baltimore and Washington lusively, or can he put them work in Chicago?

Most of them are adaptable where. How many? Probably 0. I never counted, but they rflow into a second drawer of filing cabinet. No, I can't you what any of them are. wouldn't want to take the e off novelty, and I wouldn't nt competitors to pick them if anything should happen to bid."

When Veeck's promotional tal- are mentioned, fans think a midget at bat and a score- rd that shoots off fireworks but that's only the tip of the iceberg. Under the nonsense is a base of sound business practice —concern for the comfort and convenience of customers, like the attractive and efficient play school he had in the Cleveland park for fans' small children; the gracious touch like an orchid for every woman entering the gate, and most important of all, a winning team.

Gate Attraction

Offering these ingredients in Cleveland, in a metropolitan area with one of the smallest populations then in the big leagues, he drew 2,620,627 customers in 1948. Largely because of that figure, the average attendance per game in the majors that year touched a peak that has not been attained since. That is still the top gate for the American League. In the National, the record has been broken twice by the Los Angeles Dodgers and once by the New York Mets.

The noisiest promoter in baseball today, if not the most original, is Oakland's Charley Finley. It was he who proposed playing the World Series on *weekends and weekday nights as* a television spectacular, and now he is touting an orange baseball.

As early as 1958 a man named Irving Kahn wanted the World Series played at night. He was in closed-circuit television and he proposed to put a screen in each minor league park—there were still many of them—and cut the club in as exhibitor. He argued that this revenue would keep the minors alive. As for the freeloaders at home, he would let Gillette or some other sponsor have radio rights to the Series free.

Larry MacPhail tried out a yellow baseball in Brooklyn before World War II. "And so did we in Chicago," Veeck said. "It was along about 1937 or so when the Cubs built new bleachers in Wrigley Field. In those days everybody wore white shirts, and the batter could see a yellow ball more easily. Now everybody wears colored and a white ball is easier to see."

When MacPhail was running the Dodgers, Arthur Mann did a magic act in the annual baseball writers show, pulling everything except rabbits from his sleeves as he sang: "And when the directors will introduce a yellow ball I've a pocketfull of schemes."

Bill Veeck has a filing cabinet full.

Reds' Morgan Is of a Valuable Size

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (UPI).—Joe Morgan, the Cincinnati Reds' second baseman who has been telling people since he was a teenager that size doesn't count in baseball, *feels today he has proved* his point.

For evidence, he is the winner of the National League's Most Valuable Player award by a landslide margin.

Morgan, who signed with the Houston Astros' organization in 1963 because their scout was the only one who didn't warn him about his lack of size, emphasized his all-around skills in acknowledging receipt of the award.

"Personnally, I'm happy for baseball that I won," said Morgan. "What I mean is that kids should strive to be complete players. With the designated-hitter rule in the American League, I hear some kids saying, 'Well, I can hit so I guess I can be a designated hitter.' But there's more to baseball than doing just one thing."

While he says there is more to baseball than "just hitting and running, winning the award *this* year over guys who hit more homers or drove in more runs—that proved the man who can play well in every phase of the game still is appreciated. I'm happiest about that."

Morgan, though, whose single off Jim Burton of the Boston Red Sox drove in the Reds' winning run in the ninth inning of the seventh game, admitted, "Winning the World Series was greater" than winning the MVP award.

"Don't get me wrong," he said. "I'm really happy about winning the MVP. But it's not the same as winning the World Series. We worked so hard for it so long and then we had to go down to the last inning of the last game of the series to win it all. How can you beat that for a thrill?"

The 5-foot-7-inch, 155-pound Morgan batted .327, hit 17 homers, *drove in 94 runs, scored 107, stole* 67 bases and led the league in walks with 132. His combination of skills put unrelenting pressure on the Reds' rivals, setting the stage for long-ball hitters Johnny Bench and Tony Perez.

"I have always felt I was a mature person," said Morgan, even going back to my high school days. I know I can achieve what I set out to do. I always did even when I went away from home as a youngster to start my career in organized baseball."

The 32-year-old received 321 1/2 points in voting by 24 members of the Baseball Writers Association of America to win the award by a wide margin over power-hitter Greg Luzinski of the Philadelphia Phillies, who had 154 points. Dave Parker of the Pittsburgh Pirates was third with 120 points, followed by Bench and Pete Rose of the Reds with 117 and 114 points, respectively.

Morgan received 21 1/2 first-place votes, with Rose getting the other 2 1/2. Morgan's 187 1/2-point plurality is the largest in the history of the voting in either league and he is the first second baseman to gain NL MVP honors since Jackie Robinson of Brooklyn in 1949.

Portuguese Soccer in Good Shape

LISBON, Nov. 19 (UPI).—Portugal held England to a 1-1 draw tonight in group one of the European Nations Cup soccer championship, and needs only to defeat weak Cyprus next Sunday to qualify for the quarterfinals. The Cypriots have not won a game yet.

Both goals tonight came in the first half as Rui Rodrigues tallied for Portugal in the 14th minute and Mick Shannon evened it up for England in the 40th.

At Stuttgart, a 65th-minute goal by Josef Heynckes gave World Cup holders West Germany a 1-0 victory over Bulgaria here and an *almost certain* place in the quarterfinals of the European Nations Cup soccer championship.

The West Germans now need only a draw from their home match against Malta on Feb. 28 to top Group eight and reach the quarterfinals.

Before a capacity crowd of 78,058 in Neckar Stadium, the West Germans mounted an almost non-stop offensive.

At Belgrade, Yugoslavia clinched its position in the final eight of the Nations Cup with a 1-0 victory over Northern Ireland. The victory left Yugoslavia four points ahead of Northern Ireland, which placed second in the group.

At Wrexham, Wales defeated Austria, 1-0, and moved into the quarterfinals of the Nations Cup for the first time.

Arfon Griffiths, at 34 the oldest man on the Welsh team, won the game with a goal in the 68th minute.

The victory made Wales winners of group two with 10 points from six matches. The Austrians needed to win to push Wales off top place.



Jesse Owens
. . . still active.

Jesse Owens Says Pride, Not Government, Aids Athletes

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (UPI).—Jesse Owens, winner of four Olympic gold medals in 1936, asked the U.S. government yesterday to stay out of amateur athletics and "let the kids use their skill and pride to regain United States prestige at the 1976 Games in Montreal."

Owens said the federal government *does not subsidize* American athletes and should have no voice in Olympic participation.

"It may be their privilege to sound off, but they don't send athletes to the Olympics. The guy who donates his nickles, dimes and dollars is more a part of the Olympic team. He's the *one who has contributed* financially."

Public donations, together with fund-raising by the various sports federations, provide the financial support of U.S. teams.

Owens said he hated to see a "dollar mark" put on an athlete's ability, such as the theory of open Olympics, where athletes get paid, as advocated by Wimbledon tennis champion Billie Jean King.

"It's not the pay, it's the pride that counts. Deeds bring about greater satisfaction for our youngsters than money."

Owens, 62, is promoting the sale of Canadian Olympic coins to help finance the U.S. team.

Owens lashed out at the "box score method" used to keep medal tallies. He said that constantly reminding everyone that "we're No. 1" has diminished the respect the world of sports once had for the United States.

"Box scores are too nationalistic. When we continue to show our box scores, you're rubbing it in to the smaller nations," he said.

Owens mentioned that Eldridge Cleaver "has renounced Communism" and is returning to the United States to face a jail sentence, "just so his kids can go to school in a free country."

He said this proved pride was the central factor in motivating Americans—"and our kids are just asking for an opportunity to show how good they can be in international competition."

Former Islander Gives Sabres Satisfaction

UNIONDALE, N.Y., Nov. 19 (UPI).—Goalie Gerry Desjardins beat his former teammates in his first start against them as the Buffalo Sabres defeated the New York Islanders, 3-1, last night.

Desjardins, in his eighth National Hockey League season, played two seasons with the Islanders, then jumped to the Baltimore Blades World Hockey League franchise last season. But late in the season he rejoined the NHL, signing with the Sabres after New York handed over the rights to the 31-year-old netminder.

Last night, Desjardins stopped 22 of 23 shots.

The victory preserved Buffalo's record of never having lost to the Islanders. The Sabres are now 11-0-5 against them.

Maple Leafs 4, Capitals 2

At Toronto, Lanny McDonald's second-period goal was the spark in a 4-2 victory for the Maple Leafs over Washington. The goal at 14:33 of the second period gave the Leafs a 3-1 lead.

Canucks 2, Flames 2

At Atlanta, Vancouver scored two goals in the third period to tie the Flames, 2-2. Canucks' goalie Ken Lockett turned aside 39 shots.

Stars 5, Blues 1

At St. Louis, Doug Rombough scored his first two goals of the season as Minnesota beat the Blues, 5-1.

Seals 5, Penguins 3

At Pittsburgh, rookie center Dennis Maruk, who celebrated his 20th birthday Monday, scored four goals to lead California to a 5-3 victory over the Penguins. One of Maruk's goals was with a Seal in the penalty box, giving him four short-handed goals this season.

The rookie-laden Seals are now 4-9-1 on the road this season, already matching last year's total of four victories on the road.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Buffalo	8	4	.667	—
Philadelphia	7	4	.636	1/2
Boston	6	5	.545	1 1/2
New York	6	9	.400	3 1/2
Central Division				
Atlanta	7	4	.636	—
Washington	6	4	.600	1/2
Houston	5	5	.500	1 1/2
New Orleans	6	7	.462	2
Cleveland	4	8	.333	3 1/2
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Detroit	6	5	.545	—
Milwaukee	5	7	.417	1 1/2
Kansas City	5	6	.333	2
Chicago	3	8	.273	3
Pacific Division				
Golden State	9	3	.750	—
Los Angeles	9	6	.600	1 1/2
Phoenix	4	5	.444	3 1/2
Seattle	6	8	.429	4
Portland	5	7	.417	4

Tuesday's Games

New York 101, Portland 93 (Monroe 28, Frazier 21; Petrie 20, Wicks 17).

Buffalo 120, Los Angeles 108 (McAdoo 38, Smith 22; Abdul-Jabbar 35, Ford 18).

Golden State 112, New Orleans 104 (Barry 32, Wilkes 21; James 24, Bibby 21).

Houston 95, Cleveland 91 (Newlin 23, Murphy 19; Smith 21, Chones 18).

ABA Result

Tuesday's Game

Indiana 105, Kentucky 92 (Knight 23, Elmore 23; Gilmore 18, W. Jones 14, C. Jones 14).

NHL Standings

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	12	3	5	29	89	50
N.Y. Islanders	8	6	4	20	69	54
Atlanta	7	9	2	16	45	48
N.Y. Rangers	7	10	2	16	56	72
Smythe Division						
Chicago	8	4	5	21	67	55
St. Louis	7	7	4	18	63	53
Vancouver	6	8	4	16	53	63
Kansas City	4	10	2	10	30	50
Minnesota	4	13	0	8	39	82
Norris Division						
Montreal	12	4	3	27	84	42
Los Angeles	12	5	3	26	58	58
Pittsburgh	6	9	2	14	71	84
Detroit	5	11	3	13	49	76
Washington	2	15	2	6	58	90
Adams Division						
Buffalo	14	3	1	29	83	37
Toronto	9	5	4	22	56	53
Boston	9	6	3	20	60	54
California	7	12	2	16	60	74

Tuesday's Games

Minnesota 5, St. Louis 1 (Rombough 2, Goldsworthy, Young, Sather; Berenson).

Vancouver 2, Atlanta 2 (Monahan, O'Flaherty; Comeau, Pleti).

Toronto 4, Washington 2 (Sittler, Salming, McDonald, Weir; Williams, Pratt).

Buffalo 3, N.Y. Islanders 1 (Roberts, Gare, McNab; Westfall).

California 5, Pittsburgh 3 (Maruk 4, Murdoch; Hadfield, Appe, Pronovost).

Black Group Saves a Franchise in ABA

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 19 (AP). group of black businessmen ued the financially troubled ginia Squires at the 11th hour erday, saving the American ketball Association team from apse and promising to help ivenate support for the club.

Officials said the investment, imated at nearly $200,000, uld keep the club in operation the remainder of the season. n Salt Lake City, meanwhile, el Daniels, the owner of the ancially weak stars' franchise, d he would decide within two ks whether to continue with club or fold it.

The Squires' general manager, k Anderson, hailed the action Norfolk Investment Company, ., a minority group that viously has specialized in all business enterprises, as "a mendous day for professional rts in this area."

Kirk Saunders, Norfolk Investnt's general manager who mediately was added to the ures' board of directors, said believed the black investment a major sports undertaking s the first in the nation.

Anderson said the players uld be paid tomorrow because nks were closed when the deal h Norfolk Investment was nsummated.

He said he would "get on the lephone at once" to hire a new ad coach to succeed Al Bianchi, who was dismissed two weeks ago. If the Squires had gone out of business, they would have been the third franchise in the eight-team ABA to fold. The Baltimore Claws quit before the season began and the San Diego Sails were folded a week ago.

Braves Beat Lakers

RICHFIELD, Ohio., Nov. 19 (UPI).—Calvin Murphy, who had his National Basketball Association free-throw streak snapped at 58, tossed in two baskets in the final minute and Rudy Tomjanovich connected on two foul shots to pace the Houston Rockets to a 95-91 victory over Cleveland last night. The triumph ended a 15-game losing streak on enemy courts.

Ashe, Gottfried Gain in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 19 (AP).—Americans, led by Wimbledon champion Arthur Ashe, swept their opponents today in the first round of the men's singles in the South African Open tennis championships at Ellis Park.

Ashe, seeded No. 1, routed South African qualifier Andre Zietsman 6-2, 6-2. Brian Gottfried, the No. 7 seed, beat Hans Pohmann of West Germany, 6-3, 6-3.

Mike Newlin led Houston with 23 points and Bobby Smith paced Cleveland with 21. Murphy scored 19.

Warriors 112, Jazz 104

At New Orleans, Rick Barry scored 22 points and led a fourth-period charge which carried National Basketball Association champion Golden State over the Jazz, 112-104. The Warriors trailed, 74-73, after three periods, but Barry and rookie Gus Williams each scored 10 points in the final period to send the Jazz to their sixth straight loss.

Knicks 101, Blazers 92

At New York, the Knicks' backcourt, with Earl Monroe getting 28 points and Walt Frazier 21, had too much strength for Portland in a 101-92 victory.

Braves 120, Lakers 106

At Buffalo, N.Y., the Braves' fast break, led by Bob McAdoo's 38 points and Gar Heard's 19 rebounds, led to a 120-106 victory over Los Angeles. Buffalo set a team record by making all 30 of its free throws.

Pacers Win

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 19 (UPI).—Len Elmore scored 23 points and grabbed 17 rebounds last night to lead the Indiana Pacers to a 106-92 victory over the Kentucky Colonels in the American Basketball Association.

Jets Fire Coach Winner

Oilers, Colts and Cards Good Examples to Follow

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (NYT).—With the New York Jets going down and the New York Giants going sideways, if anywhere, more rebuilding campaigns are in the future of New York's two National Football League teams. The Giants have been in a rebuilding posture for more than a decade with little to show, while the Jets are about to hit bottom, which started a house cleaning today.

Charlie Winner, a defensive specialist whose team has surrendered the most points this season, was fired as head coach of the Jets and replaced on an interim basis by offensive coordinator Ken Shipp.

Winner, a controversial selection since he succeeded his father-in-law, Weeb Ewbank, two years ago, saw his club lose six straight games and seven of nine overall and allow 393 points in the process. He was in the second year of a three-year contract.

Shipp, 46 joined the Jets in 1973 after spending two years as offensive coach in New Orleans. He was originally hired by Winner at St. Louis in 1968 and coached the Cardinals through 1970.

Shipp's main responsibility with the Jets has been working with quarterback Joe Namath and his talented receiving corps.

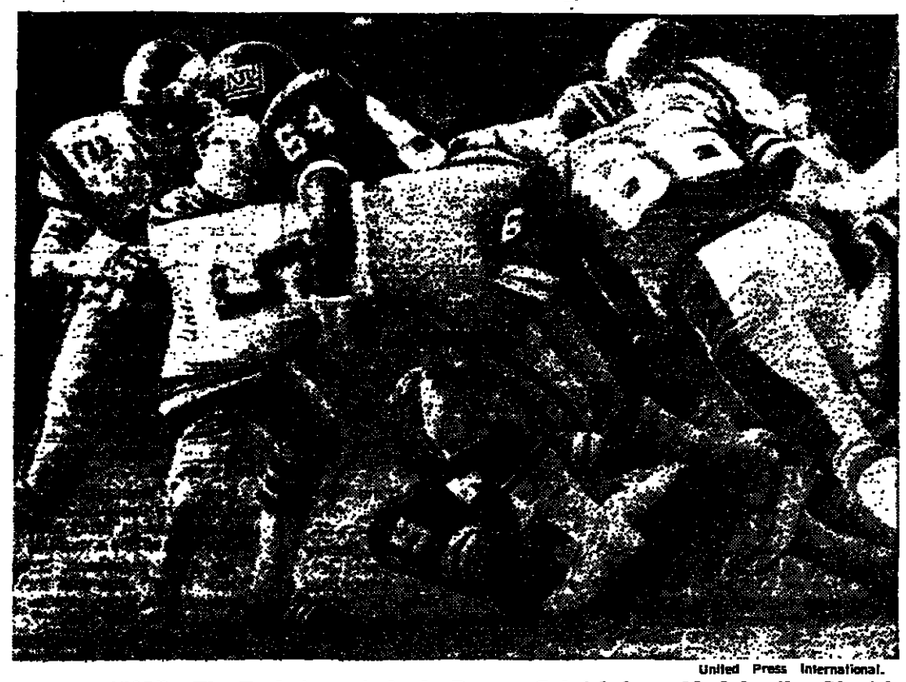
The Houston Oilers and St. Louis Cardinals, who have moved into the top echelon of the NFL, and the Baltimore Colts, on their way there, are examples of successful rebuilding efforts. They dispute the premise that it's impossible to move up from mediocrity now because there are so many teams and the talent is spread so thinly.

The NFL owners will meet here today to try to agree to a formula for stocking the new expansion teams, the Tampa Bay Buccaneers and the Seattle Seahawks, for 1976. A difference of opinion *exists. Should the Buccaneers* and Seahawks be allowed to pick some good talent off the other 26 rosters or should the stress be on draft choices for them?

With regard to the Cardinals, Oilers and Colts, their methods were slightly different in each case.

The Cardinals, long a drifting team like the Giants, won a division title last season for the first time in 26 years. It was only Don Coryell's second season as the coach and obviously a rebuilding requirement is to have the right coach. St. Louis does.

Coryell did not change the team very much. Of the 24 regulars, 10 were starters before he took over. The draft helped and so did players acquired for nothing, meaning as free agents or on waivers. Ten of those are regulars, including Jim Hart, the quarterback. That's like finding an emerald in the street.



United Press International.

A GIANT HOLD—The Eagles' quarterback, Roman Gabriel, is grabbed by the Giants' *John Mendenhall, who has help from team mate Rick Dvorak, No. 66.* Eagles won game.

The point to remember about the "Cardiac Cards" is how they blasted through Washington's fine defense on the ground in the *overtime period before* winning last Sunday. "That's what concerns me," said Chris Hanburger, the proud Redskin linebacker.

Jim Bakken, the kicker who has been with St. Louis since 1962, said about the offensive line: "Those guys are so great. They think they can beat any defense down." So the Cardinals have arrived.

The Oilers think they have arrived, too, in the wake of their victory over Miami. They will know more next Monday night when playing Pittsburgh. Sid Gillman, as general manager-coach, put together this team, which had been so poor last year, and then left in a dispute with the owner, Bud Adams.

Of the regulars, 11 were drafted by Houston, five were free agents and seven came in trades.

Joe Thomas, the general manager, has had three seasons to build the Colts and he did it mostly by way of the draft, with 14 regulars coming from that source.

The lesson the New York clubs should learn from the Baltimore, Houston and St. Louis experiences is that the formula for upward mobility in the NFL has not changed. It requires clever player acquisition by a knowledgeable front office and able coaching.

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games

San Diego 6, Calgary 2 (French 2, Devine, Ferguson, Adduono, Tidey; Russ, Deadmarsh).

Denver 6, Edmonton 3 (Borgesson 2, Liddington 2, Sheritt, Backstrom; Baird, Kennett, Patenaude).

Houston 3, Winnipeg 2 (Land 2, Hall; Sullivan, Hull).

Quebec 6, Cincinnati 4 (Tardif 2, Cloutier 2, Leclerc, S. Bernier; Plumb, Inkpen, Smedsmo, G. Sobchuk).

Penn State in Sugar Bowl, Big 8 in Dither

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (NYT).—Paul (Bear) Bryant, the strong-handed and persuasive football coach, has gotten just what he wanted—a Sugar Bowl match between his Alabama team and Penn State.

Shortly after Bryant had accepted a bid for his Crimson Tide to play in the Dec. 23 game *at the New Orleans Superdome,* Bryant suggested to the Sugar Bowl selection committee that it invite the Nittany Lions. Delighted to be so highly recommended, Penn State quickly accepted for its second Sugar Bowl appearance under coach Joe Paterno.

Nebraska's football coach, Tom Osborne, reacted immediately, accusing the Sugar Bowl of acceding to Bryant's dictates and claiming that Bryant was ducking a match with either Nebraska or Oklahoma. Before Penn State got the bid, it was felt that the loser of Saturday's Oklahoma-Nebraska game would be invited to the Sugar Bowl. The winner of the game is already destined to play in the Orange Bowl against the loser of Saturday's Ohio State-Michigan game.

Sugar Bowl officials denied that Bryant had anything to do with the Penn State selection. But within hours of that denial, Bryant said in Birmingham, Ala., "We have no apologies to make to anyone. I recommended it and I want those young coaches out there to know it. When I was a young coach I popped off, too. Let them go where they want to and to hell with 'em."

The Fiesta Bowl immediately jumped into the act and got Oklahoma to agree to play in its Dec. 26 game at Tempe, Ariz., if the Sooners lose to Nebraska. Nebraska refused to agree to a *Fiesta Bowl spot if Oklahoma* wins the game Saturday. The host team in the Fiesta Bowl will be the winner of the Western Athletic Conference, either Arizona or Arizona State. This could give the Fiesta Bowl the two highest-ranked bowl teams other than the Orange Bowl opponents.

Paterno refused to get involved in a discussion of Bryant's recommendations. However, the normally outspoken Penn State coach said, "I think the Sugar *Bowl should handle it their way* and not have to take a team that loses a particular game."

Penn State, which was ranked 10th in one poll and 11th in the other last week, has won eight games and lost two. The Nittany Lions must play Pittsburgh Saturday in their regular-season finale.

This will be Penn State's eighth bowl appearance in Paterno's 10 seasons as head coach. His teams have lost only one of those bowl games—the 1972 Sugar Bowl game to Oklahoma, 14-0. He has five bowl victories and one tie.

Alabama has had little success in recent years in bowl games and for this reason Osborne chided Bryant for "ducking" a Big Eight Conference opponent. Bryant's teams have lost seven bowl games and tied one since his last bowl victory—a 34-7 triumph over Nebraska in the 1967 Sugar Bowl. Four of these seven losses were to Big Eight teams.

SWC Power

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (UPI).—The Southwest Conference powers—Texas, Texas A&M and Arkansas—will be playing in post-season bowl games, though no one is sure which team will go where.

As usual, the Jan. 1 Cotton Bowl berth will go to the winner of the SWC title, and that could be any of the three teams. Cotton Bowl officials announced yesterday the host team will face *Georgia.*

If, on Nov. 28, Texas (now 9-1 and 6-0 in the SWC) beats Texas A&M (now 9-0 and 5-0 in the conference), Texas will be SWC champion and go to the Cotton Bowl.

Texas A&M will then go to the Astro-Bluebonnet Bowl as SWC *runnerup to meet Colorado,* and Arkansas will meet Southern California in the Liberty Bowl.

If Texas A&M wins the Nov. 28 game, Texas will go to the Bluebonnet Bowl and the SWC championship will not be determined until Texas A&M meets Arkansas (now 7-2 and 5-1 in the conference) Dec. 6.

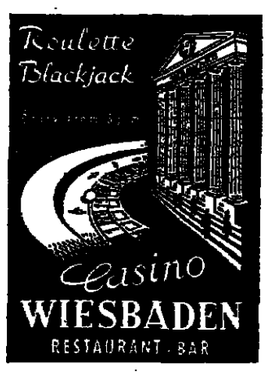
If Texas A&M then beats Arkansas, the Aggies will go to the Cotton Bowl. Texas to the Bluebonnet and Arkansas to the Liberty. If Arkansas beats Texas A&M, the Aggies will go to the Liberty and Arkansas to the Cotton Bowl.

And if Arkansas loses to Texas Tech Saturday, the Razorbacks will go to the Liberty Bowl and the Texas-Texas A&M contest will decide which of those teams goes to the Cotton and which to the Bluebonnet.

Princeton Basketball Tops Yugoslav Team

PRINCETON, Nov. 19 (AP).—Barnes Hauptfuhrer scored six points in the last 2 1/2 minutes of play to lift Princeton to a 79-77 victory over Lokomotiva of Yugoslavia in an exhibition basketball game here last night. Hauptfuhrer hit on two 20-foot jump shots and sank a pair of free throws to help erase a 71-69 Lokomotiva lead.

Princeton dominated the first half and at one point led, 29-17, before the visitors closed the gap to 37-35 at halftime.



TRIOMPHE Champs Elysées (With english sub-titles)

FOR THE 1ST TIME A PICTURE
MADE IN FRANCE
is breaking all time records in
PARIS
and throughout the World
Emmanuelle

Art Buchwald

Wives of Watergate

WASHINGTON—Two new books have come out concerning Watergate. One is titled "The Women of Watergate" by Madeleine Edmondson and Alden Duer Cohen and the other is "Mo" by Maureen Dean with Hays Gorey. The thrust of both books is that if the wives of the conspirators had only known what their husbands were doing, Watergate may never have gotten out of hand. Anyone who believes that doesn't know how people live in Washington. This is what would and probably did happen.



Buchwald

"Hello, dear. Wow, what a day at the White House. I just had to persuade three people to lie to the FBI."

"The toilet's broken again. Every time I call the plumber he doesn't pay any attention to me. If you would call just once maybe we'd get some action around here."

"Listen, I need a drink real bad. I had to fill the president in on some stupid break-in at the Watergate and he was steaming mad. He told me to see that no one found out about it even if I had to use every organization in the country, including the CIA."

"I'll tell you who else is steaming mad—Sears Roebuck. They called up and said we hadn't paid their bill for three months. I thought you told me you were going to send them a check."

"I was, but it slipped my mind. You see, some jerks over at the Committee to Re-Elect the President committed a burglary and seven were arrested. It turns out two of them were members of a secret outfit we have in the White House called 'the plumbers,' who were up to their eyeballs in illegal activities. Now the press is on to it and they've called a special grand jury. I'm going to have to perjure myself in front of the grand jury to save the president."

"Well, when will you send the check to Sears Roebuck?"

"Will you stop talking about Sears Roebuck? If this thing gets out in the open, it will blow the administration sky high. My clothes are filthy from destroying evidence we found in one of the plumbers' safes."

"Isn't it illegal to destroy evidence?"

"Of course it's illegal, but it had to be done. In fact, I'm going back tonight to burn some more files."

"Then that means you can't go to the Greens' for dinner?"

"No way. The president doesn't want one piece of paper linked to him."

"This is the third time we've canceled on the Greens. You should be ashamed of yourself."

"I can't help it. After I destroy the evidence I have to meet several members of the Committee to Re-Elect the President. They're getting chicken about the investigation and I'm going to have to lean on them pretty hard. I have to make sure they stick to the phony story we made up even if I have to bribe them."

"And what am I supposed to do while you're having a good time, watch television?"

"Dearest, don't you understand? If this thing doesn't work out the way we want it to, I could go to jail for years."

"That reminds me. Your mother called and wants to know when your Aunt Katherine and Uncle Phil can visit the White House. You promised they wouldn't have to stand in line with the rest of the tourists."

"I have to tell you this in strictest confidence. The president has tape recordings of every conversation he had in his office. We have to listen to these tapes and erase anything that could incriminate him."

"Did you know that Johnny came in at one o'clock last night? If he had a father who kept decent hours, he wouldn't try to get away with things like that."

"Will you stop bothering me with all this small talk? There's a smoking pistol out there somewhere and we have to deep-six it."

"Which means you're not going to call the plumber?"

"Let me ask one question. Knowing what you know now about my involvement in this Watergate mess, do you think I've done the right thing?"

"How should I know? I haven't been out of this house in a week."

Panel Evaluates Women's Year

PARIS, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—A panel of 12 prominent women evaluating the achievements of International Women's Year said that the advances made had hardly started to meet the needs of most women, particularly in deprived and rural areas.

The women, who met at the Paris headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, said in a statement that they had called for a research center on women's problems to be set up under Unesco in Paris.

They also suggested the creation of banks in developing countries to grant special credits to women and promote their welfare. The panel included former U.S. Under Secretary of State Barbara Watson, British pianist Hephzibah Menuhin and Italian writer Suzanna Agnelli.

Literary Love Selling at 2 Books a Second

By Al Martinez

LOS ANGELES.—American women have discovered a dramatic new literary concept. It's called boy meets girl.

This is not your hip, dope-smoking, counterculture boy who, having met his liberated chick, climbs into bed with her on their first date.

This is Luke and Emily, who meet, flirt, part, overcome insurmountable problems, *fall in love and kiss.* She doesn't even tremble with strange desire until the last page.

They are the airy archetypal lovers in a genre of paperback fiction that is the newest—and in some ways the oldest—form of escape in a realism-weary world.

And their books are selling in the millions.

Harlequin Enterprises, which publishes only romantic fiction, sold 63 million books last year, compared to less than half that number in 1973. This year, the company anticipates sales of close to 80 million.

In the event the impact of the 1974 figure escapes you, Harlequin is pleased to point out, it means the sale of two books every second.

Over at Bantam, one author—76-year-old Barbara Cartland—has 11 million copies of her books in print and turns them out at the rate of one a month.

An Avon paperback, Rosemary Rogers's "Dark Fires," has sold more than 2 million copies in three months and is expected to top 3 million by January.

Romantic fiction ranks among the top 10 items sold at American supermarkets, and an executive of a national bookstore chain says literary love is keeping them in business.

Who buys the books? Ninety-eight per cent of the purchasers are women, according to one market survey, both young and old.

Teen-agers line up with dowagers, and working girls with housewives, to snap up the hundreds of new titles that hit the paperback racks each month, many of them written by unknowns.

Nothing quite like it has happened since "Gone With the Wind," to which some of the paperbacks are compared.

Standing in line also are those offering reasons why women supposedly freed of old restrictions and inhibitions are turning to supermarket soap opera for escape.

An editor at Dell books calls it the Cinderella complex: "Everyone wants to live happily ever after."

A Los Angeles psychologist suggests that it may be a backlash against women's lib or violence on television or both.

Another contends that women are simply tired of reading stark essays on their right to multiple orgasms and are seeking gentler prose.

Whatever the reason for its revival, the boom in romantic fiction has sent publishers scrambling in search of new authors and new titles.

"They write the books," a Simon and Schuster executive said happily, "and I write the checks."

All the novels generally fall into three categories: gothic, Victorian and contemporary.

One book distributor describes them this way:

"A gothic book jacket has a house, a Victorian has a horse and a contemporary romance has an apple-cheeked, smiling couple deeply in love."

The authors of contemporary romance break it down even further into what they call the Rhett Butler syndrome.

In a scene from "Gone With the Wind," Butler carried Scarlett O'Hara up the stairs and into a bedroom and closed the door. One suspected, but never quite knew, what went on inside.

In Harlequin novels, only that much eroticism is allowed. "Our romances," a publishing executive said, "are clean, wholesome fiction with no overt sex or violence, and always with an upbeat, happy ending."

At Avon, however, there are no such restrictions.

"You not only walk up the stairs with Rhett and Scarlett in my books," one author said cheerfully, "but you also join them in the bedroom and sometimes participate."

The novels generally fall into three categories: gothic, Victorian and contemporary. A gothic book jacket has a house, a Victorian has a horse and a contemporary romance has an apple-cheeked, smiling couple deeply in love.

Roberta Leigh, who traveled recently from her London home to Los Angeles to promote "Temporary Wife," is one of those who will give you a peek, and perhaps a touch, but very little more.

She doesn't believe that eroticism belongs in romantic fiction. "I keep sexual play to a minimum," she said, "though a gentle hand might reach out occasionally to a discreetly clothed bosom."

Miss Leigh—who also writes under the names Rachel Lindsay, Roumelia Lane and Rozella Lake—has been writing romantic fiction for 20 years and has churned out 41 books, dictating as many as 10,000 words in an afternoon.

She occasionally turns out a novel in 10 days.

"What I'm doing," she said good-naturedly, "is very significant. I'm giving the people what they want. It's an honest way to make money."

Her books have sold 7 million copies and have made her wealthy.

"It's amazing how grown women collect them," she said. "They're like kids collecting comic books. I knew one woman who had 300. I like to think of them as the silent majority."

Miss Leigh considers the return to romantic fiction as a rebuff to the women's liberation movement—which she considers "more fascist than fascism."

The success of romance in fiction, Miss Leigh believes, heralds a general return to a romantic era in the world.

"People are tired of believing in nothing," she insisted. "All it's gotten them is mental institutions and a tranquilizer habit. My books do not encourage aggressions or violence."

"Women are turning more to romance," Miss Leigh added, "because they're frightened by a real world run by men, and run badly. Everything seems out of control. Their only hope is in a fictional world where real emotions count."

Rosemary Rogers, who lives in California, and writes for Avon, agrees in principle with Miss Leigh on why women are buying their books—but beyond that they part company.

The novels written by Miss Rogers, a divorcee in her 30s, are among the Avon "hot ones," although one critic regards them as turgid rewrites of "Forever Amber."

Her three books have been phenomenally successful, beginning with "Sweet Savage Love," which she sent unsolicited to Avon. That and "Wildest Heart" have each sold close to 2 million copies and "Dark Fires" is heading for 3 million.

Readers snap up anything the queen of Avon's love fleet writes, the more torrid the better. She doesn't disappoint them. Publishers Weekly, for instance, describes the "ravishingly beautiful" heroine of "Dark Fires," and the travail she endures, this way:

"Overpowered by her lover-turned-husband and repeatedly raped by bandits and sex-starved soldiers, she bounces back each time as fresh and beautiful and feisty as ever. Obviously, for a large share of the female population, equal rights and liberation are one thing, fantasies quite another."

"It seems clear to me," Miss Rogers said, "that women are trying to escape humdrum reality. Every woman wants a happy ending."

Most of her readers, she speculates, are crazy about the hero in her books and want to feel they can capture the handsome, elegant, devil-may-care man themselves.

Harlequin books, Miss Rogers feels, are all too much alike: "The timid girl is swept off her feet by a handsome man and they kiss at the end. They've got to open the bedroom door a little.

"*All the Harlequin hero ever* does is kiss the girl, and not very well at that. 'He drew away from her trembling.' If a man ever drew away from me trembling, I'd die."

Avon receives between 40 and 50 letters every day for Rosemary Rogers or Kathleen Woodiwiss, whose "The Flame and the Flower" started the love boom for them in 1971.

"I have never been so moved emotionally by an author," the women write from Ohio and Pennsylvania and California and Michigan.

"I actually was trembling with excitement and dread as to what would happen when Ginny and Steve faced each other . . ."

"The feelings and emotions of your characters brought me alive for the first time since I lost my beloved husband three years ago . . ."

"I literally drink every page to quench my thirst. Every woman at one time or another has wanted to live a life such as your heroines . . ."

© *Los Angeles Times.*

PEOPLE: *John Ehrlichman Turns Novelist*

Former White House aide John Ehrlichman has turned novelist but he insists that his political thriller about White House intrigue and blackmail is all fiction, according to CBS-TV news. But the novel, "The Company," the report said, contains unflattering portraits of a Richard Nixon-like president and an H. R. Haldeman-like chief of staff as well as a CIA director resembling Richard Helms. Daniel Schorr, CBS newsman, noted that one of the unsolved mysteries of Watergate was what Nixon meant when, speaking of the use of the CIA in the cover-up, he told Haldeman, "Well, we protected Helms from a hell of a lot of things." And Haldeman replied, "That's what Ehrlichman says." In Ehrlichman's novel, the CIA director "William Martin feels he could be destroyed by a guilty secret—that he sabotaged the invasion of a Caribbean island by having one of the exile leaders assassinated on orders from the Kennedy-like president," CBS said. "The new Republican president, Richard Monkton, aiming to damage the memory of the dead president, demands a secret report which could expose that assassination. So, in a Camp David confrontation, Martin blackmails President Monkton, threatening to expose what the CIA knows of White House wiretaps and spying on a Democratic candidate. And the president, giving in, sends the CIA director off to be an ambassador. . . ."



John Ehrlichman
. . . "The Company"

* * *

Martha Mitchell, who is suffering from a rare form of bone cancer, has been admitted to Sloan-Kettering Memorial Cancer Center. Mrs. Mitchell, the estranged wife of former Attorney General John Mitchell, checked into the hospital Tuesday under the assumed name of Diane Mitchel. A spokesman for the New York hospital said that Mrs. Mitchell, 57, "has asked for privacy" and would not comment on her condition. She has been under treatment for the disease, multiple myeloma, for several months.

* * *

Patricia Hearst has taken up knitting while in the Redwood City (Calif.) Jail, the county sheriff said. "She's been making some shawls, things like that," Sheriff John McDonald said. "She's been doing a lot of knitting. It's that new, easy type of knitting with large yarn," he said.

* * *

Susan Ford will be traveling to China with her parents and taking pictures. It will be the first time that Susan, 18, has gone abroad with her parents. Miss Ford, who has worked as a photographer, will be sightseeing at the Great Wall and the Forbidden City when the President is meeting with Chinese officials in Peking. The Fords leave for Asia Nov. 29 and return to Washington Dec. 8.

* * *

Songwriter Johnny Mercer marked his 67th birthday with a 40-year-old movie, a cake and a turn for the better. Mercer, who doctors say that they removed a noncancerous brain tumor Oct. 25, was moved out of the intensive care unit at a Pasadena, Calif., hospital Tuesday, a spokesman said. Mercer's family held a small party for him in his room, including the showing of the 1935 movie "Old Man Rhythm" in which he appeared.

* * *

Former Vice-President Henry Wallace called former President Harry Truman a "small, opportunistic man" and compared J. Edgar Hoover to Nazi Gestapo chief Heinrich Himmler. The characterizations were made in the 42-volume diary of the former vice-president, unsealed Tuesday on the 10th anniversary of his death. The University of Iowa Library, which has custody of the diary, released some excerpts. Of Truman, he wrote: "He is a small opportunistic man, a man of good instincts but, therefore, probably all the more dangerous. As he moves out more in the public eye he will get caught in the web of his own making." Of Hoover he said: "Hoover specializes in building up a file against the various public figures and especially against the columnists . . . Hoover is apparently on his way to becoming a kind of American Himmler."

* * *

Mamie Eisenhower made her annual visit Monday to Abilene, Kansas, the hometown and grave-site of the late president, but a month late this year and with an unaccustomed ban on advance publicity. Mrs. Eisenhower, who turned 79 last Friday, took family gifts to the Eisenhower Center Museum.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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